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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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JANUARY, 1923

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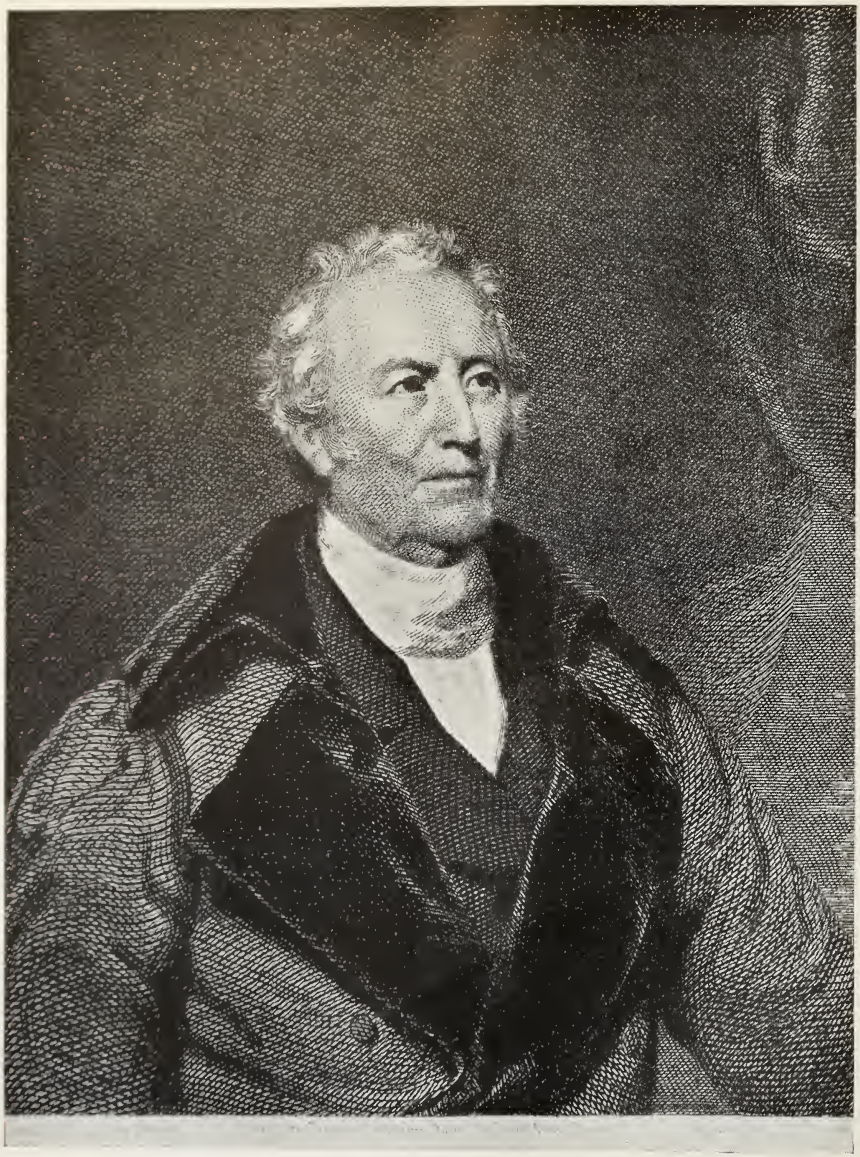
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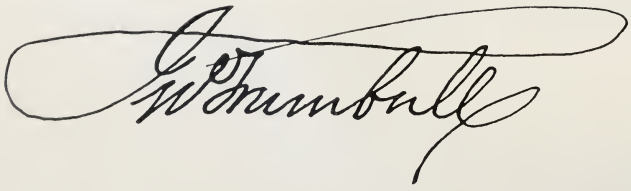
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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THE AIDES-DE-CAMP OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.
Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S "Family," as he called his aides-de-camp during the Revolutionary War, was the most remarkable group of young men to be found in the history of the United States. Washington's wellnigh unerring judgment in appraising men was never better displayed than in the choice of his confidential military assistants, for, no matter how much of their later success in life is to be attributed to the training they received under the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, there can be no question of the quick recognition, by the First American, of the latent capacity of these men who were so much younger than himself.

This group furnished the nation with a diplomatic representative to Spain and Portugal, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, six Cabinet officers (Secretaries of State, of War, of the Treasury and an Attorney General), three United States Senators, four Governors of States, one Speaker of the House of Representatives, one President of the Continental Congress and one delegate to the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. A goodly list of high and honorable accomplishment! Those who did not attain to distinguished political positions nevertheless became citizens of worth, of local reputation and honor as lawyers, judges or men of affairs.

Able to judge well and truly the capacities of men, George Washington in turn, impressed his personality upon all such as came in contact with him, and this impress upon the aides reacted unfavorably only upon two out of the entire number. It is interesting to note that the two who later became lukewarm in their personal allegiance were among those who served the shortest time at Headquarters.

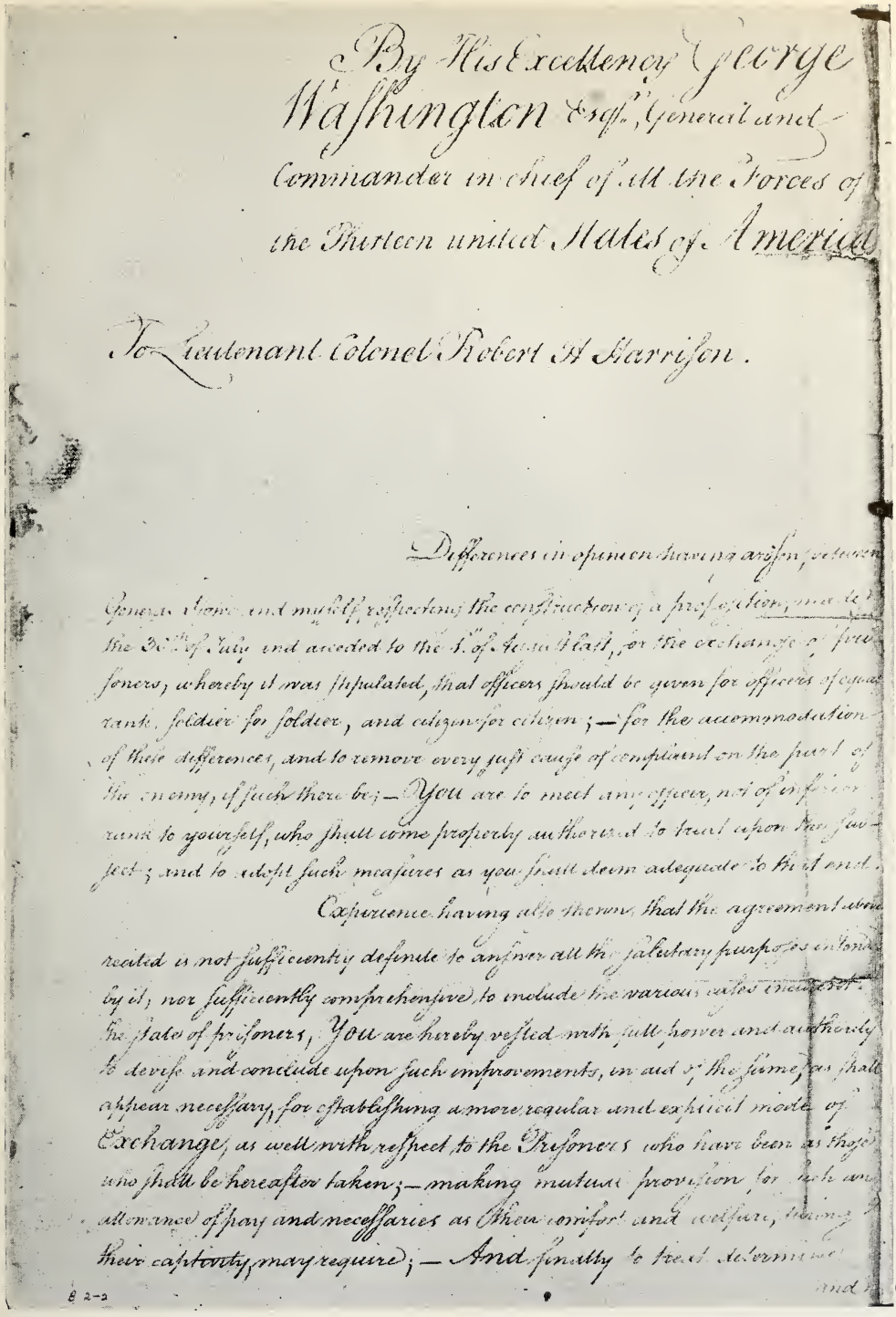
There were, in all, thirty-two aides and their periods of service spread over the entire war in such wise that the Headquarters' staff numbered from four to seven aides at all times. From the middle of the year 1776 one aide was always a

Military Secretary; there was also an Assistant Secretary and, from 1780 to the end of the war, there was a Recording Secretary. There were several extra aides; two of these were by special appointment, one was complimentary, with neither rank nor pay and one, an unique appointment, was by brevet. None of the aides were as old as the Commander-in-Chief and most of them were from ten to fifteen years younger than Washington, who had passed his forty-third birthday when he was unanimously elected, by Congress, to be General and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised or to be raised by the United Colonies.

The youngest of the aides, when appointed, was John Trumbull, the artist, who was nineteen years old in 1775; Alexander Hamilton, twenty years old, was the next youngest. Stephen Moylan was the oldest, being but two years younger than the Commander-in-Chief. The length of service, like the ages of the aides, varied considerably. John Trumbull served only twenty days and Tench Tilghman seven years. Robert Hanson Harrison, next to Tilghman, served the longest, with six years of the war to his credit; John Laurens and Richard Kidder Meade both served four years; Hamilton and David Humphreys, three years. The length of service of all the rest averaged from one to two years, excepting the 1775 appointees, Mifflin, Moylan, Randolph and Reed, whose records stand: Mifflin one month, Moylan four months, Randolph seven and Reed ten. Two later appointees, Johnston and Walker also served seven and ten months, respectively.

Seven of the Thirteen States were represented on Washington's staff during the war, but it merely happened thus, for State representation in such connection was unthought of, the main consideration being that of ability. Virginia, as was natural, furnished twelve, the greatest number; there were four each from Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut; three from Pennsylvania and Maryland and one each from North and South Carolina. All of the appointments were unsolicited. Some few applications were made to Washington during the war, but they were disregarded and, with the exception of Tilghman and John Laurens, son of the President of Congress, both of whom volunteered, the aides were either specifically invited to serve by Washington himself, or were sent to the Commander-in-Chief by his close friends with what he considered proper recommendation and under proper auspices.

Washington was elected to command the army June 15, 1775; he accepted the appointment the next day and his commission, a beautifully proportioned and designed parchment, engrossed by Timothy Matlack, was signed by President John Hancock, June 19th. On June 16th Congress authorized the appointment of a Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at a salary of $66 a month. June 21st it was resolved to allow all generals of the army, three aides-de-camp, for whom the pay had been fixed previously at $33 per month. On June 23rd Washington set out for the army at Cambridge accompanied, among others, by the two Pennsylvanians, Thomas Mifflin and Joseph Reed. July 3rd he assumed command of the troops, and the next day the military "Family" of the Commander-in-Chief came into existence for the period of the war by the announcement, in general orders, of the appointment of Joseph Reed, Military Secretary, and Thomas Mifflin, Aide-de-camp. A glimpse of the real George Washington is furnished us



By His Excellency George Washington Esqr. General and Commander in chief of all the Forces of the Thirteen united States of America

To Lieutenant Colonel Robert H Harrison.

Differences in opinion having arisen between General Knox and myself, respecting the construction of a proposition, made by the 3d. of July and acceded to the 4th. of the same, for the exchange of prisoners, whereby it was stipulated, that officers should be given for officers of equal rank, soldier for soldier, and citizen for citizen;—for the accommodation of these differences, and to remove every just cause of complaint on the part of the enemy, if such there be;—You are to meet any officer, not of superior rank to yourself, who shall come properly authorized to treat upon that subject; and to adopt such measures as you shall deem adequate to that end.

Experience having also shewn, that the agreement above recited is not sufficiently defined to answer all the salutary purposes intended by it, nor sufficiently comprehensive to include the various cases incident to the state of prisoners, You are hereby vested with full power and authority to devise and conclude upon such improvements, in and to the same, as shall appear necessary, for establishing a more regular and explicit mode of Exchange, as well with respect to the Prisoners who have been as those who shall be hereafter taken;—making mutual provision for safe and allowance of pay and necessaries as their comfort and welfare, during their captivity, may require;—And finally to treat, determine and

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Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

ROBERT HANSON HARRISON'S COMMISSION TO TREAT WITH THE BRITISH OFFICERS FOR AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. IN THE HANDWRITING OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON. FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT IN THE WASHINGTON PAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

in the appointment of the next aide. Young John Trumbull, the artist, furnished valuable assistance to Washington by means of his clever sketch maps of the British lines and defences around Boston, and no man could better appreciate such work than the Commander-in-Chief, whose own survey drawing was of fine quality. Trumbull was appointed an aide July 27th. He served at Headquarters until the middle of August, and was then transferred to the staff of General Gates. He resigned from the army in 1777, but volunteered and served as an aide to Major General John Sullivan in the disastrous Rhode Island expedition of 1778. He managed to get to France in 1780 and, in furtherance of his art studies, determined to go to London for instruction under Benjamin West. His artistic näivete was rudely jarred when the British put him in jail. There he stayed for eight months, and was released only on condition that he leave the kingdom. The calmness with which this ex-aide of the rebel Commander-in-Chief walked into the lion's mouth merely because he wished to study art was regarded, probably, by the British as the act of a lunatic. It was, in truth, only a bit of evidence of the quality of the manhood opposed to them, and it should have shown Great Britain her utter misunderstanding of the character of the American colonists and her gross misconception of the American spirit.

Thomas Mifflin resigned to become Quartermaster General of the army the day before Trumbull left Headquarters, and these two vacancies were filled by Edmund Randolph and George Baylor, both from Virginia and young men of twenty-two and twenty-three years of age, respectively. Randolph was the nephew of Peyton Randolph, a former President of the Continental Congress and, on the death of his uncle in March, 1776, he was forced to leave the army and return to Virginia. Baylor left Headquarters in January, 1777, to become colonel of the 3rd Continental Dragoons. He was bayoneted through the lungs when his command was surprised by the British at Tappan. He lived throughout the war and saw further service, but this bayonet wound was the cause of his untimely death.

During the siege of Boston the larger part of the work of the aides was secretarial, drafting and recording letters and orders and keeping track of affairs. It was not a new thing with Washington, for his experience as Commander-in-Chief on the Virginia frontier during the French and Indian War had accustomed him to managing bodies of troops scattered over a considerable area; but his aides had had no such experience to steady them. In addition to the usual army Headquarters work, matters were complicated by the management of a fleet of privateering vessels which Washington arranged for before the establishment of a regular naval force. Some of the aides were obliged to travel to the seacoast on this business, and it fell to the lot of Stephen Moylan to keep track of most of this naval activity.

The record of the correspondence at Headquarters at the beginning of the war was entered up in cheap blank books, with covers of unsized, blue paper, just as the letters happened to be written, minus all indexing, devoid of line spacing and classified only into two rather vague groups of official and private letters. This was a clumsy and unsatisfactory method and, though the books start off neatly and fairly enough, hurry and carelessness soon jumbled them into a much confused record. The handwriting of all the aides of the period appear in these letter book records and it seems plain that certain lines of correspondence were in charge of certain aides. The Commander-in-Chief,

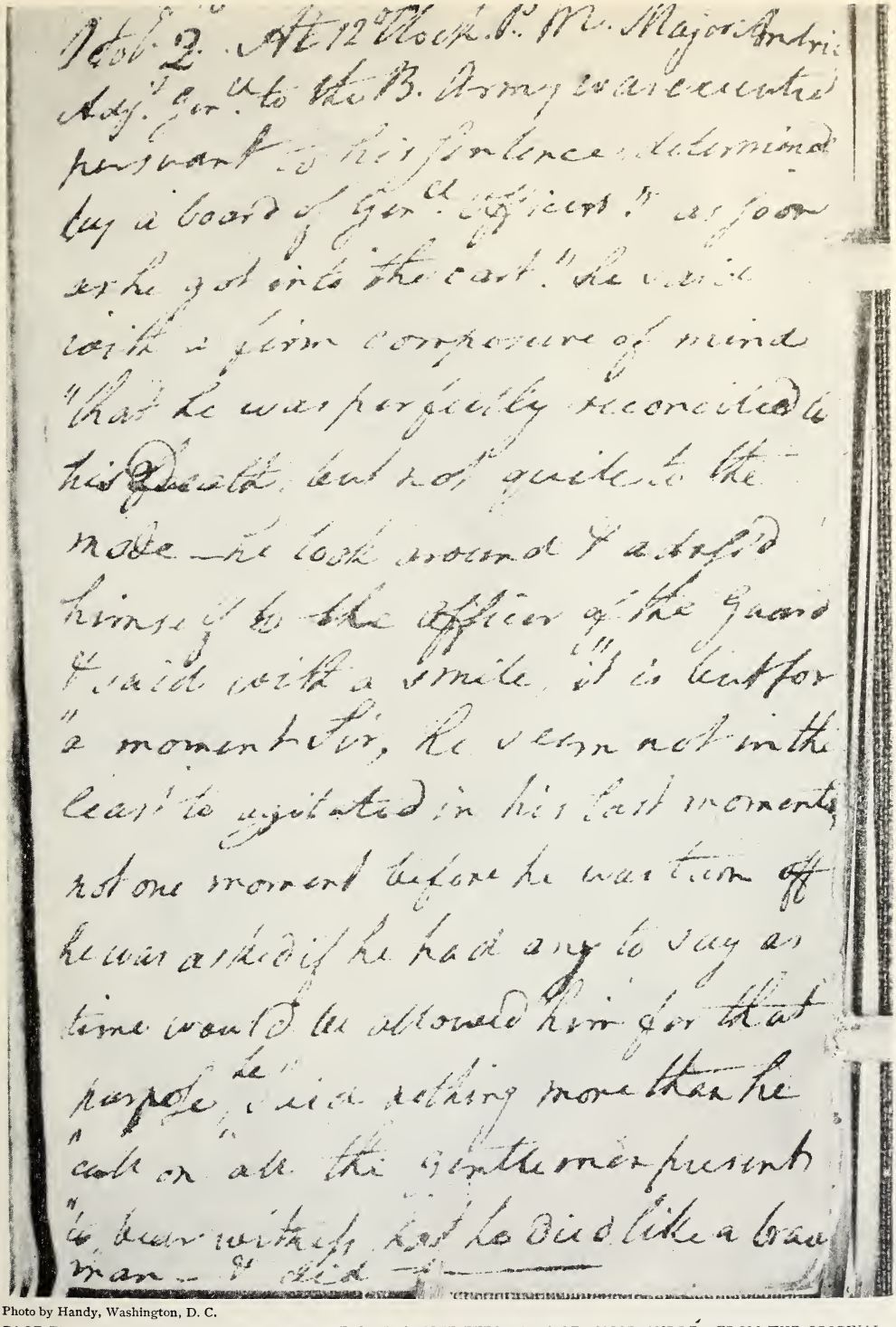


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PAGE FROM THE DIARY OF CALEB GIBBS, DESCRIBING THE EXECUTION OF MAJOR ANDRÉ. FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT DIARY IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

of course, signed most of the letters and, when he did not, it was carefully stated that they were written by his order. As the war continued the volume of Headquarters' correspondence increased to enormous proportions and this letter book method, with which the start was made, proved hopelessly inadequate by the middle of the year 1776. It was entirely discarded after October of that year, and the record of the letters written thereafter was preserved in the form of tentative and corrected drafts, or copies, on separate sheets of paper, that were afterwards folded and docketed for filing.

These drafts and copies were stored in special chests that formed a part of the valuable baggage of Headquarters, and their guardianship was entrusted to the Commander-in-Chief's Guard. Washington's solicitude for their safety is of record in more than one instance, for no one realized better than he the tremendous value of those papers to the conduct of the war and how necessary it was to prevent any of them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

The secretarial method at Headquarters varied. The Commander-in-Chief wrote a large number of the letters himself and these, if not corrected or changed by him in the course of the composition, were copied off for the record by an aide. If changes were made a clean copy was prepared for his signature and the corrected draft filed for record; for the rest Washington either gave verbal instructions to the aide or made a few rough notes from which a letter was composed for his signature. One or two of these rough memoranda still survive. The statement, for which Timothy Pickering seems largely responsible, that Washington was not a good letter writer, and that most of his communications were the work of his aides is not borne out by a study of the drafts. It is true that the greater number of these drafts are in the handwritings of the various aides, but the alterations, suppressions and additions in Washington's handwriting are numerous and in every such instance the change strengthens and improves the aide's composition. A fair example of the control and dominance of the Commander-in-Chief over his correspondence is found in the draft of the letter to Major General Horatio Gates of May 26, 1778. Gates, in command in the north, had summarily countermanded Washington's orders for shipment of arms to the main army, then at Valley Forge. There were fully 2000 troops there in want of muskets and the British, only a few miles away in Philadelphia, might move at any moment. Tench Tilghman, burning with rage at Gates' impertinence and dangerous action, drafted, for Washington's signature, a stinging rebuke and peremptory order to the hero of Saratoga. But the Commander-in-Chief, keenly alive to Gates', frame of mind as a result of the then recent fiasco of the Conway Cabal, struck out all of the peremptory part of the letter and shifted the rebuke from the personal plane, upon which it had been placed by Tilghman, to the higher line of official duty. Tilghman had written, for Washington: "This countermand has greatly disappointed and exceedingly distressed me." Washington struck out the personal pronoun and changed the sentence to read: "This countermand has greatly disappointed and exceedingly distressed and injured the service." Pickering is not an entirely unbiased judge regarding Washington. One cannot read any considerable number of Washington's letters without catching the undeviating and uniform swing and spirit of them, and this uniformity could not be so apparent if thirty-one different person-

alities, as strongly positive as were the aides, had controlled the correspondence over a period of eight years.

That Washington did not disdain to avail himself of the ability of his aides is unquestioned. It was beyond the power of any single individual to have carried, unaided, the burden that rested on his shoulders while Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army; but if his aides gave him valuable assistance and support, the more honor to them for their coöperation, rather than the less credit to Washington for his achievements. Certainly the personal devotion and enthusiasm of the men who lived on daily intimate terms with George Washington was not cooled by carping criticism or grudging service.

The first year of the war saw Washington's staff increased from one Military Secretary and one aide to five aides and, by the end of the year the multiplicity of duties and the heavy correspondence had become so great that Washington asked Congress for authority to appoint more aides, assuring that body that he did not mean to run the public into unnecessary expense and that he would be as sparing as possible in his appointments. Congress took no steps in the matter and, what with resignations and replacements, the year 1776 started with four aides and one Military Secretary; nine aides were added during the year and six dropped out. In January, Congress blandly ignoring Washington's request for more aides, asked his opinion as to the rank his aides should have and, in response to his recommendation, conferred upon them that of major. In June this rank was raised to that of lieutenant-colonel, and it so remained throughout the war. In May, 1776, Washington was empowered to appoint an assistant clerk to his Military Secretary (who was then Robert Hanson Harrison, of Virginia, successor to Joseph Reed), at a salary of $44 a month; in July authority was granted to appoint another aide. But the pressure of work had become too great to wait upon the tortoise-like action of Congress, and the Commander-in-Chief found a makeshift way out of the difficulty by appointing two of the officers of his Guard as Special Aides; one was his young relative, George Lewis, a lieutenant of the Guard, and the other was Major Caleb Gibbs, its Commandant. Both of these were continually at Headquarters in the performance of their Guard duties, so it was a practical solution. It increased the burdens of these two officers, but there were no slackers around General George



COLONEL TENCH TILGHMAN

Washington, who spared himself as little as he spared men, horses and material, when necessity demanded that a thing be done. Congress slept on the matter of increasing the number of the aides until January, 1778, when it finally did what it should have done in the beginning and what it always did do at the end of every vexatious military question, that is, threw the entire responsibility on the shoulders of the Commander-in-Chief, by granting him authority to appoint such a number of aides as he might, from time to time, judge necessary. Regimental officers could be so appointed, any resolve of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. The Commander-in-Chief was furnished with blank commissions, signed and sealed by the President and Secretary of Congress with authority to fill them out as he saw fit, and his succeeding appointments were never called into question.

Robert Hanson Harrison had been appointed Military Secretary in November, 1775; Alexander Contee Hanson, of Maryland, and William Grayson, of Virginia, were appointed Assistant Secretaries on the same day in June, 1776. Harrison, as has been stated, succeeded Reed, the first Secretary, and was one of the quartet of best known and longest service aides; Moylan, Palfrey, Cary and Webb were added to the staff, and a French merchant, Pierre Penet, was given the rank of aide by brevet. Congress confirmed this brevet appointment by Washington and a commission was forwarded to France, from whence Penet had applied by letter to the Commander-in-Chief, for the honor. This was the unique staff appointment of the war. Penet and his business partner, Emanuel de Pliarne, came to America in 1775 and conferred with Washington at Cambridge; from thence they went to Philadelphia, where they conferred with a committee of Congress. On their return to France, Penet made the request for a commission so as to have the privilege of wearing the Continental uniform and ribbon of rank in France. His letter to Washington is guarded in language, but explicit in stating that he had succeeded in making arrangements for furnishing ample supplies of ammunition for Washington's armies and garrisons. Unfortunately there seems to be no documentary evidence available, as yet, that enables us to fix the value of the services rendered by Penet & Pliarne, or Penet & Company; but it must have been actual and substantial or Washington would hardly have granted so unusual an honor. The idea was that Penet, in France, could the more readily arrange for supplies for the army in America when clad in the Continental uniform, and Washington certainly thought the scheme worthy of trial. Whether this ardent Frenchman was the advance agent of Caron de Beaumarchais or was connected in any way with the latter's enterprise remains to be established.

The same year that this unusual appointment was made a young Marylander, by the name of Tench Tilghman, appeared at Headquarters. He was not unknown to Congress, as he had been secretary to the commissioners who had negotiated the treaty of 1775 with the Six Nations of Indians. He had been a lieutenant in a Philadelphia militia company and, after the Indian treaty work, had joined the fighting forces of his country. In August, 1776, he volunteered to serve at Headquarters without rank or pay. There were many volunteers in the different branches of both the civil and military service during the Revolutionary War but few can show a more honorable and highly patriotic record than that of Tench Tilghman. When he joined Headquarters, shortly before the battle of Long

Island, he was thirty-two years old, and for the next seven years he gave the best of his strength and abilities to his country with a prodigality that ended his life ten years from the time he appeared at Headquarters. Alexander Hamilton, of New York, and Richard Kidder Meade, of Virginia, became aides in 1777 and, with Harrison and Tilghman, bore the heaviest of the Headquarters' burdens for the longest period of the war. The aides were by natural characteristics and by a kind of understanding among themselves, divided into two groups, or classes: the "writing" and the "riding" aides. The distinction was not always clean cut as there never was a group of men so willing to spend themselves without stint as these confidential assistants of General George Washington. Robert Hanson Harrison, for all that he was a secretary, was the best known of the "riding" aides, and his powerful black mare was almost as well known to the army as were the splendid mounts of the Commander-in-Chief. Hamilton was both a "riding" and a "writing" aide, but Tilghman was primarily the "writing" man. Nearly all of the aides were good penmen, but Hamilton and Tilghman may be considered the best. Hamilton, undoubtedly was the finest penman of them all, and when he took pains his script is a perfect Spencerian. The commission of March 4, 1777, appointing his fellow aide, Harrison, a commissioner to negotiate an exchange of prisoners with the British, has the beauty and accuracy of a copper-plate engraving. The reason for the pains taken with this paper is clear; Harrison had to present this document to the British commissioners, as his credentials, and Hamilton's pride in the Continental Army was such that he took great pains to show



D. Humphreys

the enemy that there was as much skill and art among the Continentals as among the king's troops. How well he succeeded may be judged by the illustration, for beautiful as the British official army papers usually were in point of penmanship, this commission of Harrison's is the equal of the best, not only in the days of 1777, but of the entire Revolutionary period.

It was to Hamilton also that the drafting of the more important letters was en-

trusted, and Washington's changes and improvements of Hamilton's compositions are, comparatively, few; still there are a sufficient number of them to show the Commander-in-Chief's letter-writing ability for, in Hamilton's case, as in that of every other aide, Washington never changed their sentences but that he did not strengthen and better them. Major Caleb Gibbs who, in addition to his duties as commandant of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard, acted as superintendent of household affairs at Headquarters, drafted or copied many letters when the need was great. Any one who happened to be present was pressed into service as an amanuensis, and no less a personage than Major General Greene helped out at times in copying needed enclosures for letters, while some few of the record copies were made by Mrs. Washington when she was at Headquarters. The haste and pressure of work at times is clearly shown by the drafts of some of the longer letters being in the handwriting of two or three aides as one after another of them were called away for more imperative work.

There have been many unauthentic and inaccurate lists of Washington's aides published and so many unsubstantiated claims of service are continually being made that the accurate and complete list may have both interest and value. For the names that follow, a general order, a resolve of Congress or a definite documentary statement by the Commander-in-Chief is the only recognized authority:

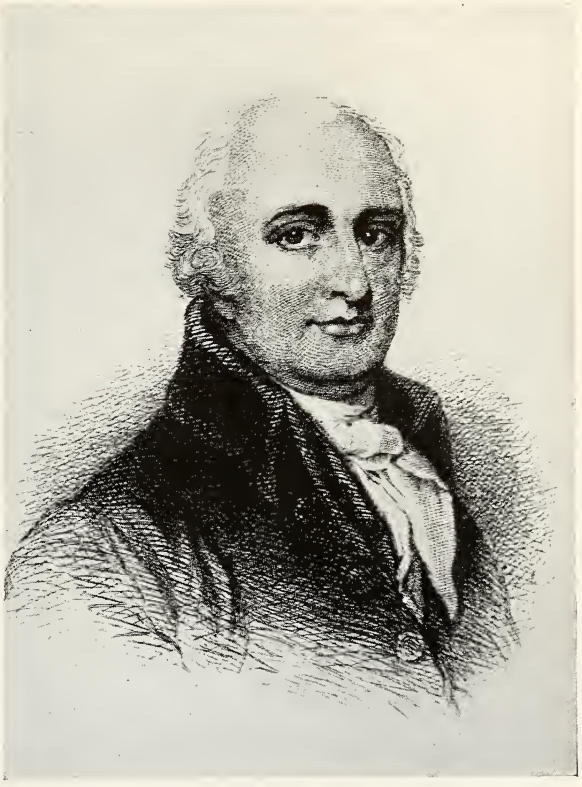
Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, July 4, 1775; Joseph Reed, of Pennsylvania, Secretary, July 4, 1775; John Trumbull, Connecticut, July 27, 1775; George Baylor, Virginia, August 15, 1775; Edmund Randolph, Virginia, August 15, 1775; Robert Hanson Harrison, Virginia, November 5, 1775, Secretary, May 16, 1776; Stephen Moylan, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1776; William Palfrey, Massachusetts, March 6, 1776; Caleb Gibbs, Massachusetts, special appointment, May 16, 1776; George Lewis, Virginia, special appointment, May 16, 1776; Richard Cary, Virginia, June 21, 1776; Samuel Blatchley Webb, Connecticut, June 21, 1776; Alexander Contee Hanson, Maryland, Assistant Secretary, June 21, 1776; William Grayson, Virginia, Assistant Secretary, June 21, 1776; Pierre Penet, France, by brevet, confirmed by Congress, October 14, 1776; John Fitzgerald, Virginia, November, 1776; George Johnston, Virginia, January 20,1777; John Walker, North Carolina, extra aide, February 19, 1777; Alexander Hamilton, New York, March 1, 1777; Richard Kidder Meade, Virginia, March 12, 1777; Presley Peter Thornton, Virginia, extra aide, September 6, 1777; John Laurens, South Carolina, volunteer extra aide, September 6, 1777, given rank March 29, 1779; James McHenry, Maryland, Assistant Secretary, May 15, 1778; Tench Tilghman, Maryland, June 21, 1780, (Tilghman had however, been serving as volunteer aide without rank or pay since August, 1776); David Humphreys, Connecticut, June 23, 1780; Richard Varick, New York, Recording Secretary, May 25, 1781; Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., Connecticut, Secretary, June 8, 1781; David Cobb, Massachusetts, June 15, 1781; Peregrine Fitzhugh, Virginia, extra aide, July 2, 1781; William Stephens Smith, New York, July 6, 1781; Benjamin Walker, New York, January 25, 1782; Hodijah Baylies, Massachusetts, extra aide, May 14, 1782.

During the Yorktown campaign John Parke Custis served as a volunteer aide, but without rank, pay or appointment, so that he cannot properly be included in the above list.

Life at Headquarters was an exciting one; the aides were an hard riding, hard

working little group, and it was oftentimes due to the driving energy with which they delivered the Commander-in-Chief's orders that Washington's plans were successfully carried through. But, hard working as they were, it is questionable if any of them were as unsparing of themselves as were their General. The amount of work accomplished at Headquarters was enormous; often in the height of a campaign a dozen or more letters a day were written at Headquarters. Let anyone try to write from eight to twelve letters in long hand, on vitally important matters, of from one to four folio pages in length, to Congress, to Governors of States or State Legislatures, to commanding and subordinate officers of an army, issue general orders for managing a force of from ten to fifteen thousand men, keep in the saddle for hours, enter up a daily expense account, sign warrants for the disbursement of hundreds of dollars of public funds, plan and continually revise plans for a military campaign, while striving always to keep an army supplied with food, clothing and arms and on top of all this, make perhaps a forced march and fight a battle and it easily can be seen that George Washington could have obtained hardly more than three consecutive hours of sleep in any twenty-four, during the eight years of the Revolutionary War. Had he not been a physical giant (he was about six feet two inches tall and weighed 210 pounds), he could never have stood such a strain.

The demands upon the aides at all times were varied. Almost at the beginning of the war came a peculiarly petty attempt by the British to ignore official recognition of the Continental army by obtaining the acceptance of a letter from the British Commander-in-Chief, addressed to "George Washington, Esquire" This was checkmated by Joseph Reed, who flatly refused





to receive the letter from the flag of truce bearer. Feigning ignorance, the British flag officer asked how such communications should be addressed, but Reed cleverly avoided a possible pitfall and replied that his general's name and rank were well known, and that the proper form of address could easily be imagined. The effect of the little en-

counter was sufficient; all further letters to Washington from the British authorities bore a proper address. A more important diplomatic accomplishment was the mission of Hamilton, who with Caleb Gibbs travelled through the biting, winter weather of upper New York State to obtain needed reënforcements for Washington from Gates, after the Saratoga victory, when the latter no longer needed a large force. Gates, puffed up with vain-glorious pride, talked largely of a winter campaign against Ticonderoga and delayed obeying Washington's orders. Hamilton by sheer mental dominance succeeded in dragging Morgan's splendid rifle regiment from Gates' reluctant grasp and by pressure in other directions combined with a bit of luck, succeeded in forwarding state troops and militia enough to Washington, without displaying the plenary power with which he had been invested. To have overridden Gates at that particular time and by such means might have split the army into factions and caused great mischief to the colonial cause. Of all of Hamilton's triumphs of management it is doubtful if any of those in his after life exceeded the careful genius and self-repression of this youthful diplomacy.

One of the more pleasant features of life at Headquarters were the times when the army was in winter quarters and Mrs. Washington visited the General. It was the duty of one of the aides to meet her, usually an hundred miles or so away and escort her to camp. When spring approached and the army took the field again, Mrs. Washington returned to Mount Vernon and an aide accompanied her on the way until all the country, in which there was danger from the enemy had been passed. It may easily be assumed that the honor and pleasure of this escort duty was a coveted one with the aides.

But there were many distasteful as well as pleasant experiences in the busy days at Headquarters, and one of these is pictured for us in a succinct and grimly vivid way by Major Caleb Gibbs. In his diary, which he kept in an exasperatingly haphazard way, is this account of the execution of Major John André, the Adjutant General of the British Army. Under date of October 2, 1780, Gibbs wrote: "At 12 o'clock P.M. Major Andrie, Adjt.Genl. to the B.Army was executed persuant to his sentence determined by a board of Genl. Officers. As soon as he got into the cart he said with a firm composure of mind 'that he was perfectly reconciled to his Death, but not quite to the mode'—he look around & adres'd himself to the officer of the Guard & said with a smile 'It is but for a moment, Sir' he seem not in the least agitated in his last moments, not one moment before he was turn off he was asked if he had any [thing] to say as time would be allowed him for that purpose he said nothing more than he call on all the gentlemen present to bear witness that he died like a brave man—& did."

There are many curious and interesting sidelights to be found in an examination of the Revolutionary War from the standpoint of the work of the aides-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief. In winter quarters, or in the field, under fire, they were the men upon whom Washington first placed dependence, and there is no record of a failure of that dependence. The aides, apparently, were allowed considerable latitude in management, and the working arrangements at Headquarters seems to have been left entirely to them. With the advent of each new aide into the "Family" all the drudgery of writing seems to have been bequeathed him at once by the older aides, and the new man's gradual emancipation from the more confining tasks, as he became accustomed to

the situation, can be followed easily in the record drafts of the Headquarters' papers. The aides examined deserters and prisoners, checked accounts, kept record of the warrants drawn and sums received from the Paymaster General, carried and delivered orders, translated the French and Spanish letters, arranged for the location of Headquarters, were the *liaison* officers between the Continental Army and the French auxiliary troops, and managed the Headquarters correspondence, this last in itself, a colossal task.

There was but one aide who parted from Washington in anger, and that one was Hamilton. Imperious by nature and quick tempered in the extreme, without the control that later years brought to him, Hamilton resigned in a huff in 1780. Both men were somewhat to blame, Washington seems to have displayed some of the petulence so usual with advancing years and Hamilton the quick resentment of hot youth; but that Washington bore no grudge and that Hamilton was ashamed of his hastiness is quite evident from the life-long friendship that afterwards existed between the two men. The Marquis de Lafayette was the unconscious cause of the rupture and this, undoubtedly, had much to do with Washington's willingness to forget the incident. He unbent almost immediately and did all that could reasonably be expected toward adjusting matters; it was Hamilton's obstinacy and youthful pride that forced the separation, and this places the greater share of the blame upon his shoulders. The correspondence between the two men, a short while thereafter, when Hamilton wished to return to the army is well worth reading. There was the unsurmountable difficulty of seniority of rank, so Hamilton promptly volunteered and had the supreme satisfaction of commanding one of the storming parties against the British redoubts at Yorktown. Another incident of great interest in the story of the "Family" is an example of Washington's high sense of justice and sensitiveness to the honor of a fellow soldier. Richard Varick, aide-de-camp to Benedict Arnold at the time of Arnold's treason, though cleared by court-martial of all complicity in the matter, found himself still an object of suspicion to his fellow countrymen. He asked Washington to publish the findings of his trial and to add a certificate as to Varick's character, to stop the mouth of slander. Washington had neither the money nor the authority to do such a thing, but he had been considering, for some time, the need and advantage of having the huge mass of his papers at Headquarters properly classified and arranged. The bulk of them was great and there had been no time in which to file them with system. He could not comply with Varick's request, but he did infinitely better, he obtained the sanction of Congress to employ a Recording Secretary, and he appointed Richard Varick to the position.

As Recording Secretary, Varick had complete charge and control of all the confidential records of the army. Against such proof of Washington's confidence no slanderous whisper could live. The magnificent piece of work performed by Varick and the clerks employed by him still exists in the form of forty-four folio volumes of beautiful penmanship, of 300 or more pages each, that are known to historians as the "Varick Transcript" and are of lasting value to American history.

There is not a name in the entire list of aides that does not bear with it an honorable record of patriotic service and every one of those young men are deserving of having their names forever linked with that of the Commander-in-Chief of the

Continental Army. Every one of them was appreciated and well liked by his General, and every one of them received at one time or another during his service, some mark of commendation from Washington. The highest honor granted to any aide during the war was conferred upon Tench Tilghman. The day Cornwallis surrendered Tilghman vaulted into the saddle and galloped north for Philadelphia, bearing Washington's official despatches announcing to Congress the victory that ended the war. Shortly after midnight of the fourth day Tilghman rode into the city. It was rapid travelling from the Virginia peninsula and, in the early morning hours, Congress, the city and later the nation awoke to the realization that the war was over and independence won.

Congress voted Tilghman a horse, properly caparisoned and an elegant sword, in testimony of its opinion of his merit and ability; but the greatest honor had already been conferred upon him when Washington selected him to carry the news of such a victory to the Government. David Humphreys was later sent to deliver to Congress the British flags captured at Yorktown and Congress rewarded him with a sword. George Baylor and John Laurens had formerly been honored by Congress. Baylor was voted a horse, properly caparisoned, when he brought the news of the Trenton victory, and Laurens was voted a commission as lieutenant-colonel, and Washington was instructed to give him a command as soon as a proper one was available. This honor Laurens declined. He was then serving as a volunteer on the staff at Headquarters, and in due course he was regularly commissioned a lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp. These four were the only aides granted honors by Congress.

Three of the aides were wounded while serving at Headquarters. Samuel Blatchley Webb was shot twice; once at White Plains and once at Trenton; John Fitzgerald was wounded at Monmouth and Laurens was wounded both at Germantown and Monmouth. Webb may be considered the unlucky aide. He had been wounded at Bunker Hill, later at White Plains and next at Trenton; he became colonel of one of the Sixteen Additional Continental Regiments after leaving Headquarters and was captured by the British and remained a prisoner of war for three years before he could obtain an exchange.

After Yorktown little of a military nature remained to be done and, though the war dragged on for two years more, the inevitable end was plain, even to Great Britain. Washington purposely avoided bringing on another capital engagement in the field with its consequent loss of life to no better end than that which was already assured, and even the French army left America a year before peace was finally declared.

Washington's military "Family" disbanded at Annapolis, Maryland, December 23, 1783, when the Commander-in-Chief resigned his commission in an address, the formality of which gives little indication of the feeling beneath the measured words. In that address Washington pays the tribute of public acknowledgement to his aides in these words:

"While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge in this place the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the gentlemen who have been attached to my person during the war. It was impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family should have been more fortunate. Permit me, Sir, to recommend in particular those who

have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy of the favorable patronage of Congress."

Humphreys, Cobb and Walker were with the General on the day of his resignation; rode with him from Annapolis to Mount Vernon and were guests at Washington's first Christmas at home for eight years. Unexpectedly to them the General advanced $100 to each to help defray the travelling expenses to their homes. They set out December 28th. Trotting down the private road to the Alexandria turnpike, they checked their horses at the gate, to look back across the snow-covered lawn, and it seems most fitting that the final picture of the Revolutionary War should be that of three aides-de-camp, clad in their faded Continental uniforms, waving farewell to the tall figure of the Commander-in-Chief, framed in the doorway of historic Mount Vernon.

PRIZE WINNERS IN THE D. A. R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

To Be Announced in the February, 1923, Magazine

Announcement will be made in the February, 1923, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE of the States winning prizes offered by the Committee, Mrs. Charles White Nash, Chairman, appointed to handle the Colonel Walter Scott One Thousand Dollar Prize Fund.

The contest to secure DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE subscriptions closed on December 31, 1922.

The terms of the contest were as follows:

Four prizes to be awarded to the states securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to their membership. The states have been arranged in four groups, thusly:

First group—states having a membership of over 5000—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut, Missouri, Iowa. Prize offered, $125.

Second group—states having a membership of from two to three thousand—Michigan, Georgia, Indiana, California, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Texas, Wisconsin, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Kansas, Nebraska. Prize offered, $100.

Third group—states having a membership of from one to two thousand—Vermont, Tennessee, Maine, Colorado, Virginia, Kentucky, Washington, Minnesota, North Carolina, West Virginia, Alabama, Rhode Island, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. Prize offered, $100.

Fourth group—states having a membership of less than one thousand—Oregon, Florida, Arkansas, Montana, South Dakota, Louisiana, Idaho, North Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Delaware, Arizona, Hawaii, Orient, Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Nevada. Prize offered, $75.

The prizes will be awarded to the successful states during the 32nd Continental Congress.

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

SINCE my last message went to press, our Society has lost its beloved and honored member, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

Mrs. Lockwood died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, on November 9th, in her ninety-third year. To her we owe that initial inspiration, that far-seeing vision which founded our Society and made it what it is today. From the days when her inspired pen stirred the patriotism of the founders and organizers of our Society, she gave herself heart and soul to its interests. She was its inspiration and guiding spirit, lovingly heeded by all administrations as they came and went. From its very beginning she gave her life, literally, to our Society, until failing health kept her from our meetings, but it did not divert her mind and heart from dwelling upon thoughts of her "girls."

The "Little Mother" of our Society she was and ever will be, and she will live in our hearts as long as our Society endures.

We have had a great and wonderful past. As we look back to that little group of women who planned our Society and laid down the broad and comprehensive lines of its work, and then look at our Society as it is today, we can well believe that God raised them up for service to our Country in the hours of her greatest need.

In 1890 they founded a Society which more than any other was unconsciously preparing our country for 1914 and the even more stormy times since then. They renewed the spirit of our ancestors; they awakened a dormant patriotism; they brought us back to the ideals which built up the nation; they helped largely to arouse the soul of the nation once more to the things of the spirit, the things that America stands for in the world, the things that made us a nation, dedicated to liberty, equality and fraternity. This awakening of America's soul carried us in triumph through the World War and will carry us, please God, through the still greater conflicts that are even now dimly seen in the future.

When we look back, I say, to that organizing meeting of eighteen women and then look around us at the 132,000 members in every state of the union, in our insular possessions and in foreign countries, can we fail to believe that God meant our Society to be a mighty power for truth, righteousness and pure patriotism in our country today?

This is a solemn thought at the beginning of the New Year. What shall we do with our Power? We have 132,000 active members and property worth one million dollars, without counting the property of states and chapters throughout the country. How shall we administer our stewardship? For it is a stewardship, in the service of Home and Country; we are not working for ourselves.

A new year of opportunity is opening out before us. Make the most of it. Let us all pull together, every state and every chapter, and give our first attention to our Society's *work*, its high patriotic mission as an organization. Our social functions, our political contests are not our first aim—our patriotic work is our great underlying motive-power, our deeper meaning as a Society. Let us give it our "everlasting team-work," each chapter doing its share. We have big things ahead of us to be faithfully carried on.

We have the Manual and the fund for new editions. This is one of the biggest constructive works that we have done. Its influence is far reaching. The new English edition is now in the hands of the printer. It will be even more helpful to the foreigner and to the American than the first edition. For, remember, the education of the foreigner in American ideals means America's self-preservation.

Then we have our other work at Ellis Island among the detained women and children. Their first impressions of America are obtained at Ellis Island. We can help to make these impressions happy ones. The two dollars per chapter which we have asked from each state for the salary of a worker among them, and for supplies, is but a small sum, but it will accomplish untold good. It will put a human touch, where now there is only a dreaded place of detention.

And then we have the Southern Mountaineers, our Americans of the old stock. More and more I look to this sturdy race for the salvation of America, with the Anglo-Saxon background of our country, with large families, and the Bible of their ancestors and ours. They will hold America true to her traditions if they are but given the chance—the open door of opportunity. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help."

America, beset with foes within, is looking to the southern mountains for her help, and it will come.

Then we have other schools and colleges on our official list. The Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial dormitory at Oxford College should not be forgotten. The wife of a President of the United States was our first President General. This gave us prestige in the beginning which would not otherwise have been ours. It is most fitting to work for her memorial.

Recently I have been to the American International College in Springfield, Massachusetts, and I cannot speak too highly of its splendid influence on the foreign-born student there. I cannot praise too highly the fine American spirit of the place and the fine, eager, earnest spirit of the student body. Alert, hungry for knowledge, aglow with the real soul of America that shines from their faces, reflected from the teaching about America which they receive, they will go back to their people with America's message of freedom and opportunity.

These are but a few of the things we have to do. Space forbids mention of more.

Let the New Year be full of work accomplished. Our Society is one of the greatest American forces, standing for the ideals of the fathers, untouched by radicalism, unweakened by the socialist's theory of internationalism. Forces on both sides seem to be gathering themselves together for a great conflict of social theories. Radicalism on one side has concentrated its energies on a minority bloc that threatens our institutions even in our Congress itself. On the other, the conservative forces that made America a nation must be on guard and awake, else what the Pilgrim and Cavalier built up will be torn down and nothing but a communist "paradise" of unworkable theories put in its place. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Be awake and prepared. Thus shall the New Year be full from end to end of blessing for our Country because of its loyal guardians, among whom there are none more loyal than the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I wish you all a blessed New Year, full of God's gladness.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

THE DULANYS OF MARYLAND IN PROVINCIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY TIMES

By W. D. H.

IN writing the story of the life of Daniel Dulany, the first of his name in Maryland, the charm of romance seems to have been dimmed by the splendor of achievement, for historians appear to have been so much occupied in recording his brilliant services to the public that they have left much concerning his interesting family and social life of their subject out in their chronicles. We know that he came into the Province a little over two hundred and twenty years ago; we know that he was born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1686; we know, too, that he had already been prepared to be entered as a student at Trinity College, Dublin, that celebrated seat of learning which has furnished so many brilliant men, and that, here I use the exact word of his grandson, written on the fly-leaf of his Bible, that his grandfather had left his home in Ireland because it had become "uneasy," owing to the presence in it of a step-mother. So a difference occurred between the father and son, and the son turned his face towards the New World, burning his bridges behind him, and as far as there is now any record, he did not keep in correspondence with any member of his immediate family or leave even traditions of them to his children. One member only of his family appears to have broken the silence, and he was his cousin-german, Patrick Delany, the celebrated Dean of Down, so well known in his time both for the clever pen he wielded and for having a charming wife, who was a special friend of Queen Charlotte, the wife of George III.

The youthful Daniel Dulany had hardly landed in this country, without friends and without resources, when, as if by magic, Colonel George Plater, of St. Mary's County (Maryland), appeared upon the scene, and evinced great interest in the youth. Colonel Plater was then one of the foremost barristers of Maryland, and he had young Dulany follow the study of the law in his office, and it is interesting to record that, some years later, the former patron became the father-in-law of the already brilliant barrister whom he had befriended when unknown and untried by the battle of life. But this union was destined to be of short duration, and no children were born of it. It may be noted here that about the time of this marriage the Honorable George Plater held the eminent office of Attorney-General of the Province, and that in after years, Daniel Dulany filled the same office with distinguished ability. Daniel Dulany was admitted to the bar of Maryland in 1709, and his success in the practice of his profession may be measured by the fact that he was enabled to go over to London and be entered as a student at Gray's Inn in 1716, thus furnishing himself with what was so unusual in those days—a practical knowledge of

the laws of both countries. It was upon his return to America, crowned with many legal laurels, that Miss Plater gave him her hand in marriage.

The variety of the offices held by him during the next almost forty years, are eloquent testimony to the wide range of his abilities and the unswerving confidence placed in him by the Proprietary and the people. Among these offices were Alderman, City Councillor, Recorder of Annapolis, Attorney-General, Judge of the Admiralty, Commissary-General, Receiver-General, and Councillor of the Province.

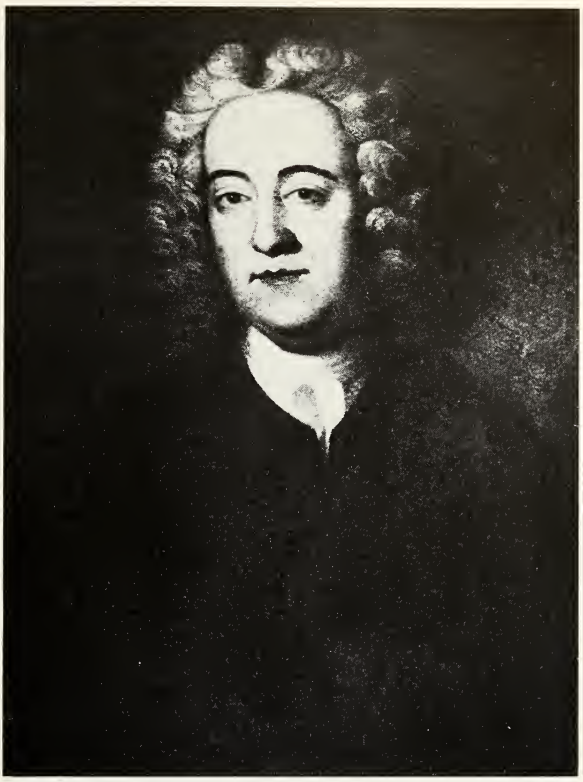


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

DANIEL DULANY, BORN IN QUEEN'S COUNTY, IRELAND, IN 1686, DIED IN ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, DECEMBER 5, 1753

During the twenty years when he was a member of the lower house of the Assembly, and, later, when he was for many years and until the time of his death, a member of the upper house, no question of vital importance was argued that Daniel Dulany did not take an active part in the discussion, giving the great weight of his staunch support to the Proprietary and the Governor, without failing for a moment in his loyalty to the people. A signal instance of this loyalty is to be found in his famous publication entitled "The Rights of the Inhabitants of Maryland to the Benefit of the English Law."

In a letter, which I believe is still preserved, the Dean of Down asked his cousin, Daniel Dulany, why he changed the spelling of his name of Delany to Dulany, but, of course the answer, if ever given, did not remain among the papers which have been treasured on this side of the Atlantic. One fact is known in connection with the change. It is, that it was not made until many years after his first arrival in this country.

Daniel Dulany's second marriage took place in 1720, when he was twenty-four years old and in the full expansion of his intellectual fructivity and recognized eminence as a barrister. His wife was Rebecca (1696–1737) the daughter of Colonel Walter Smith (——1711) and Rachel Hall (1670–1730), both of Calvert County, Maryland. Colonel Walter Smith was the son of Richard Smith, Attorney-General of Maryland, who arrived in Maryland in 1649 and engaged in the practice of law. He served as lieutenant of the Provincial Militia, was

commissioned Attorney General of the Province on September 28, 1657, and was a member of the House of Burgesses, Calvert County, in 1660–1667. His estate bordered on the Patuxent River and in 1658 he purchased land on St. Leonard's Creek, where he died. His son Walter, also held many important offices of trust and emolument in the Province.

Of the marriage of Daniel Dulany and Rebecca Smith there were six children: (1) Daniel, who married Rebecca Tasker. (2) Rebecca, who married James Paul Heath. (3) Rachel, who married 1st, William Knight, 2nd, Rev. Henry Addison, M.A. (4) Dennis, who died unmarried. (5) Mary, who married, 1st, Doctor Hamilton, of Annapolis, and 2nd, William Murdock. (6) Walter, who married Mary Grafton.



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.
REBECCA SMITH, WIFE OF DANIEL DULANY, SR.

Of Dulany's home-life we know very little, but from the benevolence which he showed so consistently during his public career, his life at home must have been very beautiful, especially as it was shared with one for the space of seventeen years to whom he paid the following tribute in the inscription on the splendid sarcophagus-like tomb-stone which he erected to her memory in St. Anne's church-yard at Annapolis:

"Here lies the remains of Rebecca, late wife of Daniel Dulany, of Annapolis, the fourth daughter of Colonel Walter Smith. She faithfully and diligently discharged her duty in all relations of Daughter and Wife, Mother, Friend and Neighbor. She was virtuous and charitable. She lived an unblemished life and died universally lamented the 18th of March, 1737, aged forty years."

At the time of Rebecca Dulany's death, her eldest child, Daniel Dulany, Jr., was only sixteen years old, and the youngest child, Walter Dulany, scarcely six.

Five years later, Daniel Dulany took unto himself a third wife. She was Henrietta Maria Lloyd Chew, daughter of Philemon Lloyd, of Wye, that famous estate in lower Maryland, which I may say in passing, was already in the possession of the Lloyds when Governor Leonard Calvert brought the first colonists with him to the Province. The Lloyds had crossed over from Virginia, and a member of the family told me about ten years ago, that the estate had come down from father to son, in a direct line for eleven generations.

Daniel Dulany died in Annapolis on December 5, 1753, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and is buried beside his second wife, Rebecca (Smith) Dulany, and the monument erected to them bears the Dulany escutcheon quartered with the Smith armorial bearings. His pall was supported by the Governor of the Province, four members of the Honorable Council, and the Mayor of Annapolis.



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE DANIEL DULANY, 2ND

Daniel Dulany, the younger, was born at Annapolis on July 19, 1721. He was educated at Eton and at Claire Hall, Cambridge, England, and was entered at the Temple. Returning to America, he was admitted to the bar of Maryland in 1747. For many years he held the office of Secretary of the Province, and relinquished it only at the close of the Proprietary Government. The study and practise of the law seemed to have been a ruling passion. He devoted so much of his time to a mastery of the great truths of the law, and then to their elucidation, that the bustle of public life seldom reached him, though upon occasions when he considered the vital interests of the people were involved, he lifted his voice with the clearness of a clarion call to protect their freedom. A signal instance which occurred in 1765, when he published his memorable pamphlet entitled: "Considerations on the propriety of imposing taxes on the British Colonies for the purpose of raising a revenue by Act of Parliament." This masterly exposition of the right of the colonists to have a voice in the imposition of taxes levied upon them created a furor of enthusiasm throughout this country, and widespread approval among the thinkers in England.

It may be said without contradiction, that it was mainly through the influence of Daniel Dulany that, to use the words of a well-known historian, "The Province of Maryland was never polluted even by an attempt to execute the Stamp Act."

It was not for several years afterwards that Daniel Dulany again entered the arena. Then Charles Carroll was his antagonist. McMahon, in his account of the encounter, says that Charles Carroll entered upon the combat to fight against "one who was accustomed to victory, and from whom defeat would not mean disgrace." The arguments advanced by



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH FRENCH, WIFE OF BENJAMIN TASKER DULANY



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.
BENJAMIN TASKER DULANY, BORN 1754, DIED 1819

both were profound and brilliant, and carried on for months in the newspapers, as was the custom of the times. Charles Carroll, however, won. The celebrated dispute was over the fixing of fees received by the high officials in place of salaries. Finally, the two Houses found it impossible to come to an agreement upon the matter, and the Governor then exercised, as he thought, his prerogative, prorogued the legislature and established the fees by proclamation. Daniel Dulany upheld the opinion that the Governor was acting within the power conferred upon him, but his argument was defeated. For years the question had been agitated, and finally, became a burning one, and was only settled in 1773 against the authority of the Governor. The next occasion when Daniel Dulany appeared prominently before the public was in the following year (1774). Great excitement was prevailing over the "Vestry Act," in which the question of taxation was again involved, and Mr. Dulany upheld the contention of the Clergy, and his opinions which have been preserved, says one eminent writer whose work I have before me, "fully justified the reputation which the 'considerations' gave it."



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

REBECCA TASKER, WIFE OF THE HONORABLE DANIEL DULANY, 2ND, BORN 1724, DIED 1822

Daniel Dulany died in Baltimore in 1797, and his body rested for many years in St. Paul's church-yard there, but when the old church was torn down, his remains and the massive monument which had been placed above them were removed to the present cemetery of St. Paul's in Baltimore. Upon the monument is the following inscription:

"In memory of the Hon: Daniel Dulany Esq: barrister-at-law, who with great integrity and honour for many years, discharged the important appointment of Commissary-General, Secretary of Maryland, and one of the Proprietary Council. In private life he was beloved, and died regretted, March 19th, 1797, aged 75 years and eight months. Rebecca his wife, daughter of the late Benjamin Tasker, Esq., of Annapolis, caused this tomb to be erected."

Anne Tasker, the wife of Daniel Dulany, the younger, was the daughter and co-heiress of the Honorable Benjamin Tasker, who was for thirty years president of the council of Maryland and at one time acting Governor of the Province. Benjamin Tasker was the son of Thomas Tasker who came to the Province from England, and filled for many years the office of Treasurer of Mary-

land. He married the widow of John Brooke, of the distinguished English family of Brooke de la Brooke. Her maiden name was Rebecca Isaac, and she came to Maryland in 1670, and must have been attractive, as she made two brilliant marriages within the short space of six years after her arrival in this country. She remained on intimate and affectionate terms with her first husband's family after her second marriage. Her only daughter, Elisabeth Tasker, married a nephew of John Brooke, Mrs. Tasker's first husband.



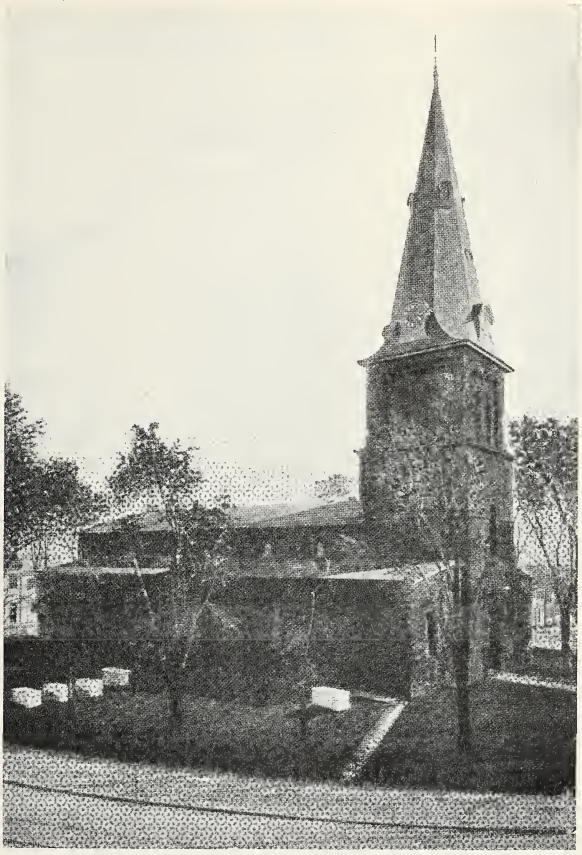
Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

REBECCA ANNE DE LA SERRE, ADOPTED BY HER UNCLE, DANIEL DULANY, 3RD, SHE LATER MARRIED SIR RICHARD HUNTER, KNIGHT

Benjamin Tasker's wife was Anne Bladen, daughter of William Bladen and Anne Van Sweringen, whose father, Gerard Van Sweringen, was of noble origin. He was born in Holland, and, came to this country when very young. William Bladen was the son of Nathaniel Bladen, barrister, of London and Isabella Fairfax, daughter of Sir William Fairfax of Streeton, Yorkshire, England. He came to this country when only nineteen—and from the time he was twenty-one until his death, which occurred when he was forty-eight years of age, he was entrusted with so many offices of responsibility and dignity that there can be no doubt of his marked ability. Among the offices held by him were Secretary of the Province, Attorney General, and Clerk of the Council.

The house which Daniel Dulany built at Annapolis was erected under the supervision of an Englishman named Watts, who came over to America in 1728, and the seven acres of gardens around it were washed by the waters of the Severn River. This estate passed out of the possession of the Dulany family in 1808, when the Federal Government purchased it for part of the U. S. Naval Academy. The venerable mansion is no longer standing. It fell amid the execration of the people, and the then Superintendent of the Naval Academy had cause to regret giving the order for its demolishment. "Hunting-Ridge," a broad estate about six miles from Baltimore, was a favorite country-seat of the elder Daniel Dulany, and it was to this estate that Daniel Dulany, the younger, retired at the time of the Revolution. "Prospect Hall," near Frederick, and "Oxon Hill," on the

Potomac opposite Alexandria, were also old Dulany places. "Dulany's Manor," when owned by the elder Daniel Dulany, embraced twenty thousand acres; the portion of five thousand acres in Baltimore County which he bequeathed to his son, Walter Dulany, is still known as "Dulany's Valley"; his son, Dennis Dulany, who died unmarried at the beginning of the Revolution, left his portion to his sister-in-law, Mary Grafton Dulany, the widow of Walter Dulany, but the inheritance of her Tory sons was confiscated, though Congress allowed four hundred acres to each of her three daughters.



OLD ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, ANNAPOLIS, MD., WITH TOMBS OF THE DULANY'S IN FOREGROUND

Walter Dulany, the sixth and youngest child of Daniel Dulany and Rebecca Smith, married the very lovely and saintly Mary Grafton, daughter of Richard Grafton. The children of Walter Dulany and Mary Grafton were: (1) Walter Dulany, who married Elisabeth Brice Dulany, the widow of his half-uncle, Lloyd Dulany; (2) Grafton Lloyd Dulany; (3) Daniel Dulany; (4) Rebecca Dulany, who married first Thomas Addison and second Captain Thomas Hanson of the Revolutionary Army; (5) Mary Dulany, who married George Mason Lee Fitzhugh; (6) Catherine Dulany, who married Horace Belt; (7) Peggy Dulany, who married Reverend John Montgomery.

Walter Dulany, Sr., was called upon to fill the important position of Commissary-General, made vacant by the resignation of his father, and his brother, Dennis Dulany, who was never married, was given the desirable office of Clerk of Cecil County at the time of his father's death. Fortunately, many letters have been preserved which were exchanged between Walter Dulany's wife and her charmingly vivacious daughters, which show, all unconsciously, how beautiful their home-life was, and how superior they were to the reverses of fortune which they experienced after 1774, in which year Walter Dulany died, and his three sons were out of the country. But it is pleasant to record that after the war was over the Government of the United States generously granted to the daughters the indem-

nity above stated for having confiscated the tract of seven thousand acres left by their father. The rare beauty both of feature and of soul transmitted to so many of Mary Grafton Dulany's descendants has been so exceptional that they deserve a special tribute—but a tribute offered only by a master hand.

already received a most careful training, first at Eton, and then Cambridge, and was still pursuing his studies in the great courts of Law of that country, when the Revolutionary War broke out, but, like his father, he believed that less drastic measures should have been taken by the Colonists to secure their rights, so he



THE DULANY MANSION AT ANNAPOLIS, MD., ERECTED ABOUT 1735. THE GROUNDS WERE PURCHASED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY, AND THE OLD MANSION WAS USED FOR A TIME AS THE QUARTERS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY

Lloyd Dulany, the only son of Daniel Dulany, the elder, and Henrietta Maria Lloyd, married Elisabeth, daughter of John Brice and Sarah (Frisby) Brice, of Annapolis, but did not long survive his marriage. He was killed in a duel fought in Hyde Park, London, by the Rev. Benedict Allen, of Maryland, and left no children. His widow married, several years later, his nephew, Walter Dulany, eldest son of Walter Dulany and Mary Grafton.

Daniel Dulany, the eldest son of Daniel Dulany, "the younger," had been for many years in England where he had did not join in the mighty struggle, nor did he afterwards forswear allegiance to the British Flag.

Benjamin Tasker Dulany, unlike his elder brother, was in full sympathy with the Colonists, and he joined the Army in Virginia, and threw himself into the mighty struggle with all the ardor of youth and all the abandon of a reckless nature, upon which he put no curb throughout his long life. He had the interesting distinction of having the hand of the lovely Elisabeth French given to him in marriage, when he was but nineteen years old and she but sixteen, by

General George Washington, who had been her guardian since the death of her father, Daniel French, and of the marriage General Washington says in a letter to a friend: "Our celebrated fortune, Miss French, whom half the world was in pursuit of, gave her hand . . . to Mr. Ben. Dulany of Md." Elisabeth French was the only child of Daniel French of "Claremont," in Fairfax County, Virginia, and his wife, Penelope Manley, also of Virginia. It was owing, in no small measure, to the fact that the vast estates in that colony, brought to him by his youthful bride, that Benjamin Dulany identified himself with Virginia rather than Maryland from the time of his marriage.



PARISH CHURCH, PATCHING, ENGLAND, WHICH CONTAIN THE REMAINS OF REBECCA TASKER DULANY, THOSE OF HER SON, DANIEL AND HER DAUGHTER ANNE

After this marriage, Mr. Dulany presented to General Washington the celebrated horse called "Blueskin," which the General rode throughout the Revolutionary War, and at the close of the War, he returned it, with the following note to Mrs. Dulany:

"General Washington presents his best respects to Mrs. Dulany with the horse, Blueskin, which he wishes was better worth her acceptance. Marks of antiquity have supplied the place of those beauties with which nothing but the recollection of which, and of his having been the favorite of Mr. Dulany's of the days of his courtship, can reconcile her to the meagre appearance he now makes.

"Mrs. Washington presents her compliments and thanks to Mrs. Dulany for the Roots of Scarcity."

Benjamin Dulany was a great lover of horses, and widely noted for his splendid mounts and for the six-in-hand which he drove with acknowledged skill, but often with surprising daring.

At the close of the War, though no longer entitled to a share in the vast estates once owned by his father (the tracts of the confiscated lands alone sold at public auction by the newly established Government for £84,602) owing to the great wealth of his wife, Elisabeth French, the young couple was enabled to indulge their tastes for elegance and luxury, and each of their eleven children was provided with handsome estates in Virginia. The favorite country seat of Benjamin Dulany and his wife was "Shuters Hill," a short mile from Alexandria, with a splendid view of the Capitol, but that mighty building has arisen in its pallid beauty since their time. About three miles from Alexandria is "Claremont," named for the old estate of the Frenches in Ireland, of which family Lord de Freyne is the head. There Elisabeth French was born, and there her father, Daniel French, was buried, and on his large, flat grave-stone it is recorded that he died in 1771, in the fortieth year of his age.

As has already been stated, Daniel Dulany 3rd had come to Maryland at the time of his father's death and his mother, Rebecca Tasker Dulany, accompanied

him on his return to Europe. His house in London was in Downing Street, the exclusive little street near White Hall Palace, with only six or eight houses in it, two of which have been thrown into one and are so widely known today as the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mrs. Dulany, his mother, had her principal residence on the Grand Parade at Brighton, which in those days was very fashionable, and a villa, called to this day, "Dulany's Cottage," about a mile from that then gay resort.

Mrs. Dulany's home was for twenty-five years a meeting-place for many of her old friends and relatives living in that country, and during that time her cousin, Harriet Bladen, daughter of her uncle, Thomas Bladen, Governor of Maryland, had married the Earl of Essex. Mary Caton, also of Maryland, who was the wife of the Marquess of Wellesley, the elder brother of the great Duke of Wellington, was among the intimate friends. It was from the house of the Marquess of Wellesley that Mrs. Dulany's granddaughter was married shortly after the death of her mother.

Mrs. Rebecca Tasker Dulany's only daughter, Anne Dulany, had married in America, shortly before her mother went to live in England, a dashing French officer by the name of de la Serre, but he vanished soon afterwards as completely as if he had never existed, save that there was a child born of the marriage. All efforts through years following his mysterious disappearance proved unavailing, and in the course of time, the wife he had deserted, by due process of the British law, resumed her maiden name and was afterwards known as Mrs. Dulany, and the child, Rebecca Anne de la Serre, was legally adopted by her uncle, Daniel Dulany, taking his name and afterward inheriting his large fortune.

The grounds of "Dulany Cottage" reached almost to the little parochial church at Paching, and here beneath the floor before the High Altar is the vault containing the remains of Rebecca Tasker Dulany and those of her son, Daniel Dulany, and of her daughter Anne Dulany, and of the latter's daughter, Rebecca Anne de la Serre Dulany, who was the wife of Sir Richard Hunter. In the right transept are mural tablets with the following inscriptions:

"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Anne Dulany this monument is erected by her devoted and affectionate daughter, March 1835.

Rebecca Anne Dulany Hunter, wife of Sir Richard Hunter, Knight and daughter of the above Anne Dulany, died 29th of March 1835. Aged forty two years.

Of her kindly and generous spirit, deriving its highest sanction from a sense of Christian duty, she found her chief refreshment and delight during a life of much bodily weakness and suffering, in the unostentatious performance of works of charity and mercy, while the unaffected simplicity of her manners endeared her to the hearts of all with whom she was engaged in social intercourse. Deeply imbued with the principles of Christian truth, and resting in humble thankfulness on the support and consolation of the Gospel, she resigned her soul in peace in the steadfast hope of a blessed resurrection through the merits of Christ her Saviour."

Inscription of tablet on the opposite side reads:

"Sacred to the memory of Rebecca Tasker Dulany, who was for a series of years the beloved wife, and afterwards the faithful relict of the late Honorable Daniel Dulany, Secretary and Member of the Council of the Province of Maryland, North America. She calmly resigned her soul to God the 29th of August 1822 at the advanced age of ninety eight years."

In the same vault are deposited the remains of their eldest son Daniel Dulany, Esq., late of Downing Street, Westminster, and the beloved and deeply lamented brother of Mrs. Dulany of Brighton. He died the 12th day of August, 1824, in the seventy-third year of his age.

"This tablet was erected as a small but sincere tribute of filial and sisterly affection by

her who knows best how to appreciate the amiable qualities of those whose loss she deplores."

In the same vault are deposited the remains of Anne, the only daughter who survived Daniel and Rebecca Tasker Dulany. She died at Brighton the 2nd of August, 1828.

Benjamin Tasker Dulany, who died in 1819, and Elisabeth French Dulany, his widow, who survived him many years, are buried at "Shuter's Hill," Va., and her long life which at the commencement was so brilliant, was serene and lovely at its close.

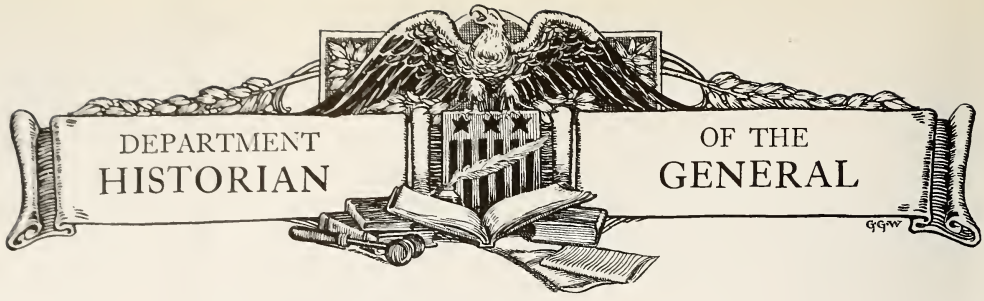
PUBLICATION OF D. A. R. REMEMBRANCE BOOK DISCONTINUED

By a vote of the 31st Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the semi-annual publication of the Remembrance Book has been discontinued.

In its place a Book of Remembrance will be kept in the Library of Memorial Continental Hall. In it will be registered a list, alphabetically arranged, of deceased members of the National Society. The names of the persons, date of death, and name of chapters will be recorded. No obituary notices will be included, except in the case of National and Ex-national Officers of the Society.

The Book of Remembrance will be compiled under the supervision of the Chaplain General.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the death on December 14, 1922, of Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, Honorary Vice President General and formerly State Regent of Connecticut for fourteen years.



Historical Program

Conducted by
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.

V. Southwestern Expansion, 1840–1860.

A general account of this phase of expansion is given in Austin: *Steps in the Expansion of Our Territory,* 165–178; Sparks: *Expansion of the American People,* ch. xxvi; or Johnson: *Century of Expansion,* ch. vi.

I. The Santa Fe Trail.

For the geographical characteristics of the Southwest—fertile Texas, sterile New Mexico, and the arid plains, see

Semple: *American History and its Geographic Conditions,* 168–176, 185–199.
Brigham: *Geographic Influences in American History,* 230–240.

The isolation of New Mexico from Old Mexico and the development of river transport in the United States brought Santa Fe nearer to Pittsburgh than to Vera Cruz. The Santa Fé trail, first opened about 1824, marked out under Benton's bill in 1825, was the highway of frontier trade until 1843 and the route of Kearney's expedition to conquer New Mexico.

Paxson: *Last American Frontier,* ch. iv.
Coman: *Economic Beginnings of the Far West,* ii, 75–93.

II. Texas.

Originally a border province between France and Spain. American colonization began with the grant to Moses Austin in 1820. By 1850 other Americans had followed to the number of fifteen thousand.

Garrison: *Westward Extension,* 22–34.
Channing: *United States,* v, 516–530.
Roosevelt: *Thomas H. Benton,* 173–183.

Mexican political troubles and essential racial differences (slavery entering as one element) led to a revolt and independence.

McMaster: *United States,* vi, 251–270.
Smith, J. H.: *Annexation of Texas.*

The first offers of annexation were refused, but fear of English and French intrigues and desire for more land for cotton cultivation led to annexation in 1845, after much opposition.

Garrison: *Westward Extension,* ch. viii and x.
Channing: v, 531–534; 541–547.
McMaster: vii, 304–331; 391–406.
Schouler: *United States,* iv, 441–451.
Wilson: *History of the American People,* iv, 104–112.

III. The Mexican Cessions.

For brief accounts of the war with Mexico see:

Garrison: *Westward Extension,* ch. xv.
Channing: v, 552–563; 581–610.
Burgess: *Middle Period,* 327–339.
Smith, J. H.: *War with Mexico,* i, 284–297.

A promising movement to take "all of Mexico" was checked by Trist's unauthorized conclusion of the Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo.

Smith, J. H.: *War with Mexico,* ii, 233–248.

The Gadsden Purchase (1853) was made to secure a future southern railroad route to the Pacific by giving the United States control of both banks of the Gila River.

McElroy, R. M.: *Winning of the Far West,* 346–348.

IV. Expansion and the Civil War.

The later phases of the slavery controversy: Texas, the Wilmot Proviso, the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Wilson: *History of the American People,* iv, 136–141; 165–189.

The Republican party, whose reason for existence was based on opposition to the extension of slavery, could not accept the various proposals for compromise by which Crittenden and others sought to avert the Civil War.

Rhodes: *United States,* iii, 262–269.
Chadwick: *Causes of the Civil War,* ch. x.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR MOUNTAIN GIRLS AT TAMASSEE, S. C.

By Grace Ward Calhoun

EVER since the Congress of 1920, when the National Society welcomed so enthusiastically and so helpfully the industrial school for mountain girls which the South Carolina Daughters had recently established, Tamassee has been a familiar name and a live interest to all Daughters who keep in touch with the educational work of our organization.

It took wonderful courage for a small state, then with a membership less than 2000, to undertake the establishment of a school. Yet in the face of war demands, the South Carolina Daughters pushed their project and when the cause was presented to the National Society, there was an actual school, in a completed building, and an endowment fund of $10,000 secured by enrolling 100 Founders of Tamassee. In all of this not a single large gift was represented, the maximum being $100. Doubtless the task would have been infinitely easier had some fairy godmother said, "Your cause is most worthy. Here is the money to build your school." But Tamassee could never have meant as much as when it was a composite of the small contributions, the sacrifices, the heart interest of Daughters all over South Carolina. One chapter had built a chimney, one had completed the porch, another furnished a room, and still another planted the orchard, so that in addition to a general interest in the whole, the chapters had some tangible bit of Tamassee which was their very own.



MAIN BUILDING CONTAINING SCHOOL ROOM, LIVING ROOMS AND DORMITORIES

Realizing how much this sense of personal ownership had meant to her own Daughters, when South Carolina presented the cause to the National Society she did not say, "Just give us your money and let us put it where we see fit." Instead she increased the limit for the roll of Founders to 500, and further offered to any state the opportunity to place at Tamassee a building which should give its Daughters proprietorship in some definite segment of the whole.

It is a matter of great pride to all friends of Tamassee that among our Founders we have enrolled Mrs. George Maynard Minor, our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, our former President General, many of our present and former national officers, the state organizations of Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Michigan, Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the National Society Children of the American Revolution. Chapters all over the country pledged on this roll, from Washington to Florida, from Maine to California and far off Honolulu, as well as every chapter in South Carolina. Illinois, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Iowa have been especially generous, each of these states having given over $2000 to the endowment fund.

The New York Daughters have been the first to catch the vision of what united effort can do to make at Tamassee a school worthy of the strength and power of our Society, which shall be a monument to real Americans, for real Americans, by real Americans. They are now erecting a $10,000 cottage dormitory. It was so beautifully planned that this building should be ready for the opening of school the first of October, and that immediately following the South Carolina State Conference, on November 17th, Mrs. Charles Nash, State Regent of New York, with her state committee, our President



FIRST ROW—MRS. HUNTER, MRS. MINOR, MRS HANGER, MRS. CAIN; SECOND ROW—MRS. BAILEY, MRS. JONES, MRS. CALHOUN; THIRD ROW—MRS. BRYAN, MRS. BEALTON; FOURTH ROW—MRS. RICHARDSON. VISITORS AND SCHOOL BOARD

General, Mrs. Minor, and her party, together with many South Carolina Daughters, would journey to Tamassee to dedicate this building. To the great disappointment of all, the railroad strike made it impossible for the contractor to secure materials and the cottage will not be completed until the first of January. Mrs. Nash and her committee therefore postponed their visit until such time as the cottage is finished and furnished and ready to be turned over for occupancy. However, on the appointed day, Mrs. Minor and her party, including the Treasurer General, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter; the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger; and Miss Dorothy Hunter, did make the trip to the school. They were accompanied by Mrs. Cain, State Regent of South Carolina, and several members of the Tamassee School and Advisory Board.

Leaving the train at Seneca, the party was met by the mayor of Walhalla, the president of the Walhalla Chamber of Commerce, the Regent of the Walhalla Chapter and others.



BOARDING GIRLS IN UNIFORM SIX WEEKS AFTER SCHOOL OPENED

They motored from Seneca to Walhalla through the picturesque foothills of the Blue Ridge, past cotton fields with occasional bits of white still stringing from the brown bolls, and woods gorgeous in their reds and yellows. Though a perfect autumn day, the morning haze still obscured the mountains which bound the horizon to the north and west.

As the red clay road wound up from Walhalla toward Tomassee,

> "Up to the hills, the far blue hills,
> The strong, high hills of God,"

the blue haze began to dissolve into shadowy outlines, and soon one could distinguish the sheer slope of Old Whiteside, the crooked knob on Raben Bald, and the rounding back of Big Bear. Still nearer Tamassee Knob showed green and wooded, and on beyond curled the smoke of a forest fire. The cabins passed



BOARDING GIRLS THE FIRST WEEK AT TAMASSEE

seemed empty. Why, certainly, for everyone had already started for the school to see for themselves whether the heralded distinguished visitors would really materialize.

Across rocky foaming Mauldin Shoals from which must some day come the power for a large plant at the school, through a little stretch of woods, and they were on D.A.R. soil. At the school they were welcomed by Miss James, the superintendent, and her little corps of teachers, and heard the girls in a song of greeting to Mrs. Minor. Then, with the girls as guides, they were conducted through the building, even to the roof for the view, and around the grounds. The whole 110 acres could not be explored, but the general plan of the New York cottage could be enthused over, the farmer's cottage and barn inspected and the most ven-

turesome even tramped down to the cheese factory and heard the busy chug, chug of the ram as it sent water up to the buildings.

Back again at the main building luncheon was served, and the girls sang several songs. The guests were presented with some handiwork of the pupils and with bunches of galax leaves, which are native to these woods. Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Hanger and Mrs. Hunter, each with sweet graciousness, then talked to the community people and the pupils. As one of the men remarked, "'Pears like they's all mighty nice and friendly for bein' such high-up folks!"

Throughout this whole section the term "D.A.R." has meant "people who come to give you a school and a chance when you didn't have one." It spells opportunity. It is difficult to estimate the inspiration given to everyone by this official visit. It has translated an organization into gracious, interested personality. These girls will tell their children's children of the time they shook hands with "our" President General.

Tamassee is a young school and a small school, but one great in needs and great in potentialities. It has the distinction of being thus far the only boarding school for mountain girls established, owned and controlled by Daughters of the American Revolution. The students are from North Carolina and Georgia, as well as from South Carolina. It is for the girl who otherwise would not have a chance.

The aim of the school is broader than the education of the children's minds. It is to teach them how to live, how to make home neat and attractive, how to sew, how to prepare nourishing food, and how to care for children. While the boarding department is only for girls, there is a mixed day school. Nor is the service confined to the needs of the children. The women of the community, some of whom walk several miles to Tamassee, are welcome at the industrial classes and canning clubs. At the night school for adults many have learned to read and write. Non-sectarian, but distinctly Christian, the school endeavors in all its teachings to point the way to better living. Church and Sunday School are held weekly in the school building and more than 140 people of the community join there for worship.

The site of the school is of historic interest, for it is part of the land grant to Gen. Andrew Pickens for his Revolutionary services, and here the General spent the declining years of his life. In a church yard not far from the school are buried several Revolutionary soldiers. Many children in the school could be members of the C.A.R. The faithful workers at Tamassee, the school board, and the community people join the South Carolina Daughters in appreciating most deeply the aid and interest of all who have proven themselves friends of Tamassee. They thank you for helping these children of the hills, and hope that some day they may greet each one of you in our sunset corner of South Carolina.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

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Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

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(Miss) (Mrs.) .....

From .....

To .....

STATE CONFERENCES

NEW YORK

The New York State Daughters of the American Revolution gathered at Poughkeepsie on October 25th, 26th and 27th, for their twenty-seventh State Conference, with Mahwenawasigh Chapter as their hostess. The meetings were held in the Masonic Temple. Wednesday morning the Nominating Committee and Chairman of State Committees held their several meetings. At 10.30 o'clock Mrs. Nash held a Counsel of Regents, which proved so successful a feature last year.

The Conference opened at 1.45 o'clock with the processional of State and National Officers, escorted by pages and preceded by the Flag Bearer, using for the first time the beautiful silk Flag given to the state by Mrs. Leonard H. Giles. Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent, declared the twenty-seventh New York State Conference opened. The invocation given by Mrs. Silas W. Sherwood, State Chaplain, was followed by singing "The Star Spangled Banner," "Salute to the Flag" and reciting The American's Creed. Mrs. Daniel Webster Wilbur, Regent of Mahwenawasigh Chapter, welcomed the Daughters most cordially. Honorable George D. Campbell, Mayor of Poughkeepsie, voiced the city's welcome. Mrs. Nash responded; her earnest address was followed with close attention, the keynote being "our country," unity of aim, and effort, coöperation, our watchword, and our guide. At its close the National Officers and distinguished guests were introduced. Mrs. Charles Seymour Whitman, Vice President General from New York, brought greetings from the National Society. She also presented a handsome mahogany ballot box to the state organization. Mrs. George Maynard Minor, our honored President General, delivered an inspiring address, the entire Conference rising to express its appreciation. After the singing of "America," cordial greetings were given by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Vice President General from Pennsylvania; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Vice President General from Michigan; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Vice President General from Connecticut. Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Treasurer General, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. John H. Stewart, State Regent of Vermont, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, State Regent of Connecticut, and Mrs. George Schuyler Gardner, State Chaplain of Mississippi, all paying well-deserved praise to our own honored State Regent, Mrs. Nash.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter provided a sight-seeing trip for visiting Daughters, Wednesday afternoon, ending with a tea at its Chapter House, the former home of Governor Clinton. Mrs. Nash held her State Board meeting, during the afternoon. Wednesday evening at 8.15 o'clock the State and National Officers and distinguished guests entered, preceded by the pages and color-bearer—singing, "Song of the Empire State," led by Miss Edith L. Hubbard, Hon. Frank Hasbrouck delivered an interesting sketch of Poughkeepsie. A group of songs by Miss Bennedetta di Francisca, our student at "American International College," was enthusiastically received. Chancellor C. S. McGown, followed, giving an address on the college. Dancing of the Minuet in costume, by members of the High School, under the direction of Prof. George Rutherford, was a pleasing feature of the program. Impersonation of "Dolly Madison," by Mrs. Lucy Allen Stewart, with musical accompaniment by Miss L. V. Gorse, and singing of the "The Star Spangled Banner," in costume, by Mrs. A. H. Candleish, closed a delightful evening.

Thursday morning at 8.30 o'clock, the State Tamassee Committee met, when a goodly amount was pledged toward the completion of the New York State building there. Conference opened at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Nash presiding. Invocation by Mrs. Sherwood, followed by singing "America the Beautiful." Mrs. Nash's annual report as State Regent, outlining the work accomplished by the one hundred and forty-eight chapters, from each of which a most gratifying report was received, proved of great interest to the Conference. The total membership in the state is 15,000 and new chapters are organizing. The reports of all the State Officers told of splendid patriotic work accomplished. A beautiful tribute to the one hundred and twenty-six Daughters who have "gone home" during the year, was given by Mrs. Sherwood, the entire Conference standing a moment in their memory.

Learning that the New Jersey State Conference was also being held, a greeting from the New York Conference, in which Mrs. Shum-

way, State Regent of Massachusetts, asked that they might join, was sent to the New Jersey D.A.R.

At 1 o'clock, a "Get Together" luncheon was served in the dining room of Masonic Temple, when over three hundred Daughters were present. Thursday afternoon session opened at 2.30 o'clock, Mrs. Nash presiding. "Friendliness" was sung by the Conference, followed by five-minute reports of all State Committees. Thursday evening at 8.30 o'clock the reception by Mahwenawasigh Chapter, to the State and National Officers, and the entire conference, was held in Masonic Temple. Previous to the reception, Mrs. Wilbur entertained the State Board and National Officers at dinner. Friday morning Mrs. Nash opened the Conference at 9.30 o'clock. Invocation by Mrs. Sherwood, and singing of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Mrs. J. S. S. Remsen, a member of Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter, and also a member of the National Committee, reported the wonderful work being done at Ellis Island for the immigrant women and children in the detention wards. Many gifts were presented for Memorial Continental Hall. Voting for the State Board of Officers during the morning resulted as follows—for term of three years: Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash; Vice Regent, Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood; Recording Secretary, Miss Ruth Barber; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Pauline H. Wilson; Treasurer, Mrs. John W. Griffiths; Historian, Miss Amelia Day Campbell; Consulting Registrar, Mrs. Frank W. Farnham; Librarian, Mrs. R. H. Gibbs; Chaplain, Miss Mary M. Badger. *State Directors.*—Term expires April, 1924. Mrs. William B. Hale, Rochester. Term expires April, 1926, Miss Harriet L. Gates, Elmira. Mrs. H. Lynford Henry, Geneva. Mrs. Louise Haile Case, Gouverneur.

With the singing of "God Be with Us 'Til We Meet Again," the twenty-seventh New York State Conference closed.

Tuesday, October 24, 1922, preceding the D.A.R. Conference, the State Society, Children of the American Revolution, held their Annual Convention, and were also guests of Mahwenawasigh Chapter, meeting in Vassar Brother's Institute. Mrs. John P. Mosher, State Director, had arranged an interesting program, begining at 2.15 o'clock, with singing "America," the Invocation by Mrs. Silas W. Sherwood, State Chaplain. "The American's Creed," recited by Master Howard Lee Nostrand, and "Pledge of Allegiance" by Sheridan Atkinson, the color-bearer. Greetings from Mrs. Daniel Webster Wilbur. A beautiful tribute to Miss Grace M. Pierce, the late Registrar General, by Miss Josephine C. Mason, State Secretary, C.A.R. Reports of State Officers showed splendid work accomplished by the children. Presidents of many Societies gave fine reports. Dancing of the Minuet in costume, by members of the Yonkers Society, received hearty applause. Mr. W. J. Reagan, Principal of Oakwood School, spoke on "Patriotic Education." At the evening session, Master Rudyard S. Uzzell recited "The American Boy's Creed," by Theodore Roosevelt. Mrs. Mosher spoke of the aims and needs of the C.A.R. Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent, D.A.R., and Mr. Clement C. Gaines, of the Empire State Society, S.A.R., brought greetings and suggestions for coöperation.

Two papers written for the prize were read. "A Child of the American Revolution as a Boy Scout," by Master William C. Uzzell, and "Schenectady," by Elizabeth Parsons, a member of Betsey Ross Society, of Schenectady, who received the prize, a handsome silk Flag. The Convention closed with the Pledge of Allegiance, singing "Star Spangled Banner," and "Parade of The Colors."

"The hope of the nation lies in its Children."

(Mrs. Frederick) Florence S. B Menges,
State Historian.

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WEST VIRGINIA

The Seventeenth Annual Conference, N.S.D.A.R., was held at Clarksburg, the session opening on October 10th, West Virginia Day, so called because of the battle of Point Pleasant, by many claimed to have been the first battle of the Revolution. This Conference was perhaps the largest ever assembled in the State, one hundred and sixty-six delegates and visitors being in attendance.

Mrs. Robert Reed, of Wheeling, State Regent, presided at the meeting Tuesday night, which was opened with the singing of "America." Mrs. Z. F. Robinson led a salute to the flag and following this Judge Haymond Maxwell, of Clarksburg, welcomed the conference to the city. Mrs. Conaway responded and there was also a greeting from Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, much beloved Honorary State Regent. Then followed a series of living pictures arranged by the State Historian, entitled the Heroines of our State, represented by a member from practically each of the twenty-seven chapters in the State. The pictures were presented on a stage in a large gold frame with a Colonial background. As the characters posed motionless within the frame two dainty maidens in Colonial garb drew aside the curtains, and Mrs. Izetta Jewel Brown read the sketches which showed how the characters depicted had won for themselves an honored place upon the pages of history. Many of those who took part were the direct descendants of those whom they portrayed. A number of delightful old-

time songs, arranged by the Daniel Davisson Chapter, added a quaint touch to the program. At the close of the program, the visitors were tendered an informal reception at the Waldo Hotel by the Daniel Davisson Chapter.

At the Wednesday morning session a memorial service in honor of the members who passed away during the year was held. Mrs. Reed, the Regent, submitted her annual report, in which was set forth the accomplishments of the various state chapters and the work the national organization is planning. The reports of Chapter Regents and State Officers followed, after which the conference adjourned for luncheon at the Waldo Hotel by the hostess chapter. On Wednesday afternoon an address by Miss Hettie Hazlett, of Wheeling, on the State Child Welfare Commission and the "History of the Daughters of the American Revolution in West Virginia," by Mrs. Stuart W. Walker, State Historian, were heard. The Wednesday evening session was held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The State Regent, Mrs. Reed, introduced Mrs. George DeBolt, of Fairmont, Honorary State Regent, who extended greetings to the Daughters and in a very pleasing manner told of the tendencies of the present generation to pass the things which "our forefathers held so dear." The speaker of the evening, Madam Grouitch, was introduced by Mrs. H. T. Wilson in a graceful speech. The address of Madam Grouitch was so interesting that she held the rapt attention of her audience for over an hour. She spoke with great feeling of Serbia and the ever-great menace, the Turks.

On Thursday morning followed the election of officers, and a beautiful luncheon at the Waldo Hotel concluded this most successful conference.

(Mrs. Stuart W.) Annette T. Walker,
State Historian.

SUBSCRIBE EARLY TO SECURE D. A. R. MAGAZINE

To insure receiving copies of the current issue of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, subscribers should send in their names without delay. Make all checks and money orders payable to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

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Eva V. M. Bissell,
Chairman Magazine Committee.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10223. DYE.—If you will write to the State Librarian at Harrisburg, Pa., enclosing one dollar he will send you a certified copy of the service of Enoch Dye. He was a sol in the Washington Co., Mil., Capt. Wm. Leet's Co., 3rd Bat. Ref.: Pa. Archives, 6th Series, Vol. 2, p. 115. Do you know anything of the par of Rebecca Leet and when and where she was m? Her first ch Mary was b Dec. 10, 1781.—*G. C. Ridgway,* 403 Main St., Evansville, Ind.

10503. DELANO.—Philip (1), John (2), John (3), m Anna Ladd, their dau Anna Delano m Asa Smith. John (2) Delano was a lieut. and m Mercy Warren a Mayflower desc. Would like a corres with you.—*Mrs. A. K. Seaver,* 311 Seventh Ave. E., Twin Falls, Idaho.

10520. HALL.—Wm. Hall b in Ga. Mar. 24, 1786, m Jane Williams b nr Bolling Green, Ky., July 25, 1784. William had bros Edward and Reason and possibly John, and sis Mary who m Robert Scott of Cass Co., Ill. Tradition says that Wm.'s f came from N. Y. immediately after Rev and obtained a w and grant of Ga. land. Remained in Ga. only a short time, removing to Louisville, Ky. Wm. and Jane lived nr Bolling Green until 1825, when they removed with their six ch and Wm.'s bros and sister to Illinois, where in 1832 Wm., Jane and their youngest ch were massacred by Indians in La Salle Co. on May 20th. Their daus, Sylvia and Rachel, were carried away and rescued a fortnight later, having suffered no bodily harm.—*Mrs. Jeannette McLennan,* 717 F St., Fairbury, Neb.

10560. HOXIE.—Stephen Hoxie may be followed up in Mrs. Hammond's Madison Co., N. Y., pub. Syracuse, 1872, pp. 188–189. He was at Brookfield and was one of the prominent men of his time and locality, d 1839, aged 101 yrs 4 mos.—*Mrs. H. J. Carr,* 919 Vine St., Scranton, Pa.

10592. TRIMBLE.—*Mrs. W. A. Thompson, Jr.,* 282 E. 17th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., is of the Trimble Family of Tug Mill Run, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and would like to correspond with you.

10601 (d). WHEELER.—Lydia was the dau of Samuel Wheeler, b Nov. 23, 1680 (Concord, Mass., Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1635 to 1850, p. 24). Her mother was Joanna Walcott, b Jan. 22, 1686, d July 4, 1751 (Brookfield, Mass., Records). They were m in Concord, Mass., Nov. 23, 1704 (Brookfield Vital Records, p. 436).—*Miss Edla S. Gibson,* 396 Porter Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

10603. HARRINGTON.—Wm. Harrington, b in R. I. abt 1764, m Sarah Baker; their ch were Paul, Theosophilus, Wm., James, Elisha and Benjamin. This family lived in the vicinity of Shaftsbury, Vt., after the Rev, Theosophilus Harrington was Judge of the Supreme Court of Vt. to whose memory a monument was erected in Bennington.—*Mrs. A. B. Johnson,* Caledonia, N. Y.

10604. WARING.—James Waring, s of Solomon and his w Ariaantje Snediker Waring bapt in the Dutch Reformed Church of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1782, was b Apr. 8, 1782. Solomon Waring was a Rev soldier; in 1790 he was living in New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y., and had ten ch. Would be glad to corres.—*Mrs. L. T. Van Antwerp,* 70 Moran Rd., Groose Pointe Farms, Detroit, Mich.

10615. HOLT.—"Genealogical History of the Holt Family in the U. S. by Daniel Durrie":

Nicholas Holt of Romseby, England and Newbury, and Andover, Mass., b England abt 1602. Came in ship *James* of London Apr. 16, 1635, m in England Elizabeth Short. She d at Andover 20th June, 1658, he d Andover 30th of Jan., 1685. Their fourth ch Samuel Holt b Newbury 6th of Oct., 1641, m Sarah ——. He d Andover 7th of Nov., 1703. Was made Freeman 1691. His s Samuel b Andover 3rd of Aug., 1670, d 20th July, 1747, m Hannah Farnum 28th of Mar., 1693. She d 30th Jan., 1758, aged 91. Samuel Holt, their second ch, b Andover, 1697, d 25th Nov., 1758, m Jemima Gray 14th Nov., 1724, she d Aug.,1775, aged 74. Their s Samuel b Andover 18th Dec., 1730, d 3rd Feb., 1802, m 14th Feb., 1760, Abigail dau of Josiah Blanchard, she d 1st of Nov., 1814, aged 80. Their s Isaac Holt b Andover 21st January, 1764, d 25th July, 1843, m 6th Dec., 1789, Tabitha Blunt, who d 24th June, 1840, aged 75. Isaac Holt, their fourth ch, was b Andover 27th Oct., 1794, d 29th Jan., 1848. He was a sol in War of 1812, stationed at Fort Warren; m 16th of Nov., 1816, Hannah Lacey, who d 21st July, 1838, m secondly 17th Feb., 1839, Mary Dale. Children of Isaac and Hannah Lacey Holt were Sarah b Andover 17th Jan., 1819, m 30th Dec., 1838, John M. White; John A. b Andover 26th Oct., 1820; Isaac O. b Merrimac, N. H., 17th Apr., 1822, m 6th Jan., 1851, Mary Jane dau of Elijah and Huldah Fuller of Danvers; Arno A. b Andover, m 2nd of Mar., 1851, Martha A. Russell of Bethel and resided at Cambridge; Alfred b Allertown, N. H., 1825, m Clara W. ——, residence Andover; a son b Allertown 16th Oct., 1827, d 15th Feb., 1828; Samuel Warren b Allertown 28th Feb., 1828; a ch b Allertown d 28th Dec., 1829; William P. b Aug. 18, 1830; James H. b Allertown 7th May, 1832, d 12th Feb., 1833; Oliver W. b Allertown m Almira ——; Hannah b Allertown m —— Bumpers of Ballard Vale. Author's note: This family may not be properly arranged said to have been sixteen ch.—*Mrs. Milne Hume Brownlee,* 917 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

10617. Joy.—David Joy b Rehoboth, Mass., Dec., 1724, d Russia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1809. He ser in the French and Indian War and was at the taking of Fort Ticonderoga, 1775, m Bristol, R. I., Dec. 1, 1747, Elizabeth Allen of Rehoboth, Mass. Ref.: p. 74, "Thomas Joy and His Descendants," by James R. Joy. Abel Joy, s of David, b Oct. 26, 1750, d Brattleboro, Vt., April 11, 1813, a Rev sol (Joy Family by Mrs. Dyer) m Oct., 1779, at Guilford, Vt., Elizabeth Chase. Ref.: p. 81, Thomas Joy and His Descendants.—*Mrs. H. Rogers,* 1929 Eighteenth St., Bakersfield, Calif.

10626. Plumb.—The Plumb Genealogy, 1635–1900, by H. B. Plumb, Pleely, Luzerne Co., Pa., gives the following information: Robt. Plumb m Jan. 9, 1642, Mary Baldwin their s Robt. b Dec. 21, 1648, d Dec. 4, 1703, m Ruth Clark and d childless. Robert's bro John b Aug. 12, 1646, d Mar., 1728, m Nov. 24, 1668, Elizabeth Norton their s John, Jr., b July 29, 1671, m Rachel Bunnel and their dau Rachel b Mar. 4, 1716, m June 6, 1739, Enoch Curtis.—*Mrs. T. B. Plumb,* 2041 Ashbourne Drive, So. Pasadena, Calif.

10626. Plumb.—This was also ans by *Mrs. T. J. McHugh,* 137 Remington St., Fort Collins, Colo.

10626 (c). Merriman.—History of Stonington, Conn., gives the ch of Capt. Nathaniel and Abigail Olney (wid of Jacob Lines) Merriman: Hannah b May 16, 1651, m Nov. 12, 1668; John Ives; Abigail b Apr. 18, 1664, d 1690 m Jan. 18, 1670, John Hitchcock; Mary b July 12, 1657, d June 9, 1674, m Thomas Curtis; John b Feb. 28, 1659, d Sept. 26 —— m Hannah Lines, secondly Mary Doolittle; Samuel b Sept. 29, 1662, d Oct. 10, 1695, m Anna Fields Street and secondly Elizabeth Peck; Caleb b May 4, 1665, d July 9, 1703, m 1693 Mary Preston; Moses b 1667, m Judith Beach; Elizabeth b Sept. 14, 1669, m Ebenezer Lewis Dec. 2, 1685; Ann.—*Mrs. G. H. Ripley,* Poultney, Vt.

10628. Hadley.—Biographical Sketch of James T. Hadley, Hendricks County History, pp. 518, 555, 681: James T. Hadley b N. C. July 16, 1796, was the s of Simon and Elizabeth Hadley, gr son of Joshua gr gr s of Joshua and gr gr gr s of Simon Hadley who was b in Ireland of English parentage and set in the Pa. Colony in the latter part of 17th Century. They were Quakers. Joshua Hadley was a member of the N. C. branch and was b May 23, 1743, he m Ruth Lindley who was b at London Grove, Pa., Mar. 25, 1745. Their s Joshua was b in Chatham Co., N. C., Dec. 13, 1783, the thirteenth of sixteen ch. Joshua, Jr., m first Lydia Hyatt and had one dau, who m Wm. White. Joshua's second w was Rebecca Hinshaw who was b in Randolph Co., N. C., Feb. 20, 1789. They had eleven ch and in the fall of 1838 set in Clay Township, Hendricks Co., Ind. He d Aug. 23, 1847, and his w d Apr. 19, 1882, aged 93. Mordecai Hadley b Chatham Co., N. C., June 30, 1827, m first Sarah Jane Clark, b Chatham Co., N. C., July, 1827, d Oct., 1877; m secondly Susan Lindley. Simon Hadley b in N. C., Oct. 6, 1765, m May 10, 1787, Elizabeth Thompson of N. C., b Aug. 7, 1770. In 1829 with sons Thomas and Wm they came to Marion Twp. Here Simon d Apr. 3, 1843, and the mother Aug. 16, 1844. Their ch James T., Joshua T., Simon T., and John T. set in Hendricks Co.; Jonathan set in Clinton Co., Ohio; Martha Thompson, Sarah, Elizabeth and Mary Hadley set in Morgan Co., Ind., and Ruth re-

mained in N. C. James T. m in N. C. Elizabeth Richardson and moved to Ind. in 1825; she d Aug. 8, 1863, he d Feb. 28, 1871.—*Mrs. F. G. Putnam,* 130 E. 4th St., Mt. Carmel, Ill.

10628. HADLEY.—In the following named publications you will find good accounts of Lindleys and Hadleys: "Notes on the Quaker Family of Hadley," by Chalmers Hadley, Librarian of Denver, Colo., Public Library, pub. 1916; "History of Alamance," by S. W. Stockard, Raleigh, N. C., 1900; A Letter to Harlow Lindley, Sec'y of Indiana Hist. Commission, State House, Indianapolis, Ind., will put you in communication with some one who knows a great deal abt Thomas Lindley's ances and desc. —*E. G. Browning,* Ass't Librarian, Indianapolis Public Library.

10628. HADLEY.—This query was also ans by *Mrs. H. B. Simmons,* Chestertown, Md.

10628. DIX - HYATT - HADLEY.—"The immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pa., 1682 to 1750," by Albert Cook Myers, p. 340: "Simon Hadley and w from Mote Meeting County west Meath rec'd June 4, 1716." They came from Ireland abt 1712 and set in New Castle Co. Their ch Joseph Aug. 25, 1698; Deborah b Feb. 25, 1701; Joshua b Mar. 6, 1703; Simon b Dec. 23, 1704; d Nov. 4, 1730; Hannah b Nov. 16, 1709; Ruth b Dec. 6, 1711; Katherine b Feb. 25, 1715; Ann b Dec. 7, 1717. The mother d Dec. 18, 1750, and was bur at New Garden. Simon m secondly Phebe wid of Richard Buffington of Bradford, Chester Co. (History of Chester Co., p. 576). See Calendar of Delaware Wills, New Castle Co., 1682 to 1800, pp. 53, 54, for Simon Hadley mentioning marriages of his ch. Same ref p. 54 will of Thomas Hyatt dated 1756 mentioning sons, John, Thomas, Valentine, Isaac, Abraham, Ephraim, w Catherine, dau Catherine Cannon, Mary Hyatt, Rachel Davis, Sarah McGraugh, Anne Griffin, Rebecca Hyatt, Eleanor and Susannah Hyatt; gr dau Catherine Hill. James Lindley and w Eleanor fr Carlow Meeting, Ireland, recd Mar. 3, 1713, Eleanor Lindley was the sis of Thomas Carr. The ch of James and Eleanor were Thomas b Feb. 25, 1706; Rachel b May 11, 1707; James b Apr. 30, 1709; Marjorie; Robert, April 22, 1712; Wm. Dec. 20, 1714; Alice b Feb. 25, 1716; Mary b Sept. 4, 1717; Jonathan b Mar. 11, 1719, m Deborah Halliday in 1741; Elizabeth b Aug. 4, 1720; Hannah b Jan. 11, 1723; Eleanor b Jan. 11, 1727. James Lindley d Oct. 13, 1726; his wid m Henry Jones. Thomas Lindley m Ruth Hadley and went to Orange Co., N. C. The ch of Jonathan and Deborah Lindley were Jacob who became an eminent minister in the Society of Friends b Sept. 18, 1744, m Nov. 14, 1782, Hannah wid of Wm. Miller; James b Jan. 18, 1746; Jonathan b Oct. 18, 1750; Deborah b Dec. 26, 1753; Ruth m Nov. 6, 1800, David Wilson. Ref.: History of Chester Co., p. 637, and Emigration of Irish Quakers, p. 336.—*Miss H. E. Wilson,* Port Matilda, Centre Co., Pa., Route 2.

10629. ARMSTRONG.—Write to Miss Susan Hide, of Norwich, Conn., she may be able to help you with this line. Also you may be able to get some data by writing to the Secretary of State, Montpelier, Vt., as the Armstrong fam lived in Bennington, Vt.—*Bertha W. Robinson,* S. Hero, Vt.

10629. (b) BROWN.—In the genealogy of the Brown Family Theoda is given as the dau of Capt. Dan'l Brown and his first w Theoda Park. Nathan and Lydia Dewey Brown had no dau Theoda. Capt. Dan'l and Nathan were bros. Capt. Dan'l Brown is said to have been a Quaker and no record of Rev ser can be found.—*J. B. Brown,* 128 Harmon St., Warren, Ohio.

10629. (b) BROWN.—The Brown fam was of English origin and most of them descend from three bros, Thomas, John and Eleazer, sons of Thomas Brown, of Lynn, Mass. Thomas Brown b 1628 m Mary Newhall b 1637. Their ch were Thomas b Lynn d Dec. 27, 1723, m Feb. 8, 1677, Hannah Collins; Mary b Feb. 10, 1655, d May 18, 1662; Sara b Aug. 20, 1657, d Aug. 1, 1658; Joseph b Feb. 16, 1658, m Sarah Jones Jan. 22, 1680; Sarah b Sept. 13, 1660, d Apr. 2, 1662; Jonathan d Apr. 12, 1662; John; Mary b July 26, 1666, m Thomas Norwood Aug. 24, 1685; Jonathan b Feb. 11, 1668; Eleazer b Aug. 4, 1670; Ebenezer b Mar. 16, 1672; Daniel b Apr. 24, 1673; Ann and Grace twins b Feb. 4, 1674, both d Feb. 7, 1674, and Daniel b Feb. 1, 1676, d on the Brown Homestead. The ch of Thomas and Hannah Collins Brown were Samuel b Dec. 8, 1678; Hannah b Dec. 5, 1680; Mary b May 26, 1683, m Thomas York; Jerusha b Dec. 25, 1688; Sarah b July 1, 1689; Thomas b Feb. 14, 1692; Elizabeth b May 9, 1694; Daniel b Oct. 9, 1696, m Mary Breed; Priscilla b Jan. 30, 1699; Humphrey b Sept. 16, 1701. The ch of Daniel and Mary Breed Brown were Samuel b Oct. 14, 1722; Daniel b Mar. 20, 1725; Martha b Feb. 1, 1728; Amos b Oct. 28, 1730; Desire b July 5, 1733; Christopher b Mar. 12, 1736; Nathan b June 20, 1738; Nehemiah b July 11, 1740. Daniel Brown and Mary Breed were m June 21, 1721, by Rev. Hezekiah Lord, Pastor of the Church at Preston, Conn. No reference to Nathan being in the Rev War. Nathan Brown and Lydia Dewey Brown were m Sept. 17, 1761. Their ch were: Lydia b Mar. 8, 1762; Nathan b June 18, 1765; Charles b Feb. 6, 1767; Esther b May 1, 1771; Deborah b Aug. 14, 1773; Dudley b Dec. 16, 1774; Joseph b Mar. 16, 1778; Avery b May 28, 1780; Theoda b Apr. 16, 1786; m Col. George Denison; Polly b Feb. 7, 1789.

10629. (b) Breed.—Allen Breed the progenitor of the Breed fam in America b in England, 1601, appears in Lynn, Mass., in 1630, d Mar. 17, 1692; name of w unknown. His s Allen b 1626 m Mary and their s John b Jan. 18, 1663, d 1761, m first Apr. 28, 1686, Mary Kirtland and m second June 18, 1690, Mercy Palmer. He d Jan. 28, 1752. He resided in Lynn until after the death of Mary Kirtland and then moved to Stonington. Their ch were Sarah b July 15, 1687, d Jan. 28, 1688. The ch of John and Mercy Palmer Breed were Anna b Nov. 8, 1693, m Israel Hewitt; Mary b Jan. 8, 1697, m June 1, 1721, Daniel Brown; John b Jan. 26, 1700, m Mary Prentice; Elizabeth b Jan. 28, 1702, m John Hinckley; Sarah b Feb. 1, 1704, m James Miller; Zereviah b Aug. 27, 1706, m Samuel Hinckley; Joseph b Oct. 4, 1708, m Priscilla Avery; Bethia b Dec. 30, 1710; Allen b Aug. 29, 1714, m 1st Anna Cole, 2nd Hannah Dewey; Gershom b Nov. 15, 1715, m Dorothy McLaren May 10, 1747.

10629. (d) Hewitt.—Thomas Hewitt a seafaring man was the first of the name to settle in Stonington. Thomas Minor speaks of him as in command of a vessel on the Mystic River, 1656, where he received the surplus product of the early planters in exchange for Boston goods. In his business transactions he made the acquaintance of Walter Palmer whose dau Hannah he m Apr. 26, 1659. He purchased land in Stonington where he built a primitive dwelling but continued his trading to the West Indies. In 1662 with a full cargo he set sail for the West Indies; months passed, but no tidings came of his arrival and his friends were forced to believe that the ship had foundered and all had been lost. His ch were Thomas b May 2, 1660; m Lydia Utley; Benjamin b 1662 m Marie Fanning. The court under consideration of a petition of Mrs. Hannah Palmer Hewitt wid of Thomas for liberty to marry again that she had not heard of her husband in eight years. The court granting the petition, she m Roger Sterry and third, John Fish. The ch of Benjamin and Marie Fanning Hewitt were Benjamin b July 24, 1692, m Ann Palmer; Israel b July 24, 1692, m March 8, 1714, Anna Breed; Tabitha b July 24, 1692 (triplets). Mary b Aug. 12, 1694, m James Billings; Joseph b Dec. 13, 1696, m Mary Cheeseborough; Elkana b May 7, 1699, m Temperance Kenney; Hannah b June 29, 1701, m Increase Billings; Henry b July 30, 1704, m Joanna Denison; Content b Apr. 3, 1708, m first Rev. Ebenezer Russell; second Deacon Joseph Dennison; Hannah b June 3, 1711. Ch of Israel and Anna B. Hewitt: Aime b Aug. 10, 1716, m Nathaniel Williams; Zereviah b May 3, 1619, d young; Israel b Jan. 12, 1723, m Tabitha Wheaton May 23, 1750, at Little Compton, R. I.; Rufus b July 9, 1726, m Abigail Frink; Charles b Aug. 16, 1730, m Hannah Stanton; Anna b Nov. 8, 1734, m Simeon Miner Nov. 15, 1753. Ch of Israel and Tabitha W. Hewitt were Mary b Feb. 25, 1751, d young; Israel b Sept. 15, 1753, d young; Mary b Mar. 28, 1755; Cynthia b May 18, 1757, m Stephen Billings; Israel b Oct. 10, 1758, m Sarah Williams; Nancy b Jan. 5, 1760, m George Williams; Wheaton b Jan. 4, 1763; Dudley b Apr. 29, 1765; Gurdon b Mar. 10, 1767; Russell b Feb. 1, 1769, m Wealthy Avery; Darius and Diadama, twins, b Oct. 28, 1771.—*Mrs. G. H. Ripley,* Poultney, Vt.

10634. Williams.—Write to me and I may be able to furnish what you wish abt William Williams b in Brooke Co., Va., 1800.—*Winifred D. Brown,* Ipava, Ill.

10644. Avery.—I would suggest writing to the Hon. Elroy M. Avery, of New Port Richey, Fla., who with his former w Catherine Pilgrim Avery some years ago compiled an exhaustive history of the Avery Clan in America, dating back to English ancestry as well with Coats of Arms.—*Mrs. T. Y. Schelly,* 1020 S. 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

10651. Morse.—Send to Mr. Daniel P. Morse, in care of Morse and Burt Shoe Company, Flushing and Carlton Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., and get the Morse Genealogy ($2.00) and follow out the Anthony Morse line as given therein and you will find what you are looking for.—*Jeannette L. Bohannan,* Waldorf-Astoria, New York City.

10662. Toby Wing.—Mrs. George W. Wing, Kewaunee, Wis., is President of the "Wing Family of America, Inc.," and no doubt can give you the desired inf.—*Lora Lewis Faring,* 307 E. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa.

10698. Swift.—John Swift b in Milton, Mass., m Jerusha dau of Aaron and Susannah Wade Clark June 7, 1743, Mansfield, Conn., Records. Their ch were Betsey b Apr. 18, 1744; Ruth b Dec. 16, 1745, Thomas b Aug. 14, 1747; Jerusha b May 9, 1749; Esther b June 16, 1751; Eunice b May 14, 1753; Desire b May 25, 1755; Susannah b Dec. 1, 1757; John, Jr., b Aug. 3, 1761. John, Jr., m Anna Throope. Their ch were Daniel b June 23, 1783; John b Aug. 3, 1785; Rachel b Oct. 23, 1787; Charles b May 7, 1790; Anna b Jan. 4, 1793; Mansfield, Conn., Records.—*Mrs. Sally B. Cook,* 1506 P St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Illini Chapter (Ottawa, Illinois) observed Constitution Day on Saturday, September 16, 1922, by unveiling and dedicating a bronze tablet erected at the north entrance of the La Salle County Court House. The tablet bore the following inscription:

"In honor of Abraham Lincoln, who practiced law from 1851 to 1859 before the Supreme Court of Illinois at its sessions then held at the old La Salle County Court House on this Site."

"Erected by the Illini Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
1922."

The program of the day was in charge of the first Vice Regent, Mrs. Fred A. Sapp, and the Chairman of the Dedication Committee, Mrs. Charles W. Irion, and was as follows: Salute to the flag; "America," "Community singing," led by Prof. John Hoff; Invocation, the Rev. William Whitsitt; address of presentation, Mr. Clarence Griggs; unveiling of the tablet, Mrs. Samuel E. Parr, Sr.; address of acceptance, Mr. Howard Farnsworth, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

It is worthy of mention that in the interested group gathered on the Court House lawn, there were five persons who were present at the first Lincoln-Douglas debate in Washington Park, Ottawa, in 1858. They were Mrs. Parr, an honored member of Illini Chapter, who unveiled the tablet; Mrs. Hollicker, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Clairmont and Mr. Center. This Lincoln tablet is the third memorial erected in Ottawa by Illini Chapter. The first was a huge granite boulder with bronze marker, commemorating the first Lincoln-Douglas debate, in Washington Park; the second was a Çæn Stone fountain in memory of the explorer Rène Robert Cavelier de la Salle. It stands on the Armory grounds and was presented to the State on the occasion of the Illinois Centennial Celebration.

The Chapter plans the placing of a bronze marker on the house where Abraham Lincoln was entertained the night after the epoch-making debate.

There stands in Ottawa, at the junction of the Illinois and Fox rivers, a Bedford stone sun dial, a personal gift to the city commemorating the fact that on that spot Abraham Lincoln was mustered out as captain and mustered in again as private in the Black Hawk War of 1832.

As will be seen, Ottawa is rich in its sacred associations with Abraham Lincoln and in its memorials of the French explorers of the late seventeenth century who paddled down her rivers to Fort St. Louis, now known as Starved Rock, located about ten miles west of Ottawa. Illini Chapter deeply appreciates her privilege of marking these historic spots.

(Mrs. George W.) Georgia Gilman Farrar,
Regent.

Sacramento Chapter (Sacramento, Calif.) was organized November 17, 1921. Eighteen names were on the organizing roll. Mrs. F. F. Gundrum was the organizing regent and is the present regent. Sacramento was chosen for the name of the Chapter in order to definitely localize it as well as for the reason that Sacramento has figured so largely in the early history of the West. The first few meetings were taken up with the work of organizing but with the February meeting definite programs were begun.

Americanization is an important part of the Chapter's work. Large numbers of foreigners are admitted to citizenship in Sacramento. The Daughters of the American Revolution coöperating with other patriotic societies hold receptions for these new citizens, welcoming them to their new privileges with appropriate ceremonies.

Sacramento's "Days of '49" celebration in May was unique. The entire population of northern California turned back in thought and custom as well as in costume to pioneer days. Many historic documents and relics came to light and were exhibited in all parts of the city. The whole celebration awakened a great interest in things historic and was an education to adults as well as children.

There are few Revolutionary relics in the Far West. In Sacramento, however, is the grave of William Stephen Hamilton, youngest son of Alexander Hamilton. William Stephen Hamilton came West in 1850 and died in Sacramento

that year during a cholera epidemic. The Sacramento Chapter, D.A.R., is caring for his grave; it has already been appropriately marked in honor of the father as well as the son by patriotic citizens.

Since its organization the Chapter has had the privilege of marking the graves of two Real Daughters of the American Revolution. On June third the members of the Chapter journeyed to the old Cottonwood cemetery between Woodland and Winters, in Yolo County, to mark the grave of Mrs. Margaret Dickson Adams, grandmother of the Chapter Regent,



THE "REAL DAUGHTER" MARKER ON THE GRAVE OF MRS. MARGARET DICKSON ADAMS, PLACED THERE ON JUNE 3, 1922, BY THE SACRAMENTO CHAPTER, D. A. R.

Mrs. Elizabeth Adams Gundrum. The service at the cemetery included the reading of the obituary from Mrs. Adams' own Bible by Mrs. Gundrum, and an address on George Rogers Clark, and his exploration of the West by Mrs. B. A. Reynolds. Mrs. Adams was born in Tennessee in 1788, the daughter of Josiah Dickson and Isabella Reid. She was married to David Adams in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1807. Later they immigrated to Missouri and after her husband's death, Mrs. Adams came to California to live with her son. She died in Yolo County in 1879 at the age of ninety. Mrs. Adams' father, Josiah Dickson, enlisted from Pittsburgh with George Rogers Clark, going down the Ohio River with ammunition for the forts there and to act as a guard in this territory. He was captured by the Indians, traded to the English at Detroit, and later returned from Quebec with other prisoners.

On Flag Day, June 14th, after a special meeting where an appropriate program was given, exercises were held by the Sacramento Chapter in Sacramento East Lawn cemetery at the grave of Mrs. Sarah Agnes Stargel, another Real Daughter of the Revolution. Mrs. F. B. Gillett, a member of the Chapter, who had been a friend of Mrs. Stargel's, delivered the address, telling of Mrs. Stargel's life and work and also comparing life in the Revolutionary days with life now. Others spoke briefly and several musical numbers were given before the "Real Daughter" marker was unveiled. Mrs. Stargel was the daughter of John Keeler, who was born in Goshen, New York, in 1764, and enlisted in the Revolutionary army in 1782. Mrs. Stargel was born in 1840, her father being 76 years old at the time of her birth. She crossed the plains to California in 1862, living in Placerville for many years. Later she moved to Sacramento, living with her daughter here until her death in 1916. Mrs. E. A. Stickney, the daughter, is a member of the Sacramento Chapter, D.A.R.

HELEN M. BRUNER,
Historian.

Captain Job Knapp Chapter (East Douglas, Mass.). The Chapter has had a successful year in many ways. The most interesting and notable event being the unveiling of a Bronze Tablet on Memorial Day, May 30, 1922, which was erected in memory of the Revolutionary Soldiers, buried at Old Douglas. The tablet bears this inscription:

"The Old Boston and Hartford Turnpike, Douglas Center Cemetery, To the memory of forty-six soldiers of the American Revolution, who are buried here. They endured hardship and death—for freedom and independence.

Erected by Captain Job Knapp Chapter, D.A.R. 1922."

The tablet was unveiled by the little son of one of our members, and flowers were placed upon it by the small daughter of the same member. An appropriate program was given—closing with the Salute to the Flag and Taps—followed by the benediction.

Money was sent to the Frances Willard Settlement Work, also to the Piney Woods School and the Martha Berry School.

Our Chapter numbers thirty-six, two new members having joined this year. Our "In Memoriam" list contains twelve names; one a Real Daughter. One, our Regent for the years 1921–1922, another, our Chaplain, both being Charter members.

(MISS) GRACE L. SMITH,
Historian.



BOULDER ERECTED BY THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK CHAPTER

MRS. VINTON E. SISSON, STATE VICE REGENT IN CENTRE, MRS. O. B. BALCH AT RIGHT, REGENT, MRS. T. O. PERRY FORMER REGENT, DR. WM. E. BARTON

George Rogers Clark Chapter (Oak Park, Ill.) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary January 26, 1921. Since its organization, the Chapter has grown and has kept ever before it the fact that it is a part of the National Society and has contributed its quota to all National and State projects. It has also contributed to the Library, to the Museum, to the Banquet Hall and to the building fund.

One of the special yearly events is the essay contest in the senior history class in the High School. The subject is of a patriotic or historic nature and is chosen by the Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee, and the head of the history department in the High School. The name of the successful contestant is engraved on a silver cup which was presented to the High School in 1918, during the Regency of Mrs. C. G. Bird. The Regent announces the name of the winner in the contest to the assembled teachers and pupils, nearly two thousand in number. The essay is then read by the pupil, who is greeted with cheers that are only rivalled by those given inter-scholastic honors. It is a thrilling moment both for regent and pupil.

The notable event during the past year was the historical exhibit held in February. It was a revelation to those who had the affair in charge to discover what a wealth of material, artistic, useful, quaint and historical, could be produced from the attics and treasure chests of the community. The World War, the Civil War, as well as the Revolutionary, Colonial and Pioneer periods, were all represented by valuable exhibits.

The last event in the Chapter's history was the placing of a tablet set in a boulder of red and green granite on the site of an Indian village on the bank of the Des Plaines in the Forest Preserve near Oak Park. On the tablet is this inscription:

"This Boulder Marks the Site of One of the *Oldest Indian Villages* in the State of Illinois Erected by the George Rogers Clark Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution October 14, 1922."

As the placing of the boulder was a part of the unfinished work of the past year, the program was in charge of the former Regent, Mrs. Thomas O. Perry.

A fine program for a year of earnest work has been outlined by the present Board of Management of which Mrs. O. B. Balch is Regent. An increase in dues and initiation fees which was voted by the Chapter a year ago, will make it possible to meet all requests of both National and State organizations and to make more generous contributions to special causes than ever before. Our State Regent, the State officers and chairmen of committees are frequent guests of the Chapter. This insures coöperation with the State in all its undertakings.

While we have little patience with those who base their claims to honor and respect entirely upon the good deeds of those who have long since received their reward, we realize that the Chinese idea of ancestral worship may not be entirely without value when rightly understood. We are an historic organization, yet we keep our faces forward, not forgetting that we are ancestors in the making.

(Mrs. Charles H.) Jennie Cole Wilcox,
Historian.

Multnomah Chapter (Portland, Ore.). During the Triennial Episcopal Convention held here for three weeks in September, our Chapter entertained the D.A.R. women who were among the delegates and visitors. This is the mother chapter of Oregon. The date was Constitution Day, and the place was the beautiful home on Portland Heights of Mrs. Fletcher Linn, Vice Regent. Officers of the Chapter assisted the hostess, and also the program committee. In the receiving line, besides the hostess, were Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, first State Regent, as also organizer of the Chapter; Miss Anne Lang, present State Regent; and Mrs. Walter Taylor Sumner, Mrs. H. H. Parker and Mrs. L. B. Stearns, two of the Episcopal members, poured tea.

The Chapter, which had presented many flags to others, had decided to do a little "home" missionary giving, remembering perhaps that "he that looketh not to his own household is worse than an infidel," so a silk flag of regulation army size awaited the dedication services, which distinguished visiting clergymen conducted.

In the enforced abscence of Mrs. George M. Reed, the Regent, Mrs. Linn presided, first introducing Mrs. W. G. Obterteuffer, Chairman of the Flag Committee, who with a few remarks handed the precious emblem to Mrs. Montgomery, who held the staff during a beautiful prayer of dedication by Right Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Bishop of Utah. The resident Bishop, Walter T. Sumner, then introduced Bishop C. H. Brent, of Western New York, who gave a fine and stimulating address on the old and the new meaning of the flag—formerly to be held aloft to guide in battle; today to lead in the great opportunity born of peace, service. The salute was given, and for the first time, to our own flag.

Mr. P. A. Ten Haaf sang with high spirit and splendid voice a ringing tribute to the beloved banner, composed by our own Mrs. Parker. Here is the poem which we believe will live:

O flag of our fathers! Dear flag of the free!
Our hearts are aflame with devotion to thee,
As we see, in the sunlight, thy splendor unfurled
To the breezes that blow from the ends of the world.
Those breezes have blown from the east and the west,
And flags they have seen, of the worst and the best;
But none so inspiring and joyous to see
As our own starry banner, the flag of the free!

The tyrant and traitor behold thee with dread,
For thy crimson is blood that for freedom was shed,
And thy white is the white of the pure and the free,
And thy blue is the gift of the sky and the sea.
Thou shalt ne'er be dishonored or trailed in the dust,
Or be seen on the side of a quarrel unjust;
And the nations shall hail thee, on land and at sea,
As the ever-victorious flag of the free.

O flag of the lowly and flag of the great,
We love and revere thee, what'er our estate;
Ever foremost for peace, but resistless in fight,
Thou shalt shine as a symbol of freedom and light.
Thou hast waved o'er our fathers and gladdened
their hearts,
Thou shalt wave over us till our youngest departs,
And those who come after, in times far away,
Shall hail thee with joy as we hail thee today.

Refrain

Emblem of majesty, mercy and might,
Lead us to triumph, but lead us aright;
Thy glory undimmed through the ages shall be,
Dear flag of our country, proud flag of the free!

A large number of visiting Daughters accepted our hospitality and were warm in expressions of appreciation both for that and for the work we were accomplishing. They represented all parts of the country, the larger proportion coming from the Atlantic seaboard. We were delighted with our guests and the opportunity to entertain them; and all in all it was a rare and gala day.

In connection with the Triennial it is appropriate to relate that during the war our present State Regent, Miss Anne Lang, who was then State Chaplain, secured from the then and now presiding Bishop, the venerable Daniel S. Tuttle, a prayer written by him especially for Oregon Daughters. Miss Lang had this printed to circulate among members in this State. She had been a long-time resident of The Dalles—gateway to the vast Inland Empire to the East where Bishop Tuttle pioneered many years before.

In part it follows, as a benediction:

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for all Thy goodness and loving kindness to us and to all men, and especially for the national blessings wrought for us in the American Revolution. Give grace and wisdom to all in authority over us that by their counsel, upheld and guided by Thy power and blessing, righteousness and justice and patriotism may prevail.

"Over the manifold sorrow and sufferings make Thy light to shine, to comfort saddened hearts and to brighten darkened homes. In Thine own time and by Thine own might, we pray Thee, make the right to conquer, to the glory of God and the good of men, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

(Mrs. J. Thorburn) Emily Lindsley Ross.

Commodore Richard Dale Chapter (Albany, Ga.) has enjoyed a most prosperous career during the two years of its existence. Mrs. John D. Pope was the prime mover in its organization. She was unanimously elected Regent at its organization, and has served with signal ability and devotion to its every interest. At the annual meeting of the chapter on Thursday afternoon, May 25th, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Sam S. Bennett; Vice Regent, Mrs. James P. Champion; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frank S. Cochran; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Wm. C. Fripp; Treasurer, Mrs. Gwynn N. Pope; Auditor, Mrs. George Jones; Historian, Mrs. W. B. Haley; Registrar, Mrs. Jake Ventulett; Genealogist, Mrs. Joseph H. Myers; Parliamentarian, Mrs. F. C. Jones.

Regrets were expressed that Mrs. Pope could no longer act as Regent and she was unanimously elected Honorary Regent and presented with an ex-Regent's bar pin by the Chapter in token of its love and esteem.

The last meeting of the Chapter year was held Flag Day, June 14th, at which time the Commodore Richard Dale and Thronateeska Chapters had a joint meeting at the Kinchafonee Country Club. In May we had an instructive thrift meeting. Later on we united with our sister chapter in giving a reception to our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Gertrude Tyler Land. All the patriotic organizations in the city united in observing Armistice Day. The Regent had the pleasure of entertaining the forty members in her home at a seated luncheon on Washington's Birthday.

The Chapter has forty (40) members, two of them life members; two non-residents have transferred to other chapters. The monthly meetings have been well attended and all important days appropriately observed. The Chapter celebrated its first birthday, April 17, 1921, with a real party, carrying out the birthday idea. Each member gave a birthday offering which amounted to a nice sum. On this happy occasion the Chapter was presented with the $10 gold piece awarded last year at the State Conference, for having the largest percentage of new subscribers to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Cash from dues, $38; cash from contributions, $308.25; cash from entertainments, $375.75. All obligations paid.

We have been interested in Educational Work, and have given three Scholarships this year: One to Freeman Business College, Albany, Ga., $70; to Martha Berry School, $130; to South Georgia State Normal College, Valdosta, $173.50; to St. John's Haven, home and school for little orphan boys on St. Simon's Island, Ga., $10; a box of clothing (value $50)

and a large box of jellies and preserves. The superintendent writes they are grateful for anything, but the boys were happiest over the sweets, which they seldom have; to Georgia Memorial Scholarship, Athens, Ga., $50. We have given a history medal in High School, Albany, $5; a book "The Moravians in Georgia" to Continental Library, $1.50; to the Empty Stocking Fund, $5; to Woodrow Wilson Foundation, $5; to Meadow Garden, Augusta, $2; to Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial an additional $5; to Veterans' Reunion, Albany, $25; to "Georgia Bay" Washington Memorial, Valley Forge, $50; to rolling chair for hospital, Albany, $50; to publishing of Dougherty County History, $25. We combined Americanization and Welfare of Women and Children Works, contributed $75.

We have distributed 50 American's Creed Cards; clothing (value $50), and furnished 58 school books in rural schools, making it possible for 30 children to attend school this year. The Chapter was active in the Red Cross drive, and subscribed 100 per cent. Miscellaneous expenses, $25; State dues, 20 cents per capita, $8; total paid out, $715.

(Mrs. J. C.) Clifford Blue Freeman.

Bedford Chapter (Bedford, Pa.) held its regular meeting at the Arandale Hotel. The meeting was opened in the regular form; the attendance was large as invitations had been extended to all ladies in the county, eligible to membership, to meet with us. The members of the S.A.R. residing in the county were also invited to be present.

The President General's message in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine was read by Mrs. John H. Jordan. A vocal solo was rendered by Miss Cornelia Pennell; resolutions of the State Conference were read by Mrs. Martha Jordan Gates. Brief addresses were made by our Regent, Miss Fannie Enfield, Dr. A. Enfield, Hon. John H. Jordan, Judge Albert Cessna and Howard Cessna.

The Chapter was presented with a book, telling of Gen. Geo. Washington's early visit through this part of the country, by Dr. A. Enfield. After the singing of "America," refreshments were served. The meeting was not only enjoyable, but very helpful and instructive.

Mrs. John H. Jordan,
Vice Regent.

Thomas Johnson Chapter (Baltimore, Md.) was organized December 15, 1905, at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Wm. H. Rogers. From the beginning it has been on the alert to do not only its bit, but its best, in the response it has made to calls from the National Society and the State Board of Maryland, as evidenced by the hundred-dollar donation to the Maryland Column in Continental Hall two months after organization. In the selection of its name, the Chapter saw fit to honor the patriotic services of Thomas Johnson, who was not only a patriot and Governor of Maryland, but enjoyed the proud distinction of being the one who nominated George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. The observance of the first birthday found the Chapter with a membership of thirty-nine, more than doubled, eighteen members having been admitted at its organization, which has since increased to fifty-eight. Many worthy causes are numbered among the Chapter's activities, which include two French orphans, The Manual, Scholarship Fund, Hinderman School, Children of the Republic and Pilgrim's Fund.

Under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Wm. M. Powell, all national and state obligations have been met. While justly proud of this official record, that which is jealously guarded, is the spirit of harmonious coöperation which characterizes all Chapter activities. We have been signally honored for many years in having state officers selected from our ranks, including Recording Secretary, Treasurer and State Regent. The seventeenth anniversary was observed on December 15th at the home of our Vice Regent, Mrs. David Moore Robinson. At the conclusion of the business program, a reception followed in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Adam Denmead, one of our valued members. The presence of State Officers, Chapter Regents, delightful music and enjoyable refreshments, combined to make it an eventful birthday celebration with all wishing that there might be many "happy returns." Realizing that knowledge is the foundation of all intelligent and worthwhile activities, the Chapter is unceasing in its efforts to arouse the interest of the members in its efficient publication, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, twenty-two of whom subscribed last year. As an endorsement of the Magazine's merit, selections from it are read at the Chapter meetings, which always prove of helpful interest. Two subscriptions are annually placed in Enoch Pratt Library, thereby enabling the general public to keep in touch with the wide sweep of Daughters of American Revolution activities. We desire to take advantage of this opportunity to express the great inspiration derived from the monthly message of our President General. Such leadership as Mrs. Minor's has been, combining a personality of keen intellectuality and deep spirituality, could not help but be individually and collectively felt by

the host of D.A.R.'s, whom she has so ably guided during her term of office. We assure her that her "Works will long live after her" in the minds and hearts of the members of the Thomas Johnson Chapter.

(Mrs. G. M.) Mary Marshall Scott,
Historian.

Mercy Warren Chapter (Springfield, Mass.). Thirty years ago, on June 17th, our Chapter was organized, and since then, June 17th has been the day for the summer outing. These June meetings have been held at different places, at Deerfield, at the Oliver Ellsworth Home, which belongs to the Connecticut D.A.R., at the Summit House on Mount Tom, and at various country clubs. Some of the members have entertained the Chapter at their country homes. This year, Mrs. C. P. Chase, of Sixteen Acres, opened her house and spacious grounds for the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary, to which automobiles brought more than one hundred members.

Our Regent, Mrs. Robert E. Bemis, presided at the exercises. After greetings from our hostess and Miss Grace Robinson, Chairman of the Outing Committee, who read a telegram of good wishes from our former Regent, Mrs. Russell W. Magna, Mrs. Charles L. Chapin, a charter member, spoke of the forming of the Chapter. Brief talks were given by past Regents: Mrs. W. W. McClench, Mrs. Joshua L. Brooks and Mrs. Frank H. Metcalf. The principal address of the afternoon was given by Mrs. A. O. Squier, another Past Regent, who brought out to our minds some of the deeds done in the past by this energetic Chapter: In December, 1891, Mrs. Marshall Calkins was appointed Organizing Regent; on June 17, 1892, the Constitution and By-laws were ratified, and twenty-three names were enrolled as charter members.

Mercy Warren's name was selected for the Chapter because of her prominence in the Revolution, her literary activities, and her strength of character. The first meetings were held in the rooms of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, later in Church parlors, in the G.A.R. Building, and at present the meetings are held in the Women's Club House. Among the various activities of the Chapter during these years were the placing of markers upon the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Springfield and in other towns of Hampden County, with the observation of appropriate exercises at the cemeteries every year on the Sunday nearest Memorial Day.

During the Spanish War, Mercy Warren Chapter forwarded clothing, magazines, and other supplies to the soldiers, looked after their families, and served food at the station as the boys passed through on their way to service.



FLOAT OF THE MERCY WARREN CHAPTER, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Chapter has never failed to respond to the call of the National and State Societies in any line of work. Education has held a prominent place in the work of the Chapter, and among the schools aided are the Martha Berry, the Tamassee, Hillside, Frances Willard Settlement, Philippine Scholarship, Southern Industrial and Educational Association, the Roosevelt Memorial, and the American International College. Other organizations assisted are the Girls' Club, the Boys' Club, the Y.W.C.A., the Wilcox Post of G.A.R., the Safe and Sane Fourth, and the Anti-Tubercular Society.

Another beneficent welfare work financed by the Chapter and carried on by one of its members, Mrs. Julia E. Judd, is known as the Mothers' Club, which consists of women of several different nationalities, whose lives are brightened and helped by this meeting once a week, at which a simple supper is served, and talks are given by its leader.

The Conservation Committee coöperated with the Hampden County Improvement League in establishing a home department of the league, and securing the right woman as home adviser. One hundred dollars is contributed every year to this valuable part of the League's activities. Several markers have been erected commemorating events of historical interest

The Chapter has had seventeen Real Daughters (one of whom, Mrs. A. T. Judd, of Holyoke, is still living), and four real granddaughters now belong.

During the World War, the activities of the Chapter in Red Cross and war relief work were unremitting. For two years twelve French orphans were supported by this Chapter.

Its work on Apremont Day in Westfield needs a chapter by itself.

After this resumé of the work of the Chapter had been given, an original hymn written by Mrs. H. M. Phillips, a charter member, was sung to close the meeting.

At this June meeting an invitation to assist in the dedication of the new six million dollar Hampden County Memorial Bridge over the Connecticut River was read. It was voted to appropriate fifty dollars for this purpose, and that Mercy Warren Chapter should be represented in the historical parade by a float. Accordingly, on August 3rd, this float, decorated with running pine and laurel, carried Betsy Ross (Miss Harriet Tuttle) at work on the flag. Mercy Warren, represented by Mrs. Gertrude Moore, and her friends, Martha Washington (Mrs. A. O. Squier), Abigail Adams (Mrs. W. C. Dexter), and Margaret Winthrop (Mrs. Roy Booth). At the formal dedication exercises on the bridge, in the afternoon of the same day, our Regent, Mrs. Bemis, with a descendant of General Shepard of Revolutionary fame, both dressed appropriately in colonial costume, unveiled the tablet commemorating the Revolution.

Thus Mercy Warren Chapter, with over four hundred members, enters into the life of the city, helping wherever there is need, and ever working for patriotism and Americanization.

ANNIE L. TOWNE,
Historian.

Agnes Woodson Chapter (Belton, Texas) has met monthly, in the homes of the members, from October to May. The program has included interesting papers on "Women in Early American History," "Facts About Woman Suffrage," "Good Citizenship," and "Home Life in the Colonies." Eight new members have been added, two by transfer; seven applications are now pending; one member was withdrawn by transfer; and one marriage recorded, Miss Florida Tyler to Mr. Chas. Kennon; no deaths. All dues have been paid; the pledge of $31 to the Tilloloy Restoration Fund fulfilled; contributions as follows: Philippine Scholarship Fund, $15; Denton Norman Scholarship Fund, $56; Florence B. Clark Memorial, $10; Martha Berry School, $5; Personal Pledges, $31; Wreath to Unknown Soldier, $1.

Five new lineage books were placed on the Library shelves. At the December meeting we were honored by having with us Mrs. Harry Hyman, ex-State Regent, who gave a very interesting talk. An informal reception at Baylor College was tendered Mrs. A. D. Potts, retiring State Vice Regent, on her return from Washington. The Chapter had as its guests the faculty of Baylor College and members of the Betty Martin Chapter of Temple. There were several musical numbers and the report of the Continental Congress by Mrs. Potts, who attended as our delegate this year.

DAISY RAY,
Regent.
(MRS.) SLADE YARRELL,
Recording Secretary.

Captain William Hendricks Chapter (Marion, Ohio) closed the fifth year of its existence with seventy-five members and several papers pending. The new officers for the coming year are: Mrs. Frank C. Hughs, Regent; Mrs. M. A. Turney, First Vice Regent; Mrs. J. W. McMurray, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Charles Waters, Registrar; Mrs. George B. Scofield, Secretary; Miss Sarah J. Cooper, Treasurer; Mrs. J. E. Smith, Historian, and Board of Management, Mrs. George Frank, Mrs. J. B. Guthery and Mrs. Will H. Hunt.

On Constitution Day the Chapter presented

a framed copy of the Constitution to the Harding High School. At our October meeting, Miss Fanny Harnit, of Toledo, gave a vivid and realistic description of the pageant given at Plymouth during the tercentenary celebration.

In the summer of 1921 we marked eight graves of Revolutionary soldiers with bronze markers and have one more to mark.

We celebrated Washington's birthday with a luncheon at the Manse, home of Mrs. L. L. Strock, on which occasion Mrs. Wm. M. Wilson, State Regent, was our honored guest. She favored us with a very interesting and helpful address.

Our Chapter was represented at the State Conference held at Akron, Ohio, by five delegates, and at the Continental Congress by our Regent, Mrs. J. P. Robinson, one delegate and one alternate.

We have pledged a hundred dollars to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, making a hundred and fifty in all.

Although our foreign population is small, we secured a few copies of the Manual for Immigrants and they have been successfully used in preparing them for citizenship.

Flag Day was celebrated by giving a tea at "Gray Gables," the beautiful home of four of our members: Mrs. S. K. Gorham, the Misses Gorham, and Mrs. Hilda Gorham Mouser. Each member brought a guest, and there were approximately one hundred and fifty present. A very interesting and entertaining program was given.

Our city of Marion is one hundred years old, having been founded in 1822. The event was commemorated by a three days' celebration on July 3rd, 4th and 5th. Members of our Chapter have acted on committees and written historical sketches for the newspapers, which will be bound in pamphlet form for the use of the school children. Among some of the most interesting are "Lamps of Early Days," by Mrs. Eugenia Dickson; "Revolutionary Heroes Find Their Way to Marion County," by Miss Louise Cunningham, and "The North-West Territory," by Miss Harriet Christian. Our Chapter had a very beautiful float in the parade on Wednesday afternoon, which represented the costumes of 1776.



FLOAT OF THE CAPT. WILLIAM HENDRICKS CHAPTER, MARION, OHIO

Our city had as guests during this celebration, President and Mrs. Harding and General Pershing.

(Mrs. Fred) Grace Gray Hoch,
Historian.

Maryville Chapter (Maryville, Mo.) has had a splendid period of work during the past two years, under the regency of Miss Mary Q. Evans. We have been especially interested in establishing a memorial avenue of hard maple trees on the campus of the Northwest Missouri

State Teachers College in our city. This is a memorial to the forty-four Nodaway County boys who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War. On the pillars at the entrance to the avenue of forty-four trees are placed bronze tablets bearing the names of the heroes. This avenue was established by the D.A.R. at a cost of over $2000. Each of the four pillars is surmounted by two bronze lamps.

One of the principal additions we have made to our scrapbook is the war record, together with the picture of each of the husbands, sons and brothers of our Chapter members who served in the World War.

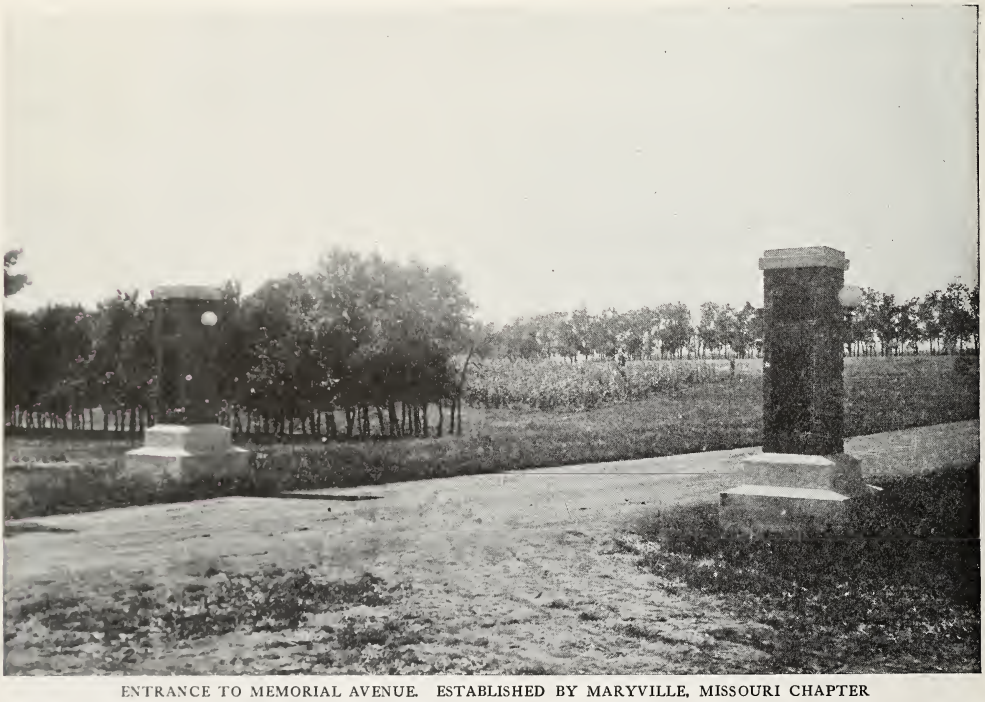
We were the instigators of the movement which resulted in the placing of a marker on the site of the first house built in Maryville. This marker, bearing bronze tablet, was unveiled at the celebration of the Missouri Centennial, on which occasion we also participated in the parade with an historical float.

Believing that our flag should be in all schools to incite patriotism, we presented a beautiful silk flag to the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College. This year we presented two medals to school children for efficiency in United States History.

On County School Day, in October, we awarded a ten-dollar gold piece to the rural school showing the best float depicting an incident in United States History during the Revolutionary Period.

We have secured Immigrant's Manuals and Correct Use of the Flag leaflets and placed them in the hands of the Court to be handed to each immigrant upon application for naturalization.

Along the line of civic work we have full care of an old cemetery which lies in the heart of the city and have joined with other organizations in beautifying the Court-house yard and maintaining a public rest room.



ENTRANCE TO MEMORIAL AVENUE. ESTABLISHED BY MARYVILLE, MISSOURI CHAPTER

Our regular programs have dealt with current issues and each year we observe Washington's Birthday with a church service on the Sunday nearest February 22nd and a special social affair on the 22nd. Flag Day is appropriately observed each year by our Chapter.

(Mrs. C. H.) Beulah Craig Coe,
Historian.

Jemima Johnson Chapter (Paris, Ky.). "Auvergne," the home of Mrs. Cassius M. Clay, was the scene of the first of our fall meetings, when representatives from chapters throughout Central Kentucky accepted the charming hospitality of this gracious hostess to have a part in the celebration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of its organization. The fol-

lowing invitation was extended, to which more than a hundred responded:

Jemima Johnson Chapter
Will have a birthday fête,
And every daughter must be there
To help celebrate;
So bring your pennies twenty-five
To show you're glad she's still alive;
At three o'clock, with Mrs. Clay—
September nineteenth is the day.

The Chapter was organized in 1896, with Miss Emma Scott, a sister of Mrs. Hugh Montgomery, as its first Regent, and the Silver Anniversary should have been celebrated a year ago, but the time was not auspicious, and to atone for the delay the members, through their Regent, Mrs. Clay, gave to Jemima Johnson a celebration in keeping with the cause for which the organization stands.



AUVERGNE, THE HOME OF MRS. CASSIUS M. CLAY, PARIS, KY.

Nestled back in a cluster of holly trees, hardy hydrangias and grand old forest trees, stands "Auvergne." The pictures on the walls, and shelves weighted down with volumes, yea the massive old furnishings, the grandfather clock, all, breathe an air of anti-bellum days when the hospitality of the master of the house knew no bounds. Somewhere within its walls may be found a parchment, an old land-grant signed by Patrick Henry, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, "Conveying a certain tract or parcel of land to one General Green Clay." The present Cassius M. Clay and John Harris Clay are the heirs of this same tract. To the right of the mansion is the old grave yard with its tall granite shafts marking the resting place of generations of the Clay family. To one side is the old flower garden with its quaint old sundial marking the time o' day, and the low marble benches so inviting and suggestive of the good old days. Back are the cabins where the negroes were wont to gather in the evening when the day's work was finished. And today as one enters, the old family servant stands waiting to bid you welcome.

A series of slides had been secured from Memorial Continental Hall at Washington, picturing the historic places of Colonial history. Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, of Lexington, wife of Judge Lafferty, dean of Law at the University, was the speaker of the afternoon, and described the pictures as they were thrown on the screen.

At the close of the program Mrs. Clay spoke of the achievements of the Chapter for the year, stating that every obligation had been met in full, and that the Treasurer had sent seventeen subscriptions for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. During the term of the present Regent, twenty-seven members have been added, making a total of one hundred and two. A monument marking Martin's Fort, where artillery was first used in Kentucky during the Revolution, was unveiled. Gifts for educational purposes have been made. Armistice Day, Washington's Birthday and Flag Day have been celebrated with appropriate programs; one program was given to Stephen A. Foster, his home, "Federal Hill," and his songs, among which is "My Old Kentucky

Home"; programs on historic places in Kentucky, including Harrodsburg, Danville, Shakertown, Bardstown and the old Indian Mounds in Bourbon County. Recently the Chapter visited "Ashland," the home of Henry Clay, in Lexington, with Mrs. Thomas Bullock and Mrs. Minor Simpson, descendants of the Great Commoner, as hostesses.

The Chapter is enthusiastic over an even larger work for the coming year.

(Miss) Laura M. Lilleston,
Recording Secretary.

Oxbow Chapter (Newbury, Vt.). During a recent enterprise to raise funds toward erecting a World War Memorial, the Oxbow Chapter took an appropriate part in restoring for a day the arts, crafts, accomplishments and costumes of our great-great-grandmothers. The historic old brick school house, which has been the official headquarters of an United States Marshal, and later a community club house, was a perfect setting with its white wainscoting, cream-colored walls, high windows and fireplace deep and cavernous.

Our Charter Regent, Mrs. Louise F. Wheeler-Taisey, welcomed the guests at the door, and very charming she was in black satin and rose point lace, wearing diamond ear drops and a mosaic pin surrounded with pearls and diamonds. Inside the house were three ladies who were quilting an intricate pattern into a pink and white quilt. Mistress Atkinson dressed as the fashion, dictated about 1850, in a satin-striped green silk barege, an embroidered lace cape covering the bodice, and a lace turban upon her head. Very fascinating was Mistress Keyes in dark green striped silk with a full gathered skirt and close fitting bodice. A finely embroidered collar, narrow and dainty, completed her costume. The third of this trio, Mistress Kimball, wore a black grenadine gown, the bodice draped with an embroidered fichu, which was caught at the neck and waist with cameo brooches. Her cap was a century old.

Another group which attracted much attention—and justly—was the spinning group. Mistress Darling was busily engaged carding rolls and bats (rolls for the spinner and bats for the comforters, which like our grandmothers have long since passed into the realm of sweet memory). She wore a brown silk gown made with a gathered skirt and a bodice so tight that one wondered how the women of a hundred years ago ever breathed. Upon her head she wore the sweetest of caps made of darned black and white lace, which belonged to Mistress Darling's grandmother some hundred odd years ago. Mistress Greer it was who could so expertly spin these rolls into fine yarn, and watching the process one could not but marvel. She wore a gown of white nuns-veiling em-



THE SPINNING GROUP. FROM RIGHT TO LEFT—CORDING, SPINNING, AND WINDING FROM THE SWIFTS. OXBOW CHAPTER, NEWBURY, VT.

broidered from the high Empire waist to the very hem of the full-gathered skirt, and upon her snow-white hair she wore a Honiton lace cap. Mistress Hibbard took the yarn from the clock reel, a device which clicks every so many turns —hence it name—and wound it upon the swifts. Her gown was a heavy black silk with a long basque worn over an elaborate skirt of many rows of shirring and box pleats, and the bodice was draped with a rare old fichu fastened at the neck with a cameo.

A milk maid in a chintz dress and saucy sunbonnet added to the charm of the picture with her churn, milk pail and stool.

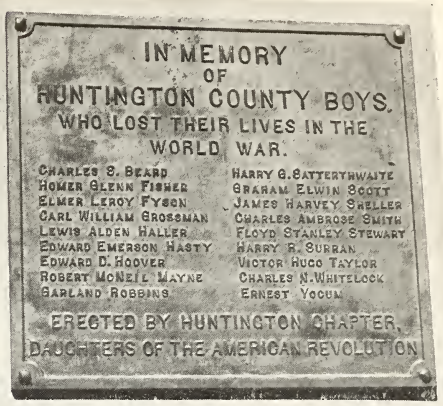
Tea was served from the silver service of five generations—which is now the property of the Chapter, by Mistress Cobb in a pattern dress of buff-colored barege, the bodice draped, forming a fichu caught at the neck with a cameo. She was assisted by four winsome lassies in Puritan costumes.

Braided rugs upon the floor, old blue and white coverlets for hangings, quaint chairs here and there, the low, walnut cradle and the mother's rocker and footstool, pot hooks and trammels, pewter platters and candlesticks—this the frame for the canvass upon which was restored for a day a picture which will remain, ever and anon, within the memory of all those who saw it.

Lois Goodwin Greer,
Regent.

Huntington Chapter (Huntington, Ind.), in recognition of the supreme sacrifice paid by the youth of Huntington County in the World War, the Huntington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled, and dedicated on July 4, 1921, a beautiful bronze tablet, set in one of the pillars at the Jefferson Street entrance of the Court House.

It measures twenty-two by twenty-four inches, and reads as follows: "In Memory of the Huntington County Boys, Who Lost Their Lives in the World War." Then follows the list of eighteen names accredited to Huntington County by the Indiana War Historical Society.



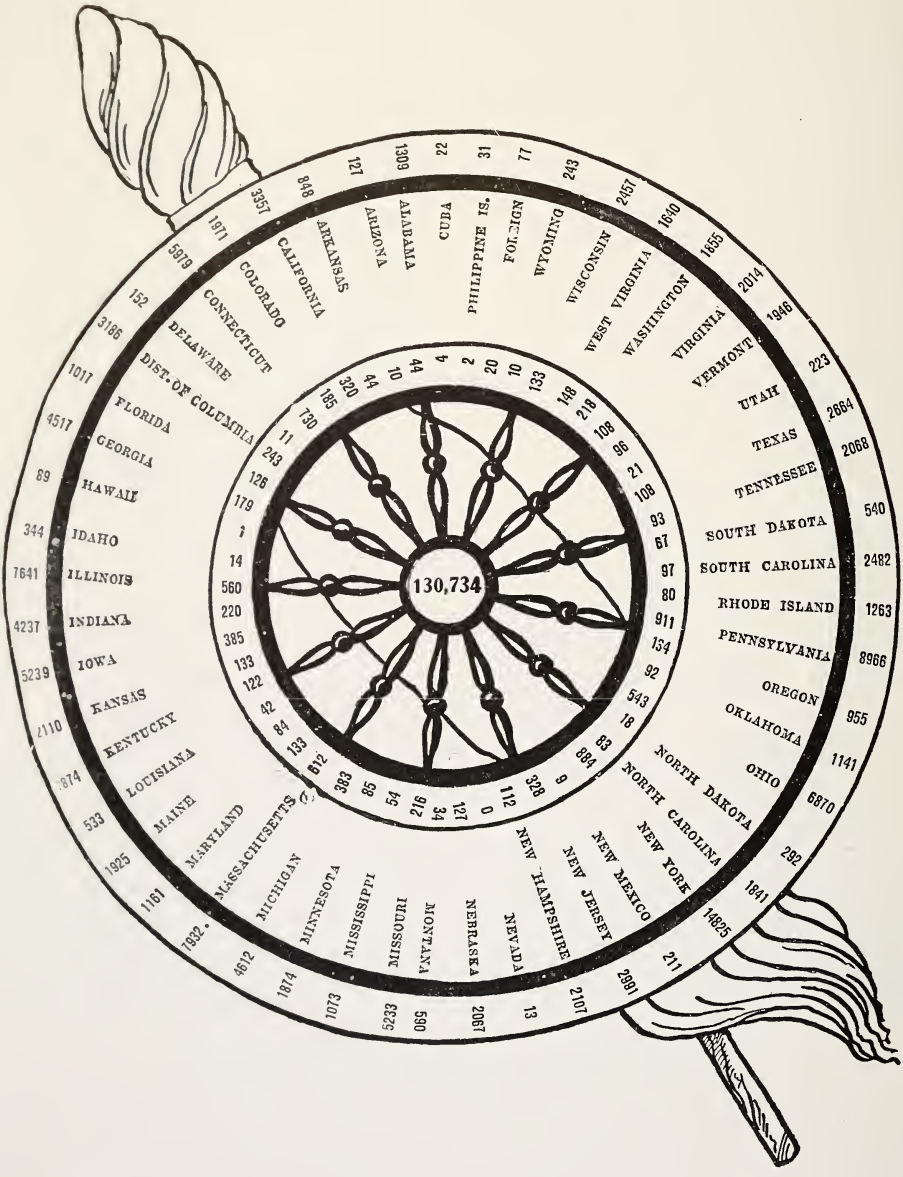
TABLET ERECTED BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN HUNTINGTON, IND.

At the bottom of the tablet is this inscription: "Erected by Huntington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

The Chapter voted to reserve $100 for the local American Legion to be used in their Memorial Home. A Memorial Tree in honor of the Revolutionary War Soldier buried at Warren, Indiana, was donated. Other contributions were: Health Bond, $5; Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $10; Valley Forge, $5; American College, $5; Tamassee School, $30; National Society, $73; State Organization, $24.30.

(Mrs. Jas. H.) Agnes Hessin,
Historian, '21–'22.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Magazine also has subscribers in

JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

Pennsylvania at this date of publication leads all States with 911 subscribers

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting, December 6, 1922

A SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, December 6, 1922, at 3.05 P.M.

The President General led the members in reciting the Lord's Prayer, the Chaplain General not being present.

The President General then introduced Mrs. Getzendanner, whom she had asked to act as stenographer for the meeting.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Yawger, being absent, Mrs. Buel made the following motion, seconded by Miss Nettleton, which was unanimously adopted:

> "Moved that Mrs. George W. White be elected Recording Secretary *pro tem* for the meeting."

The following members responded to roll call: *President General,* Mrs. George Maynard Minor; *Vice Presidents General,* Mrs. James T. Morris, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel; *Organizing Secretary General,* Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger; *Treasurer General,* Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter; *Corresponding Secretary General,* Mrs. A. Marshall Elliott; *Registrar General,* Miss Emma T. Strider; *Curator General,* Mrs. George W. White; *State Regent,* Mrs. George Morley Young, North Dakota; *State Vice Regents,* Miss Katharine A. Nettleton, Connecticut; Mrs. John M. Beavers, District of Columbia.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1600 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,
(Miss) Emma T. Strider,
Registrar General.

Miss Strider moved *that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 1600 applicants for membership.* Seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried. The Secretary *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 1600 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Bertha Robinson Murray, Eureka, Calif.; Miss Alma Tangier Smith, Piedmont, Calif.; Mrs. Rosetta Noble Harris, Carbondale, Colo.; Mrs. Lillian Miller Ganiard, La Grange, Ind.; Mrs. Carrie Taylor Hinckley, Owatonna, Minn.; Miss.; Mrs. Phoebe B. Linden, Deer Lodge, Mont.; Mrs. Grace Taylor Romig, Neligh, Nebr.; Mrs. Willie Simmons Webb, Shelby, N. C.; Mrs. Mary L. Hurlburt Lampson, Jefferson, Ohio.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Theata Sackett Babcock, Bellevue, Mich.; Miss Eudora H. Savage, East Lansing, Mich.; Mrs. Alice Bryant Zeller, Yazoo City, Miss.

The reappointments of the following Organizing Regents are requested by their respective State Regents: Miss Mary Glenn Roberts, Canton, Ga.; Mrs. Theata Sackett Babcock, Bellevue, Mich.

Through their respective State Regents the resignations of the following Organizing Regents are reported: Mrs. Bevvie L. Smoke, Carbondale, Colo.; Miss Aleen M. Fell, State College, Pa.

The following Chapter names are submitted for approval: Leni Lenape at Delhi, New York; James Huntington at Castle Rock, Washington. These chapters are in the process of organization.

The authorization of the following chapters has been requested: Athens, Dayton and Huntington, Tenn.; Churchland and Culpeper, Matthews and Williamsburg, Va.

The following chapters have submitted their names for approval and the completed organizations are now presented for confirmation: Red Bluff at Red Bluff, Calif.; Col. Tench Tilghman at Bethesda, Md.; Eunice Day at Holyoke, Mass.; Clarence at Clarence, Mo.;

Michael Myers at Toronto, Ohio; Col. Charles Lynch at Altavista, Va.; Col. Morgan Morgan at Fairmont, W. Va.; Ravenswood at Ravenswood, W. Va.

Although there has been a noticeable increase in the work of my office, it gives me pleasure to report the work up to date.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Organizing Secretary General.

The Report of the Organizing Secretary General was accepted on the adoption of the following motion, by Mrs. Elliott, seconded by Mrs. White:

"I move the acceptance of the Report of the Organizing Secretary General."

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Hunter, read her report.

During the reading of her Report, the Board arose in silent memory of the 388 members lost by death.

The following motion made by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Morris, was unanimously adopted, after the acceptance of the Report of the Treasurer General:

"I move that 70 members having complied with the requirements of the National By-laws and desiring reinstatement, be reinstated and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 70 members."

The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these former members reinstated. Mrs. Hunter reported also 153 resignations.

The President General told of the death of "The Little Mother" Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, and of one of our Honorary Vice Presidents General, Mrs. H. M. Boynton, saying she would appoint a Committee to draw up Resolutions on the death of these National Officers to be presented at the February Board meeting; and also to arrange for a Memorial Service at Congress in memory of Mrs. John W. Foster, Honorary President General, Mrs. H. M. Boynton, Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Pen Founder of the Society, Miss Grace M. Pierce, former Registrar General, and other ex-National Officers of the organization who have passed away.

On motion of Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Morris, and unanimously carried, the National Board of Management adjourned at 3.35 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,
Louise C. White,
Secretary, pro tem.

FORM OF BEQUEST

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given.

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of
($), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society.

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Photo by Handy.

THE MARRIAGE OF MARTHA DANDRIDGE CUSTIS AND GEORGE WASHINGTON.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVII, No. 2 FEBRUARY, 1923 WHOLE No. 366

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE

By Charles Moore

Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts

ONE February day in 1758, Colonel George Washington, accompanied by his body servant Bishop, rode out of the gates of Mount Vernon on his way to Williamsburg on business connected with his duties as commander of the Virginia forces. Throughout the previous autumn he had been suffering from stomach trouble that had become so acute during November that he could not walk and so he had been forced to repair to his home for recovery. He had gone back to Fort Louden in January, much to the apprehension of Doctor Craik, and of his superior officers and his friends, all of whom urged the plea that his prospective services to his country were too valuable to be risked by a premature return to duty —none of which things moved him. Indeed, his condition had been so precarious that the report of his death had again gone abroad.

Pursuing his way, Washington rode first through the estate of William Fairfax, known as "Belvoir," and next through that of George Mason, who was then completing Gunston Hall and who was in need of ready money to pay the workmen—if one may venture that explanation of the importunate request he had sent to Mount Vernon almost demanding the payment to bearer of an account for military supplies.

Washington's way led through Dumfries, a settlement of Scotch traders, whose once fine mansions are now given over to transient tenants; then through the old Town of Falmouth, nestling on the hills of the Rappahanock near the falls, from which heights in December, 1862, Burnsides' army looked across the river to their well-intrenched foes. Washington may have passed the night at Ferry Farm, where his mother was then living. To-day the railroad to Richmond passes through Fredericksburg; but in all the ten old Virginia counties between that railway and the Potomac there is no vestige of the iron-horse. Throughout the Northern Neck, as the country between the Potomac and Rappahanock is still called, the roads known to George Washington still run

EDITOR'S NOTE: The first of Mr. Moore's articles on George Washington appeared in the November, 1922, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.



Photo by Handy.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

through field and forest, over hills and down dales much as they did in his day. Motor-bus and river-boat are now the only regular connection with the industrial world; ferries are still in use, with ferrymen as leisurely and independent as they were a century and a half ago; the county courthouse and the church in the woods are still social centres. The great plantation with its self-contained community life was dissolved by the Civil War. In the towns an occasional granite soldier of the Confederacy, rough hewn at the quarries in Vermont rises from a group of obsolete cannon and cannon-balls. On the walls of the houses hang pictures of General Robert E. Lee. Enterprising youth, male and female seek the opportunities afforded by the city. Occasionally men who have become wealthy elsewhere have come to tide-water Virginia to rejuvenate the old homes and find refuge in a region where time is not the essence of life's contract. Many of the old estates are still in the possession of families that have never recovered from the ravages of the Civil War; but their glory has departed, and with difficulty one traces the outlines of formal gardens, or in some God's-acre near the once stately mansion scrapes the moss from the tombstone of a man whose name shines resplendent in American history. The most permanent thing among permanent things is Virginia hospitality, exercised towards all whose credentials or manners give claim to it.

It was the 25th of February, 1758, when Colonel Washington came to a ferry on the Pamunkey, not far from where it changes its name to York River. In those days a gentleman on his travels usually dined in the afternoon or supped and passed the night with an acquaintance. The inns, or ordinaries, were for people of less consideration. Whether by accident or design, Washington dined that day with a Mr. Chamberlain, who lived near the crossing. There he met, possibly for the first time, Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis, the widow of Daniel Parke Custis, and the mother of two children. If Washington was looking for a mistress for Mount Vernon none could have been more suitable than the marriage of this man and this woman. They were born in the same year; both were independent financially; they moved in the same social circles; both were well born and well bred; they had the same ambitions and the same outlook on life. Mount Vernon needed a housekeeper; she needed some one to guide and direct the education of her children and to care for their and her considerable property.

Those who look for romance find it in the story that the young soldier was quickly smitten with the attractions of the beautiful widow; that he lingered in her presence while the impatient Bishop led the horses around and around the drive while despatches of the royal government were allowed to wait; that it was not until the next morning that farewells were said, and then only for a brief interval before the returning officer should call at White House, the home of his inamorata, to plead his suit and win her consent. There is not so much romance in Washington's life that one would willingly forego a whit of it; but as a matter of fact there were no despatches, Washington having gone to Williamsburg on his own motion, perhaps for the very purpose of renewing an acquaintance with Mrs. Custis possibly begun in Williamsburg some time before this meeting. The real test of their romance, however, is found in a life-companionship of forty years lived in home, in camp and in official residence, and ever with admiration, helpfulness and consideration on both sides.

Colonel Washington being the leader of

the Virginia forces in a British war for the conquest of North America, both the interests of his country and his own honor required that he continue in his command to the end of the campaign for the recovery of the Ohio country. And inasmuch as this end was not then in sight, "the happy hour when they made their pledges to each other" was to remain their secret, although, like most secrets of that kind, it gradually became known to the friends of both.



Photo by Handy.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH WHICH COLONEL AND MRS. WASHINGTON VISITED THE DAY AFTER THEIR MARRIAGE.

In April, Beverly Robinson, writing from New York, conveyed the compliments of Mr. and Mrs. Morris. Thus the episode with Mary Phillipse was closed. There remained the adjustment of the friendship with Mrs. George William Fairfax, whose proprietary interest in her protegé must cease with his marriage. Her fitful and uncertain letters had stopped during the spring, although probably he saw her at Belvoir on his way to and from Williamsburg in May, and probably he then told her of the change in his fortunes. He wrote to her in September, expressing in his own vehement fashion his impatience at the delays in the campaign, due to mismanagement and, as he believed, to the politics played by the Pennsylvanians in the matter of cutting a new road to the Ohio instead of using the old Braddock Road.

The nimble-witted Mrs. Fairfax suggested that his impatience was due not so much to his devotion to public interests as to "the animating prospects of possessing Mrs. Custis." He admitted the imputation, and acknowledged himself "a votary of love." Then, after some enigmatical ex-

pressions referring to their friendship, he continues, "You have drawn me, dear Madam, or rather I have drawn myself, into an honest confession of a simple Fact. Misconstrue not my meaning; doubt it not, nor expose it. The world has no business to know the object of my love declared in this manner to you, when I want to conceal it. One thing above all things in this world I would wish to know and only one person of your acquaintance can solve me that, or guess my meaning. But adieu to this till happier times, if I shall ever see them. The hours at present are melancholy dull—Neither the rugged toils of war, nor the gentler conflict of A[ssembly B[alls] is in my choice. I dare believe you are as happy as you say. I wish I was happy also. Mirth, good humor, ease of mind, and—what else?—cannot fail to render you so and consummate your wishes."

Attempts, based largely on this letter and another written to Mrs. Fairfax when she was old, friendless and alone at Bath, England, have been made to prove that she was "the object of George Washington's early and passionate love." His obligations to her were great. She was the merriest, brightest, most sophisticated woman of his acquaintance. She rallied him on his seriousness, teased him about his affairs, played with his professions of interest, threw about their occasional letters a tantalizing air of mystery, and so for ten years contributed to his education. If she ever sacrificed either time or affection for his sake, that fact has not appeared. Undoubtedly the training he received at her hands made him particular and discriminating in the choice of a wife. She, on her part, never swerved from her straight wifely path. There was never any diminution in the intercourse between the Fairfax and Washington families, save such as separation and death created.

In July, Mount Vernon was put into condition to receive its new mistress. The roof was raised; Triplett burned bricks for the under-pinning, and under the competent direction of Mr. Patterson the repairs were made to the complete satisfaction of William Fairfax, whom Washington asked to have an eye to the job.[1]

On the 28th of November, 1758, Washington wrote to Governor Farquier that "Fort du Quesne—or the ground rather on which it stood—was possessed by His Majesty's troops on the 25th instant. The enemy after letting us get within a day's march of the place burned the fort and ran away (by the light of it) at night . . . . The possession of this post has been a matter of great surprise to the whole army—and we cannot attribute it to more probable causes than those of weakness, want of provisions and desertion of their Indians who providentially fell into our hands at Loyal Hannon, at a time when we despaired of proceeding, and a council of war had determined that it was not advisable to advance beyond the place above mentioned this season." On December 9th, Washington again wrote to the Governor that he was setting out (although much indisposed) for his own home; and that if he could get the better of his present disorder he "should hope for the honor of kissing his hand about the 25th instant."

On December 30th, he was in Williamsburg and on Saturday, January 6, 1759, he was married to Mrs. Custis, probably at the bride's home, White House, on York River, New Kent County. The bride wore white brocaded silk interwoven with silver thread and an embroidered satin petticoat, from beneath which peeped the purple satin slippers trimmed with silver

[1] Fairfax, July 25, 1758.

lace that are still preserved at the home of her descendants, Tudor Place, in Washington. Her ornaments were pearl necklace, earrings and bracelets. He appeared in citizen's dress of blue cloth, the coat of embroidered white satin, shoe and knee buckles of gold, a dress sword, and powdered hair. Among the guests were Speaker Robinson and several members of the House of Burgesses, who rode over from Williamsburg; but the wedding was a quiet one. The next day Colonel and Mrs. Washington attended St. Peter's Church, the rector of which, Rev. David Mossom, had performed the ceremony on the previous day. Probably the drive to and from church and the greetings that followed the religious service gave rise to the impression that there was a church wedding.

PRIZE WINNERS IN THE D. A. R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

The prize winning states in the four groups are:—

Group I—Connecticut.

Group II—California.

Group III—Washington.

Group IV—Florida.

The history of the contest is as follows:—

The Committee, Mrs. Charles White Nash, Chairman, appointed to handle the Colonel Walter Scott One Thousand Dollar Prize Fund, awarded $400 to be used in prizes to promote the circulation of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

It was decided to divide the money into four prizes to be awarded to the states securing the greatest number of subscriptions *in proportion to their membership.*

The states were divided into four groups, *viz.*

Group I—States having a membership of over 5000: New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut, Missouri and Iowa. Prize offered—$125.

Group II—States having a membership of less than 5000 and over 2000: Michigan, Georgia, Indiana, California, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Texas, Wisconsin, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Kansas and Nebraska. Prize offered—$100.

Group III—States having a membership of from 1000 to 2000: Vermont, Tennessee, Maine, Colorado, Virginia, Kentucky, Washington, Minnesota, North Carolina, West Virginia, Alabama, Rhode Island, Maryland, Oklahoma and Mississippi. Prize offered—$100.

Group IV—States having a membership of less than 1000: Oregon, Florida, Arkansas, Montana, South Dakota, Louisiana, Idaho, North Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Delaware, Arizona, Hawaii, Orient, Philippine Islands and Cuba. Prize offered—$75.

The contest began July 15th and closed December 31, 1922. The percentage is computed from the total membership of each state as recorded on the books of the Treasurer General at midnight, July 14th.

State	Membership	Subscriptions	Percentage
Connecticut ...	5941	395	.066
California	3281	209	.063
Washington ...	1803	167	.092
Florida	993	133	.133

The contest was close and very interesting.

The Chairman is most grateful to the State and Chapter Chairmen who took such active, enthusiastic interest in the contest and did such splendid work for the Magazine. To them and to each subscriber we extend our sincere thanks.

EVA V. M. BISSELL,

National Chairman, Magazine Committee.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

IN this message I propose to stress the work of our National Committees. We are nearing the date when our National Chairmen will call on their State Committees for their reports of the work undertaken in the states under their leadership.

I urge most earnestly that the few remaining weeks be devoted to speeding up this national work in all our states that your reports to Congress may be worthy of you. Through our National Standing Committees our Society functions nationally along the definite lines laid down in our Constitution for memorial, historical, commemorative and educational work. Let us run over the list of these committees: they tell their own story in their titles: Preservation of Historic Spots; Correct Use of the Flag; National Old Trails Road; Historical and Literary Reciprocity; Conservation and Thrift; Liquidation and Endowment Fund; Real Daughters; Revolutionary Relics; Genealogical Research; Historical Research and Preservation of Records; Memorial Continental Hall Library and the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund.

Space forbids detailed reference to these committees. They are all important and worthy of the support of the chapters. Some have been stressed before, such as the Patriotic Education Committee, with its subdivisions which handle the Manual for Immigrants; our Americanization work at Ellis Island and elsewhere; the Southern Mountain Schools and other educational institutions.

There are a few others that need special mention at this time, as redoubled effort seems necessary in their departments. The chief activity of the Committee on Historic Spots is our effort to induce the Government to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to save the battlefield and fortifications of Yorktown and convert them into a National Military Park. To this end a bill is pending in Congress asking that a committee be appointed to have a survey of the fortification made in order to determine the location of the most important historic spots in this immortal battlefield. The bill is known as H.R., 6774. Your influence with your Senators and Representatives is urged, that they may realize that we are in earnest in our desire to preserve this historic shrine. At Yorktown began our independence as a nation. In this connection it is pertinent to recall what the British Ambassador, Sir Aukland Geddes, said of Yorktown in his address at our last Congress. He stated: "It was from the independence won by what were the thirteen colonies, from the influences which flowed from that winning, that a great part of the freedom of the British people in their own lands was won. It was the lesson of Yorktown, taught us by the French and the Americans, that made the British Empire possible. We learned there how to handle distant communities and we have been grateful ever since. And around the lesson we learned on that historic field, around the memories that were burned into the British mind, there now circle the freedom of the dominions and the growing freedom of the different parts of the British Empire." That is a good deal for the defeated side to say, is it not? And if those who were defeated can see in the victory at Yorktown such momentous and beneficial consequences for themselves, can Americans see less? Therefore, write at once and urge the passage of our bill to save Yorktown for the nation.

There is still much to be done to teach our people the correct use of our flag. There is a great amount of ignorant misuse. The abuse of the flag as mere decorative material is flagrantly universal. Wherever I go, I see it tied in knots and rosettes and loopings and hung upside down. Will you not use your influence to promote the use of the flag only *as a flag on its staff* and to use it sparingly, thus emphasizing its meaning when displayed? Nowhere in England and France did I find their flags used as decorations; instead they flew from their staffs in dignified impressiveness, as when the streets of Metz blazed forth with the flags of France and America in welcome to the American Legion. I contrast Metz when I see the streets of American cities festooned with our flag, its dignity and sacredness lost. Use red, white and blue blunting for decorating purposes and *not* the flag.

Another committee should have wholehearted support. This is the Committee on Conservation and Thrift. We are the most wasteful nation of the world. Abundance of riches has made us careless with wealth—the wealth of forest, field and stream, of mines and manufactures. As a nation we are careless with our individual resources and extravagant in our expenditures. "New England Thrift" is proverbial, but New England is not the whole country and even New England has many sins of extravagant carelessness to answer for. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, in a New Year's appeal to the country for greater economy, stated that the Government had reduced its debt by one billion dollars and was cutting expenditures "to the limit," thus taking the lead in saving. "Let us make 1923 a better and more prosperous year than 1922," he said; "it can be done, if all of us will unite to *save more and waste less.*" It would be "little short of a national calamity," he said, "if the lessons of thrift and sound investment learned during the war should be lost in these days of reconstruction when the need of avoiding waste and extravagance is as great as ever." Let us remember that the wealth of a nation lies in the savings of its people.

There is one more subject I wish to touch upon before I conclude. This nation is still without an Archives Building for the safe bestowal of its priceless records. It is the only nation to be so careless of its documents—and another instance of our extravagant waste, this time the waste of valuable historic material by fire and decay. Already the list of fires in Government buildings from 1801 to 1916 is an appalling record of irreparable loss. Hundreds of thousands of records, documents, rare books, medals and relics have been thus destroyed. The project providing for "the erection of a National Archives Building in keeping with the dignity and wealth of these United States" has been urged for years. The purchase of a lot has been authorized, also appropriations for the erection of a building, but this latter has been stricken out of the Budget. This is a matter for protest to Senators and Representatives. As a Society our last Congress reindorsed the measure for the erection of a National Archives Building. Follow that up with appeals to your Congressmen. The need is great. We who are organized to preserve historic documents and perpetuate the memory of our glorious past—we must not be laggards in remedying this unpardonable neglect on the part of our nation to take proper care of our priceless archives, which could never be replaced.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.



THE INDEPENDENT CITIZENSHIP OF MARRIED WOMEN

By Ellen Spencer Mussey
Honorary Dean, Washington College of Law

FOR the first time in the history of the United States, Congress has recognized that a married woman may have a legal entity and recognition as a citizen separate from her husband. On September 22, 1922, after ten years of petitioning Congress, the bill was passed and became a law, which permitted a married woman who was herself an American citizen previous to her marriage to an alien, to resume her American citizenship, and it further provides that " from that date a woman citizen of the United States shall not cease to be a citizen by reason of her marriage to an alien, unless she makes a formal renunciation of her citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over naturalization of aliens. The exception to this rule is, that a woman citizen whose husband is not eligible for citizenship, as for example a Chinese, may not be naturalized during the continuance of the marital status.

A woman who, before the passage of this Act, was an American citizen and lost her citizenship by marriage to an alien does not automatically resume her American citizenship. There appears to be in the mind of American women, who are married to aliens, the idea that the law has conferred upon them their original political status. Under the Act a woman who has lost her citizenship by marriage to an alien and who desires to be again an American citizen, must file a petition for naturalization and become naturalized upon complying with all the requirements of the law, except that no declaration of intention is required and only one year's continuous residence in the United States immediately preceding the filing of her petition is required. Neither is it necessary to file a certificate of arrival if, during the continuance of the marriage, she shall have resided in the United States. It is necessary, however, that the petition should show the date and place of her marriage and the name, date and place of birth of the husband.

This Act provided that a woman citizen of the United States who marries an alien may make a formal renunciation of her citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over naturalization of aliens. Several cases have already been reported of women who have availed themselves of this right so that they should be citizens of the same country as their husbands.

From and after the date of this Act, an alien born woman who is married to an alien who has declared his intention of becoming an American citizen cannot file a petition for naturalization at the same time as the husband expecting to be Naturalized. She must wait until the husband has become naturalized before she can file a petition without the required declaration of intention.

This new law provides that a woman who marries a citizen of the United States whose husband is naturalized after the passage of the Act does not become a citizen by reason of such marriage or naturalization. She may be naturalized upon full compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws, with the exception that no declaration of intention will be required and instead of a five years' residence within the United States and a year's residence within the State or Territory where the naturalization court is held, she will only be required to reside continuously in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, or Porto Rico for at least one year immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

One of the great benefits of this law is that we shall no longer have women who know absolutely nothing and care less about American citizenship, made automatically citizens by the priest who marries them to the male American citizen. It has been estimated that we have received into this country during the last three years not less than twenty thousand of these women. No doubt many of them will become imbued with the spirit of this country, and so, valuable citizens, but there is still another class who have no interest in the country and who have perhaps returned to their individual native countries.

By this new law many American women have had the way opened for the disability to be removed which prevented them from full participation in national affairs, and restored to them many rights of which they were deprived; as to become members of the bar; to act as executors or administrators, and in many municipalities they were ineligible to be teachers. It has been the theory that American women married aliens in order to acquire foreign titles, or were married by fortune seekers who desired to enjoy the wealth so often bestowed on our American women by their parents. The fact is that there are many women who lost their American citizenship without the knowledge that marriage would deprive them of it. Along the border line between the United States and Canada, many men who had declared their intention to be naturalized were allowed, under the State laws, to vote, but after the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment the law held that this privilege could not be accorded to the wife, although she may never have resided outside of the United States. It is particularly desirable that in working for the education of aliens desiring to be naturalized, that full account be taken of the new conditions under this present law of September 22, 1922. Under present conditions named, women will appear in court to receive their individual citizenship papers.

At the last meeting of the International Council of Women, which took place in Christiana, Norway, the twenty-eight countries affiliated adopted the resolutions presented by the National Council from the United States recommending that the women from all countries should work for legislation permitting the married woman to have her individual citizenship. The United States is the first to realize this intention, and when the International Council of Women meets with us, as it will in three years more, we may hope that other progressive countries will have followed the example of the United States in recognizing the right of every human being to maintain an individual citizenship free from any entangling alliances.

* Thanks are due to Mr. Raymond Crist, Commissioner of the Naturalization Bureau for information furnished, as to requirements under the new law. E. S. M.

ADDRESS BY MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Delivered before the Southern Society in Memorial Continental Hall, December 6, 1922, when M. Georges Clemenceau, the "Tiger" of France, was its guest.

IN behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution it is my great privilege, as their President General to welcome the Southern Society and their distinguished guest to Memorial Continental Hall.

Our Hall has many times been honored by the presence on its platform of noted men and women of many nations. We still feel the thrill of pride and pleasure which was ours when for months this Hall was the scene of that brilliant gathering of nations known as the Conference on Limitation of Armament. There where you are sitting to-night, the great statesmen of the civilized world met around the council table and with faith and vision hewed a pathway toward peace. I say civilized advisedly, for the nations here assembled comprised those liberty-loving peoples whose ideals are founded upon justice, righteousness and humanity.

At the annual Congresses of our Society, held always in this Hall, we have welcomed the distinguished ambassadors of many friendly nations; we have been honored by their addresses; but none have we welcomed with greater and more genuine happiness than the representatives of our old-time friend and ally, our sister Republic of France.

To-night we are rejoiced with the presence here of one who adds still more brilliance to the group of world-renowned statesmen who have gathered under our roof, one whom we welcome with the admiration and the honor which we have ever given to his heroic nation. This man is Clemenceau, the great war-leader of France.

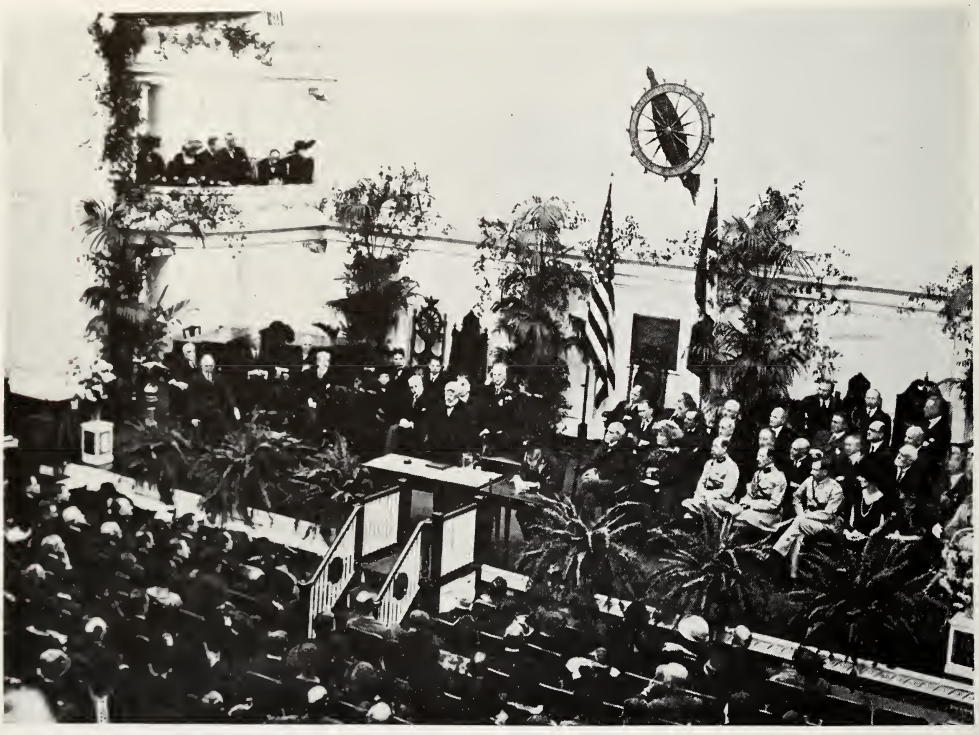
We bring grateful tributes to him and to his country—that martyr country which bore the brunt of Germany's first savage onslaughts and thus saved the world from the horrors of German conquest. The sight of him kindles once more the exalted flame of patriotism which united the Allies in that supreme struggle to save liberty, humanity and civilization from destruction. United in war—shall we not strive to remain united in peace? Are the fruits of that supreme sacrifice to be lost through disunion or misunderstanding? Shall we fail to understand? No! not while the indelible remembrance of those devastated, martyred regions lives in our hearts and the devastator eludes the penalty of his crime. Who are we to ask the heroes of Verdun to disarm in the face of a still living peril?

Ah no! Rather let us pay the tribute of gratitude, understanding and moral support to France the martyr, France the defender of the world's liberty.

It is not militarism that stirs France to-day; it is the sacred right of self-defense, it is the soul of Joan of Arc, the

deliverer, guarding the ruined homes, the shattered cities, the shell-torn fields from further horrors and assaults. It was the spirit of Joan of Arc that led the Allied flags to victory under the immortal Foch; it was her spirit that gathered the hosts of freedom at the Marne and at Verdun; it was she who said to the German invaders, have seen all this and marvelled at the courage and the faith and the unceasing industry and toil which has brought it to pass. The days of miracles are not over; the visions of a Joan are not vanished or grown dim.

To the great leader who toiled for France in those terrible days we tender



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M. GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, THE "TIGER" OF FRANCE, ADDRESSING IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 8, 1922, THE CONFERENCE ON WORLD PEACE, HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LYCEUM AND CHAUTAUQUA ASSOCIATION.

"They shall not pass." And this mighty spirit of France is rising again from the ruins, unconquered, undaunted, immortal. What the invader struck down, France is herself building up, without reparations, without redress. I have seen the miracle of reconstruction; the toiling peasants; the fields blooming once more in the midst of devastation, as inch by inch, acre by acre, the soil has been reclaimed, the trenches filled in, the homes rebuilt. I our understanding sympathy and profound respect. To France we tender the love and the friendship of America that has ever been hers, but now how much more abundantly.

We do not forget the France of 1776.

As descendants of the American patriots who fought shoulder to shoulder with Lafayette and Rochambeau, we pay our grateful and everlasting tribute to the heroic spirit of France.

As the mothers, wives, sweethearts, of the boys who carried the Stars and Stripes to the defense of France and the world, in 1918, we proclaim that on that day which saw our flag flying with the flags of France and the Allies, America did but her simple duty to liberty and humanity and in that deed saved her soul alive.

United in that mortal struggle, the Allied nations saved the world for peace and liberty; united we must remain, in spirit and in aims, in friendliness and co-operation, if that struggle is not to be in vain.

Let the exalted spirit of the struggle live again in our hearts, urging us to greater effort toward that unity of spirit and mutual understanding between us that make for peace.

When Christ was born in Bethlehem there was peace throughout the then known world; to simple shepherds it was given to hear the angels' song with ears attuned, it may be, to the universal peace. Yet men had not disarmed; the peace was in their hearts.

And so to-day, after twenty centuries of Christianity, surely we can incline men's hearts again to that peace which flows only from unity and good will. Thus shall we hear again the angels' song: "Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Three nations can bring this vision to reality—France, England and America, holding together in righteousness, can maintain the peace of the world.

MAGAZINE INDEX IN PRESS

Index to Volume LVI (January to December, 1922) DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is now in the hands of the printers. Those desiring a copy will please forward request for same to "Business Office," Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., and it will be mailed just as soon as completed copies are ready for distribution.

"THE REPUBLICAN COURT"

By Dolores Boisfeuillet Colquitt

ONE of the most important and elaborate paintings in American art is the "Republican Court," a mammoth canvas and one of the masterpieces of Daniel Huntington, N. A., native of New York, who attained a reputation as portrait and genre painter not only in his own country but in Europe.

This painting, sometimes referred to as "Martha Washington's Reception," first attracted attention at a fair held in New York during the Civil War and was later highly commended when exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1866 and at the Centennial in Philadelphia. It represents an assemblage of notable persons of the Revolutionary period grouped and posed in a most pleasing manner, and costumed true to the era.

From an eyewitness of that time information has come down to us that, during her husband's presidency, Mrs. Washington's receptions "were numerously attended by all that was fashionable, elegant, and refined in society. * * * They were select and more courtly than have been given by any of his successors. Proud of her husband's exalted fame, and the honors due, not only to his lofty character, but to the dignified station to which a grateful country had called him, Mrs. Washington was careful in her drawing rooms to exact those courtesies to which she knew he was entitled, as well on account of personal merit, as of official consideration. * * * The charms of social intercourse were heightened by a reasonable attention, in the best circles, to those forms and usages which indicate the well-bred assemblage, and fling around it an air of elegance and grace, which the envious only affect to decry, and the inately vulgar only ridicule. * * * None, therefore, were admitted to the levees, but those who had either a right by official station to be there, or were entitled to the privilege by established merit and character; and full dress was required of all."

In the same letter descriptive of the time it was the etiquette at a large gathering to "enter a room with a set curtsy, and after the how-dos, things are finished; all's a dead calm till the cards are introduced."

The President's residence at New York was "large, and its rooms generally of such ample dimensions as were necessary in the home of a public character apt to be surrounded by numerous visitors." Before President Washington took possession Congress had authorized "the removal of the partition between two of the large apartments, to make a drawing-room sufficiently capacious for the President's receptions and public audiences. * * * The state coach was the first carriage in the city. It was usually drawn by four horses, but when it conveyed the President to Federal Hall, always by six. The body was cream-colored, and ornamented with cupids supporting festoons, and with borderings of flowers around the panels."

Thus has the artist Huntington in his "Republican Court," truthfully pictured a superb drawing-room of excellent archi-

tecture and decoration, ladies in rich and beautiful costumes, gentlemen in official and civil regalia, and has even cleverly produced the quiet well-bred atmosphere that we know pervaded those historic gatherings.

In the painting Madam Washington appears as a handsome woman as she stands in a stately manner upon the carpeted dias before which courtiers and ladies bow their respects. Beside her stands her well-loved little granddaughter, Nelly Custis, who became the wife of Lawrence Lewis, nephew of General Washington. Mrs. Robert Morris, wife of the great financier of the Revolution, also occupies a place of honor on the dias.

Washington seems left free to mingle informally with the guests while his wife does the honors of the levee, and appears in conversation with Harriet Chew (Mrs. Charles Carroll, Jr.) and the Duke of Kent, son of King George III and father of Queen Victoria. Harriet Chew was a daughter of Benjamin Chew, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. She was a great favorite with Washington, who delighted in her company.

On Washington's right stands Miss Habersham, daughter of Major Joseph Habersham, Postmaster General in the Cabinet, formerly a member of the Continental Congress and of Revolutionary fame in Georgia.

Another lady of the Cabinet circle, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, appears in the group at the extreme left-hand corner of the painting. She was a daughter of General Schuyler, and of her it is said that she was a most agreeable "charming woman, who joined to the graces all the candor and simplicity of the American wife."

Mrs. John Adams, who was later to occupy the exalted position of "first lady of the land," is the first figure at the extreme left of the painting and is described as "one of the most remarkable characters of her age. She was not without tenderness and womanly grace, but her distinction was a masculine understanding, energy, and decision, fitting her for the bravest and delicate parts in affairs. * * * During the war and the diplomatic career of Mr. Adams in Europe, she managed his moderate estate with a discretion which saved him from the mortification of such poverty in his last days as embittered the closing years of some of his contemporaries. At the age of forty, * * * public duties still detaining her husband abroad, she left her modest and now quiet home in Braintree to mingle in the shows of a magnificent court, where intercourse was governed by set forms and the stateliest courtesy, and it became her duty to sustain not only the dignified position of the Minister, but the social fame of her country. * * * She remained in Paris and London four years" and soon after her return to America was "summoned to New York by the election of Mr. Adams to the office of Vice President. She was forty-five and still in the most perfect maturity of her presence and intelligence. In coming to New York she had the happiness of being reunited to her daughter" Abigail (Mrs. William S. Smith) who also appears in the painting of the "Republican Court."

In the group immediately behind Mrs. Washington is John Dickinson who was brigadier-general in the Continental army, Mrs. Rufus King, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, daughter of General Schuyler, and Mrs. Genet (Cornelia Clinton of New York), wife of the Minister from France.

Mrs. Rufus King, whose husband was one of General Sullivan's aides in the Revolution, "was remarkable for her



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N COURT

TING ON OF MARTHA WASHINGTON'S RECEPTIONS

personal beauty; her face was oval, with finely formed nose, mouth and chin, blue eyes, a clear brunette complexion, black hair, and fine teeth. Her movements were at once graceful and gracious and her voice musical. She had been finely educated. Few women in the city were more admired than Mrs. Rufus King, though she possessed little of that fondness for display which made others more conspicuous. She was a daughter of John Aslop, an opulent merchant, whose large abilities, patriotism and well-known integrity had secured his election to the Continental Congress."

At the right of the dias upon which Madam Washington stands, Colonel John Trumbull, the artist, is bending to converse with the seated figure, who was his father, the Honorable Jonathan Trumbull "chosen friend and counsellor of Washington." Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence; Oliver Wolcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; George Hammond, British Minister; Mrs. Wadsworth (Faith Trumbull, daughter of Jonathan Trumbull), and the beforementioned Miss Habersham, complete this group.

In the immediate foreground of the centre of the painting attention is drawn to four ladies: Mrs. Bingham (Ann Willing), Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick (Pamela Dwight), Mrs. John Jay (Sarah Livingston), and Sophia Chew, wife of Henry Philipps.

Mrs. John Jay, wife of the Chief Justice, is turned in a graceful pose away from the observer of the scene of the painting, as if her profile had been to a certain degree followed by the artist Huntington after the portrait of her by Pine which shows Mrs. Jay in a girlish outdoor costume with a large picture hat tied with broad ribbons under her chin.

Huntington, who lived and painted long after these notables had passed away, relied on the portraits done by others for the base work of his painting, and it is remarkable how he was able to preserve the likenesses in changing the poses and reclothing the characters to fit his historic subject. Had he no other model for his portrayal of Mrs. Bingham, perhaps the painting of her by Gilbert Stuart was his inspiration for her arms, though the latter artist posed them in decidedly different positions.

Mrs. Bingham, a noted beauty, held full sway over society at Philadelphia, and was "distinguished among the women of the presidential court, and was elevated in some respects above them all, in being the centre of a court which was all her own. Her style, her beauty, her influence, the elegance of her house, the taste and aristocratic distinction of the assemblages which adorned it, have become as household words in the city which was the scene of them and indeed are historical in the annals of the higher social life of America. * * * She died before she was thirty-seven years of age. Her beauty was splendid. Her figure, which was somewhat above the middle size, was well made. Her carriage was light and elegant, while ever marked by dignity and air. Her manners were a gift. She spent some time in France and was presented at the court of Louis XVI, where she attracted particular attention."

Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, afterwards king of France during the Restoration, and who also appears in this painting of the "Republican Court," was at that time a penniless refugee in America. He was intimate with the Binghams and "offered himself to one of the daughters. The senator declined the royal alliance: 'Should you ever be restored to your hereditary position,' he

said to the Duke, 'You will be too great a match for her; if not, she is too great a match for you.'"

At the extreme right of the painting is seen Mrs. Thomas Mann Randolph with little George Washington Parke Custis, grandson of Lady Washington. She was Martha Jefferson, whom John Randolph pronounced "the sweetest young thing in Virginia." Mrs. Smith, the before-mentioned daughter of Mrs. John Adams, also said of her that "delicacy and sensibility are read in her every feature, and her manners are in unison with all that is amiable and lovely."

Edmund Randolph appears in the painting, and of him it is said that his "courtly manners and fine colloquial abilities had caused him to be described as the 'first gentleman of Virginia.'"

The two genial looking gentlemen in the upper group at the extreme right of the painting are General Lincoln and General Knox, while another hero of the Revolution, the Baron Von Steuben, is in the group with Edmond Randolph and Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green.

Just below them can be seen the youthful faces of Mrs. Chauncy Goodrich and Mrs. Richard Caton, whose "amiable and graceful manners made her a general favorite, and Washington, in particular, was extremely partial to her." She was the daughter of Charles Carrol, of Carrolton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose manners are described as very gracious and polished. He appears in the painting of the "Republican Court," standing beside the Reverend William White, Bishop of Pennsylvania, as if in conversation with Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, wife of the statesman, and with Catherine Duer, daughter of Lord Sterling. This last mentioned lady and Miss Livingston, whose face is seen in profile just behind Mrs. Bingham, were mentioned as among the most distinguished women at Washington's inaugural ball.

Beside Miss Livingston is seen two South Carolinians: Mrs. Drayton and Arthur Middleton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Drayton was the widow of John Drayton, Chief Justice, President of the Provincial Congress in 1775, and who died in Philadelphia while a member of the Continental Congress. The artist Huntington seems to have modelled the portrait of Mrs. Drayton after her miniature by Saint Memin.

In the centre of the group in the background, framed by the arched doorway, is seen Robert Morris to whom "Americans certainly owed, and still owe, as much acknowledgment to his financial operation, as to the negotiations of Benjamin Franklin, or even to the arms of Washington." Lewis Morris, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, is seen standing next to him, while Gouveneur Morris of New York, U. S. Minister to France, appears in profile in the same framing just to the right of General Greene. The others of the group in the doorway are: Benjamin Huntington, member of the Continental Congress and grandfather of the artist; Thomas McKean, Signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Pennsylvania; James Iredell of South Carolina, Justice of the Supreme Court, and Dr. Benjamin Rush, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

As to the ladies seated at the right in the painting: the elder is Mrs. George Clinton, wife of the governor of New York, and the younger is Mrs. Ralph Izard of South Carolina, famed for her beauty. She had graced the courts of London and Versailles. Her hair is dressed in the same manner even to the

decoration of pearls, as is shown in her portrait painted by Gainsborough.

Bending for conversation with Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Izard is Mrs. Cutler, wife of Manasseh Cutler, minister of the Gospel, Revolutionary soldier and statesman, while just above her is seen the face of John Hancock, President of Congress. To the left of the latter, the group framed in the columns is composed of Gilbert Stuart, the artist, General O. Williams, Robert Livingston, Chancellor of New York, and Francis Hopkinson, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

In the foreground at the right of the painting, the figure of the lady whose back is turned, is Mrs. Winthrop, the adopted daughter of Governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts. "With him she lived during the whole period of the Revolution, meeting at his house Franklin and Lafayette, and the French and American officers of distinction who visited the city. Lafayette was a great admirer of hers, and called often to see her during his visit to America. She was long a reigning belle of Boston."

NEW ENGLAND'S HILLS

By Jeanie Gould Lincoln

New England's hills, New England's hills, how beautiful they stand,
Their purple outlines seek the sky above the lovely land,
As mirrowed in the calm blue lakes or on the river's breast,
They fill the heart with ecstacy, the soul with peace and rest.

O'er all the land, our favored land, are hills and mountains green,
From where the rugged Rockies rise in grandeur o'er the scene
To Maine's tall forests—but to eyes and hearts who distant roam
What hills are like New England hills, the hills we loved at home?

New England's hills—their outlines dear are graven on our hearts,
With touch so tender, hand so true, that when the vision parts,
By day or night, they come to us and 'mid fond Memory's scenes,
Thy hills, New England, rise aloft, the Paradise of dreams!

IN THE HALLOWED AREA OF OUR EARLY SEA STRUGGLES

By Frank J. Brunner

WHEN the history of the United States Navy in the World War shall be written, the records of the operations in European waters will suffer much, should their romance be minimized for the sake of official formality. For there were many romantic incidents in our Navy's service in association with the British sea forces. None of its actions, however, had the delightful and patriotic touches of coincidence as had the activities of the United States Naval Aviation Forces, operating on the coast of France. Looking back upon the early days of 1917 following the declaration of war with the German Empire, it would seem as though the French Admiralty, with characteristic tact and appreciation of the fitness of things, had directed the United States Navy's representatives entrusted with establishing aviation stations to those coastal sections associated with the early struggles of America to attain sea power —struggles which were so graciously encouraged, assisted and sustained valorously by France more than a century ago.

From the very first the Navy's air activities were in the area hallowed by our heroes, whose deeds of daring in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812, in the waters about the French coast and the British Isles are foremost among our proudest traditions of the sea. Of the twenty-five naval air stations in operation when the war ended on November 11, 1918, almost a score were located at or near ports which came to know the aroused spirit of America from its brave, intrepid, fighting seamen whose remarkable victories will ever be an inspiration to the nation no less than to our Navy.

Our pioneer Naval Air Force detachment, which also had the distinction of being the first armed force from the United States to touch French soil, arrived on June 5, 1917, at Pauillac on the Gironde River. This town was later to see the extensive base of aero operations, where American bluejackets constructed 179 buildings, including 120 barracks accommodating 12,000 men, the station and aviation field covering 220 acres. The slogan of this detachment appropriately might have been "Lafayette, we are here," for within one-half mile of the point of debarkation stands the stone pier from which Count de Lafayette sailed for America to help the Colonists in their battle for independence.

The second detachment of our naval air forces landed June 9, 1917, at St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire River, a few miles from Paimboeuf, the port where Captain John Paul Jones, "Father of the American Navy," arrived in the *Ranger* after a voyage of thirty-one days from Portsmouth, on his initial voyage to France. The log of the *Ranger* gives the date of anchoring December 2 or 3, 1777, but French records fix the date at November 30, 1777. This is usually

spoken of as Jones's arrival at Nantes, on the Loire, at the mouth of which Paimboeuf is situated.

At Paimboeuf, our Navy installed an airship station with a view to protecting the transports bringing thousands of men and shiploads of material to St. Nazaire. Paimboeuf knew Paul Jones well, for his vessel lay at anchor off the town for more than two months, the *Ranger* sailing February 12, 1778, for Queberon Bay, where she arrived the next day.

Continuing the voyage the *Ranger* a day later arrived at the Loire River. Here a momentous incident occurred—the first gun salute to the American flag by any foreign power. It was on February 14, 1778, that the French Navy paid its respects by firing a salute, which was promptly acknowledged by Jones. And at La Croisic, within sight of the scene of this valued recognition from France of our flag, the first United States Naval Air Station was put in commission almost exactly 140 years later.

Our venturesome naval airmen, patrolling the enemy submarine-infested waters from these stations, must have felt the influence of scenes familiar to their daring forebears, for Paimboeuf had been a favorite rendezvous of American privateersmen during the War of 1812–15. The famous Captain George Coggeshall long made Paimboeuf and the nearby Lorient and Rochefort his ports for salvaging prizes. The Salem privateer *Lion,* Captain Hitch; the Baltimore privateer schooner *Kemp,* Captain Jacobs; the Philadelphia privateer *Spencer,* Captain G. Moore, and many others took into Paimboeuf nearly $10,000,000 worth of prizes.

A particularly important air station was established by our Navy at Brest, the port of intense activities of both the American Expeditionary Forces and the French Admiralty. Brest was familiar to Paul Jones, for he entered its almost land-locked harbor in the *Ranger* on March 23, 1778, and from this port he conducted many of his important negotiations with the French government. Again the American flag had been saluted on March 3, 1778, as the *Ranger* sailed into Comaret Bay, and on entering Brest harbor, Admiral Count D'Orvilliers, commanding the French fleet, for the third time gave greeting to the new standard of freedom.

From Brest the *Ranger* put to sea April 10, 1778, for a cruise around the British Isles, and returned to port on May 8th with the British sloop of war *Drake* as a prize. While negotiating for a fleet from the French to augment the gallant little Navy, Jones waited at Brest until December 1st, when he sailed for Lorient, arriving December 6, 1778. On February 4, 1779, Jones received from King Louis XVI the French man-o'-war *Duras* which, in honor of Benjamin Franklin, was renamed the *Bon Homme Richard.*

Brest was also the fitting out port of American privateers during the Revolution and the War of 1812. According to Maclay's "History of American Privateers," Captain Daniel McNeil had the honor in 1778, while in command of the American 20-gun privateer *General Mifflin,* to receive a salute from the French admiral at Brest. The British ambassador regarded this act as offensive and threatened to leave the country. On December 24, 1814, the privateer *Surprise,* Captain J. Barnes, of Baltimore, sailed into Brest with several British prizes and received a salute of eleven guns. Many other American vessels used this extremely friendly port when hard pressed by the British channel fleet, and although our "air sailors" were

strangers to the ancient harbor, our flag and our Navy have been known and welcomed there for more than a century. So it was fitting that our naval air station should be placed adjoining the French navy yard west of the city of Brest, and that the station foundation was laid upon stones brought from the surrounding hills and earth dredged from the harbor—truly a cementing of the long friendship between France and the United States that has resisted the political designs and changes of time.

Brest was the rendezvous in 1813 of the renowned privateer, the *True Blooded Yankee,* Captain Hailey, of Rhode Island, while cruising the Irish channel. This intrepid skipper took prizes almost daily, seized an island near the Irish coast and held it for six days, and after thirty-seven days at sea returned to Brest with seventy prisoners and valuable cargoes. Captain Hailey landed and held several small towns for ransom, and he burned seven vessels anchored in an Irish port. In May, 1813, he ran into Dublin harbor and sank a schooner which had eluded him the day previous. Sailing again from Brest, September 21, 1813, the *True Blooded Yankee* was inflicting heavy damage on British commerce in the channel when she was captured, and with her complement taken to Gibraltar, to be interned until the end of the war. In all, Captain Hailey had taken 27 vessels, one of his prizes being worth $400,000.

The naval air station located at St. Trojan, for the protection of convoys bound in and out of the Gironde River and coastal traffic from the Gulf of Gascony to the mouth of the Loire, was situated in an area which had witnessed stirring scenes in which early American seamen were the principals. The village is at the southern end of the Ile D'Oleron, which was a rendezvous for our privateers attacking British shipping in the Bay of Biscay. Commodore Joshua Barney, as lieutenant and later as captain, became famous for his sea fights near the Ile, first in the brig *Pomona,* then in the *Hyder Ally.* In 1796, owing to a disagreement with his superiors, Barney left the American service and entered the French Navy, remaining several years and attaining the rank of commodore. Commodore Thomas Truxtun, famed no less than Barney, in the ship *Independence,* won renown for his successes against the British off the Ile D'Oleron and, in 1781, with the twenty-gun privateer *St. James,* was entrusted with the perilous task of conveying to France our consul general, Mr. Barclay. Truxtun's third officer on this voyage was William Jones, afterward the Secretary of the Navy. The privateer *Yankee* "infested" these waters, being accredited with the capture of more than forty British craft in the Bay of Biscay.

The famous privateer *David Porter,* commanded by Captain George Coggeshall, operated from LaRochelle. This hardy ship and her skipper occupy a proud place in our Navy's traditions, for her crew was largely composed of men from the U. S. S. *President.* Her great exploit was the capture of several British prizes, from which a heavy cargo of stores and goods was taken and the captives released, all in sight of a British frigate, the *Porter* making her escape by a ruse which caused the frigate to fire upon the released British craft.

The naval air station at Arcachon, in the southwest extremity of the Province of the Gironde, was a strategic base for our naval vessels and privateers during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. It was the rendezvous where our captains lay in wait for British shipping on the voyage from Spain, which headed

across the Bay of Biscay for the west entrance to the British channel. Off the French coast in the vicinity of Arcachon it was that Captain Harraden, in command of the privateer *General Pickering,* captured the English schooner *Golden Eagle* at night by boldly running up to the enemy and demanding surrender, threatening that he would blow the schooner out of the water with his "frigate."

On June 4, 1780, Harraden in the *General Pickering* fought an engagement in the Bay of Biscay off Bilboa, Spain, with the London privateer *Achilles* in full view of the land, thousands of Spaniards gathering to witness a naval battle. The *Achilles* mounted forty-two guns and carried 140 men. The *General Pickering* had but sixteen guns, and after three hours of fighting compelled the *Achilles* to crowd on sail and run away. Harraden, who had been compelled to relinquish the captive *Golden Eagle,* recaptured the schooner with a British prize crew and the second officer of the *Achilles* on board. At the conclusion of the battle, small boats surrounded the *General Pickering* and when Harraden went ashore the enthusiastic Spaniards raised him on their shoulders and bore him in triumph about the streets of Bilboa. This engagement was the early "precedent" for a later historic naval duel, that was fought off Cherbourg on June 19, 1864, between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama* in full view of thousands of English and French spectators gathered on the shores of the English channel.

The patrolling area for our naval air forces in the Bay of Biscay, north of the Gironde River was the scene in April, 1814, of an exploit in running the British blockade of LaRochelle, which is a brilliant chapter in the records of American seamanship. The American vessels involved were the Boston privateer *Ida,* Captain Jeremiah Mantor; the *Rattlesnake,* Captain David Maffitt, of Philadelphia, and the *Decatur,* Captain Brown, of Portsmouth. At a conference in LaRochelle to plan a course of action, Captain George Coggeshall of the famous privateer *David Porter,* who had previously dispatched his vessel to America, was present. The time was one of suspense, for the allied armies had invested Paris on March 30th. But the American skippers could see but one means at their command, and that was to try and break through the cordon of British warships.

On April 8, 1814, the three American vessels stood down the harbor, but the commanders of the *Rattlesnake* and the *Decatur,* deeming it footless to run the strong blockading force at anchor in the roads off LaRochelle, put back to port. The *Ida,* in plain sight of the enemy, took the desperate chance and dashed for freedom. Captain Mantor's very boldness took the English wholly by surprise. He eluded a huge ship of the line, ran across a war schooner and weathered her broadside, crossed the bow of still another warship, and got away. At nightfall fully ten British warships were in full chase, which continued all through the next day and night, the *Ida* finally outfooting her pursuers by daylight on April 10th and heading for Boston, which she reached in safety.

The *Rattlesnake* and *Decatur* soon after the *Ida's* escape, seized opportunities and dashed out of LaRochelle, but both vessels were subsequently captured, the *Rattlesnake* by the frigate *Hyperion,* June 3, 1814, and the *Decatur* by the British squadron, September 3, 1814.

In the struggle for independence 1151 American privateers were commissioned, whose known captures were 343 British vessels, the lesser portion of them about the French coast. In the War of 1812

there were 515 privateers commissioned, and they are known to have captured 1345 British craft, a very large portion of them in foreign waters, and in exploits in and about the Bay of Biscay that will live in sea history to the end of time.

Every area that saw activities of the United States Navy in the World War, moreover, knew in our early days as a nation that genius of naval warfare of whom Napoleon had said after Trafalgar: "Had Jones lived to this day France might have had an admiral." Paul Jones, as he desired to be known, was twenty-eight years old when he joined the American cause in 1775, and in the next five years commanded the *Ranger,* the *Bon Homme Richard,* the *Serapis,* and the *Alliance,* when his reputation as the greatest naval commander of his time was secure, when he was recognized as Britain's most formidable enemy on the sea, creator of the American Navy, the trusted adviser of Washington and Lafayette, and the friend of Louis XVI of France and Catherine of Russia, the latter of whom he served as a rear admiral in the Black Sea in the war against Turkey. He died in Paris in 1792, at the age of forty-five years.

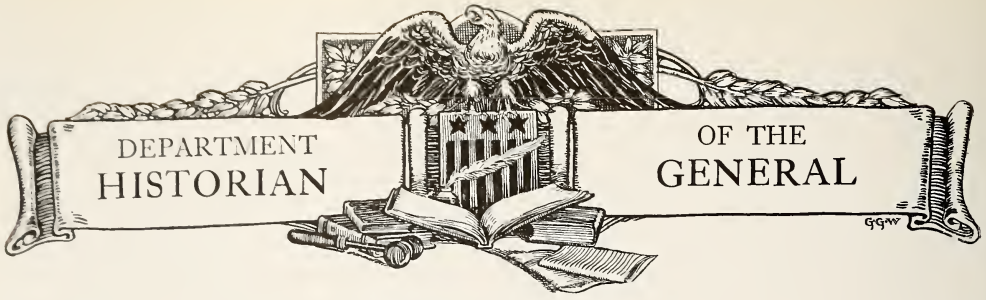
Our Navy in the World War, through its service honored the genius, who had said: "I have drawn my sword in the present generous struggle for the rights of men. * * * I am ready to sacrifice my life also with cheerfulness, if that forfeiture could restore peace and goodwill among mankind."

D. A. R. MAGAZINES WANTED

Owing to the great demand for the January, April, July and October, 1921, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINES, the editions are exhausted.

The Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., will pay fifteen cents apiece for copies of above issues.

Subscribers who do not bind their Magazines will confer a favor by forwarding copies of January, April, July and October, 1921, Magazines to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.



Historical Program

Conducted by
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.

VI. NORTHWESTERN EXPANSION, 1803–1867.

I. EXPLORATION AND THE FUR TRADE.

1. Jefferson's interest in the West led him to plan the Lewis and Clark expedition even before the Louisiana Purchase. By it the Missouri River was explored, a practicable path found across the Rocky Mountains, and another point made in the American claim to Oregon.

Coman: *Economic Beginnings of the Far West,* i, 236–282.
McMaster: *History of the People of the United States,* iii, 142–144.

For more extended accounts see Lighton: *Lewis and Clark* (Riverside Biographies) Noah Brooks: *First Across the Mountains.*

2. Pike's expedition, while unsuccessful in exploring the sources of the Red River, his avowed object, explored the upper course of the Arkansas, and owing to the unskilful action of the Spanish authorities, brought back the first definite knowledge of New Mexico and the possibilities of the Santa Fé trade.

Coman: i, 44–55.
McMaster: iii, 144–145.

3. The fur trade had led French trappers to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. It did not flourish under Spanish rule, but revived with the American occupation.

Coman: i, 289–309.
Encyclopedia Americana, article Fur Trade.

Astor's connection with it is fully told in Irving's *Astoria;* for a briefer account see McMaster, iv, 470–473; or Coman, i, 307–332.

4. Fremont's expeditions, actuated by the growing interest in Oregon revealed nothing not hitherto known to hunters and trappers, but surveyed the country for the first time, and scientifically indicated the route to the Columbia valley.

Thwaites: *Rocky Mountain Explorations,* 228–239.

II. OREGON.

For a general account see Johnson: *Century of Expension,* ch. vi; or McElroy, R. M.: *Winning of the Far West,* ch. iv.

1. American claims to Oregon were founded on the discovery of the Columbia River by Captain Gray.

Laut: *Vikings of the Pacific,* ch. viii.
Coman: i, 211–221.

Treaties in 1819 and 1824 transferred to the United States whatever claims Spain and Russia had to the country between 42° and 54°40′;

McMaster: v, 18–27.
Garrison: *Westward Extension,* 34–39.
Channing: *United States,* v, 499–505.

leaving England and the United States in joint occupation with the question of division or ultimate ownership still to be settled.

McMaster: v, 477–483.
Burgess: *Middle Period,* 311–317.
Barrows: *Oregon,* ch. x.

2. The Oregon Trail, up the Platte and Sweetwater and down the Snake Valley, long known to trappers, became the main highway for immigration.

Semple: *American History and its Geographic Conditions.* 200–215 the classic account is Parkman's *Oregon Trail;* good illustrative reading is Emerson Hough's *The Covered Wagon.*

3. The American influx began with the fur traders, was continued by the missionaries, of whom Marcus Whitman is best remembered; for the story of his ride see Barrows: *Oregon,* ch. xviii; from 1842 annual caravans began to move over the trail.

McMaster: vi, 108–113; 447–454.
Paxson: *Last American Frontier,* 70–85.

4. The increased immigration gave new force to the American claim, and led to a demand

for the termination of the joint occupancy. British insistance on the Columbia River as a boundary was met by a demand for "Fifty-four forty or fight!" As a compromise the line of forty-nine degrees was adopted.

McMaster: vii, 286–304; 407–420.
Garrison: *Westward Extension,* 157–173.
Burgess: *Middle Period:* 324–326.

III. Alaska.

Alaska had been discovered by the Russians in the eighteenth century and its fur trade exploited.

Laut: *Vikings of the Pacific,* ch. iii–iv.
Coman: i, 193–204.

Its furs were now becoming exhausted, maintenance of the dependency was expensive, and its loss in war likely. The United States was glad to remove possibilities of future trouble by accepting Russia's offer to sell.

Rhodes: *United States, vi,* 211–213.
Johnson: *Century of Expansion,* ch. vii.
Fish, C. R.: *The Path of Empire,* ch. iii (Chronicles of America, No. 46.)

As a Descendant of the

PATRIOTS OF '76

I desire to show my loyalty to the Finest Patriotic Society In The World
By enrolling my name as a subscriber to its organ

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

And request that my subscription begin with..... Number

Signature in full .....

Address .....

.....

.....

.....

ALL REMITTANCES SHOULD GO TO THE TREASURER GENERAL. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

MARRIAGE BONDS FROM MARYVILLE, BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Copied by Penelope J. Allen,

State Historian, Tennessee D.A.R.

David Caldwell to Molly Russell, January 21, 1791, Vance Russell, Surety

1795

Robert Hooks to Abegail Alexander, Nov. 27, 1795. John Alexander

Alexander McCullough to Margaret McNutt, Sept. 20, 1795. Wm. Ewing

James McTeer to Martha Ferguson, Sept. 29, 1795. Berkley McGhee

Willis Moor to Mary Clampet, Oct. 20, 1795. John Cochran

Hance Russell to Elizabeth McClanahan, Sept. 1795. James Gannaway

Benjamin T. Upston to Rebeka Cusu, December 19, 1795. Robert Hook

1796

John Bell to Jane Craig, April 17, 1796. James Bell

George Broyles to Catherine Vaut, June 16, 1796. Andrew Vaut

Jonathan Bozel to Nancy Mills, Aug. 19, 1796. Samuel Huchison

John Childress to Mary Curtney, Nov. 8, 1796

John Coats to Sarah Rogers, January 12, 1796. James Houston

Daniel Cochran to Ellinor Moore, March 1, 1796

James Donald to Elizabeth Hendricks, Sept. 9, 1796.

Hugh Ferguson to Martha Craig, Nov. 9, 1796.

William Ewing to Betty McNutt, Nov. 9, 1796. Alexander McCullock

James Hamton to Mary Gillespie, Oct. 6, 1796, Barkley McGhee

John Hannah to Jane Trimble, Feb. 15, 1796.

John Hannah to Martha Miller, Sept. 5, 1796. Wm. Miller

Josiah Hutton to Isabella McConnal, Jan. 5, 1796. James McConnal

Isaac McGuire to Martha Jackson, July 14, 1796.

Wm. Nickel to Elizabeth Vaune, Aug. 19, 1796.

John Roberts to Rachel Robinett, Dec. 9, 1796.

Thomas Rogers to Mary W. Carter, July 5, 1796

John Shankland to Lidda Hart, June 14, 1796. Joseph Hart

William Wittenbarg to Mary Robinnett, Jan. 30, 1796. Jacob Sleek

1797

Burrel Bell to Sophia Yancey, Jan. 17, 1797. Austin Yancey

James Boyd to Ann Miller, Feb. 15, 1797. James Sloss

Hugh L. Cochran to Margaret Reagan, Sept. 4, 1797. George Blackburn

John Cowan to Ann Gillespie, Aug. 28, 1797

Robert Cowan to Nancy Martin, Aug. 20, 1797. James Martin

Miles Cunningham to Mary Donney (?) May 22, 1797.

Adam Dunlap to Margery Porter, Jan. 31, 1797

David Egleton to Elizabeth Hooks, June 2, 1797

James Edmiston to Agnes Alexander, Oct. 7, 1797

Esom Frankland to Rebecca Major, July 17, 1797. Samuel Major

John Frankland to Polly Erwin, Aug. 20, 1797. Wm. E. Erwin

Wm. Gammell to Ann McGaughey, Oct. 12, 1797

John Gilmore to Elmor McKinney, March 13, 1797

Samuel Gold to Martha Jackson, Sept. 17, 1797. Robert Wilson

Joseph Hannah to Mary Walker, March 25, 1797

McAjor Hash to Susannah Roberts, Sept. 5, 1797. John Roberts

Ephraim Howard to Elizabeth Vaught, June 13, 1797

Andrew Jackson to Jean Sloan, June 8, 1797.

Samuel King to Agnes Hannah, Aug. 26, 1797

William Lowrey to Ann Wallace, March 17, 1797. W. Wallace

James McClure to Margaret Gamble, Sept. 12, 1797. Samuel King

John McDowell to Pheby Frankland, Sept. 20, 1797. Francis Irwin

John Netherton to Elizabeth Hardon, Aug. 9, 1797

John Stephens to Rebecca Clampet, Oct. 24, 1797.
Samuel Terry to Sarah Hail, Oct. 3, 1797
James Thompson to Susannah Weer, June 3, 1797. John Weer
Hugh Walker to Nancy Cochran, June 5, 1797, Hugh Cochran, Sr.
John Williams to Agnes Bogle, Sept. 17, 1797. Samuel Bogle
John Weer to Jenny Weir, June 3, 1797.

1798

James Berry to Rebecca Rogers—Aug. 20, 1798
Isom Bradley to Susannah Mattucks—May 13, 1798
John Cabe to Margaret Cooper—Feb. 21, 1798
Joel Copeland to Rebecka Huchison, Sept. 14, 1798. John Huchison
David Cunningham to Prissy Dennis, Jan. 13, 1798. Miles Cunningham
James Dunlap to Margaret Palmer, Dec. 26, 1798. Stephen Graves
James Ewing to Mary Thompson, April 30, 1798.
John Gamble to Sarah Williams, November 21, 1798. Richard Williams
John Garner to Rachel Henry. Oct. 17, 1798
William Hanna to Mary Moor, May 1, 1798. John Cochran
Samuel Henry to Elizabeth Garnor, March 26, 1798
Isaac Legg to Mary Horsley (?) Sept. 6, 1798. Ambrose Legg
Barton Lovelace to Mary Lann (?) June 30, 1798
Thomas Maxwell to Esther Hogg. Sept. 17, 1798
John McCammon to Elizabeth Tipton. May 14, 1798
James McGaughey to Margaret McCan (?) April 12, 1798. Wm. McGaughey
Samuel McKinzey to Jenny Tippett. Dec. 20, 1798.
James McTeer to Jenny McTeer. Aug. 7, 1798
John Montgomery to Peggy Alexander, Nov. 23, 1798. Geo. Wallace
Edward Richardson to Sarah Reed. March 31, 1798. Jas. Blair
Samuel Rowan to Jean Cowan. Aug. 7, 1798.
Thomas Siplman to Charity Jones. July 2, 1798. Lewis Jones
Magness Tauge to Frances Rogers. Jan. 2, 1798. John Rogers
David Wallace to Sarah Justice, April 23, 1798. Moses Justice
John Wallace to Jean Blackburn. May 22, 1798. John Cowan
Jacob Willis to Margaret Majors. Aug. 20, 1798.

1799

Benjamin Alexander to Ruth Wallace. Sept. 16, 1799. Robert Hook
William Blair to Betsy McDowell. Dec. 2, 1799
James Boyd to Hannah McMurray. Sept. 3, 1799. Gideon Blackburn
John Boyd to Cathy Holoway. Sept. 30, 1799
Abraham Byrd to Betsy Gillespie, March 20, 1799.
Wm. Bradley to Mary Murphy. June 24, 1799. Thos. Murphy
Isaac Cochran to Polly Kelly. April 10, 1799
Isaac Cochran to Polly Kelly. April 20, 1799
Richard Coulter to Minner Kitchin. June 19, 1799.
John B. Cusock to Hulda Durham. Oct. 9, 1799.
George Doherty to Nancy McDowell. April 1, 1799. John McDowell
John Friar to Jobetha Avery. Nov. 11, 1799.
Joseph Galahar to Margaret Gillespie. April 16, 1799.
Andrew Gamble to Elizabeth Davidson. April 23, 1799. Wm. Armstrong
Hugh Gamble to Betsy Whittenbarger. Dec. 21, 1799.
William Gamble to Sarah Gillespie. Dec. 10, 1799.
Alexander Gillespie to Margaret Young. Aug. 3, 1799
John Gillespie to Patsy Houston. Feb. 7, 1799. Robert Gillespie
Robert Gillespie to Betsy Houston. Feb. 7, 1799. John Gillespie
Arthur Greer to Jenny Hart. Aug. 29, 1799.
Wm. Girffits to Mary Matthews. June 15, 1799.
Hugh Hackney to Ann Lambert, June 15, 1799.
John Kelly to Nancy Mayho. Nov. 9, 1799.
Wm. Letherdale to Elizabeth Willis. March 16, 1799. James Willis
John Likens (?) Isabella Sloan. Aug. 22, 1799.
James McDowell to Nancy Conner. Sept. 30, 1799.
John McReynolds to Jane McReynolds. Nov. 27, 1799.
Robert McTeer to Mary Sherrell. March 22, 1799.
David Montgomery to Margaret McCollum. Jan. 7, 1799.
Thomas Morrison to Frances Beard. August 13, 1799.
David Parkhill to Martha Washam. Aug. 2, 1799. John Trimble
John Sanders to Silvia Baless. May 27, 1799.
John Tedford to Jean Henderson. Dec. 11, 1799.
John Thompson to Margaret McConald. May 30, 1799.
William Wallace to Polly Wallace. June 29, 1799. Gideon Blackburn
Patrick Woods to Jenney Hanna. June 12, 1799.

Samuel Weer to Polly Gillahan. Sept. 30, 1799. Jacob Johnson

1800

William Alexander to Ana Bigham, Sept. 5, 1800. Joseph Alexander
Richard Blevins to Elizabeth Arenton. Nov. 5, 1800
Adam Borden to Betsy Huchison. Sept. 4, 1800
Michael Bowerman to Cathy Bowers. Feb. 25, 1800
James Cowan to Margaret Montgomery. April 22, 1800. Samuel Cowan
Joseph Falkner to Martha Franks. July 21, 1800
Bolderin Harle to Isabella Miller. Feb. 13, 1800
Samuel Jones to Joanna Allin. Nov. 23, 1800
James McConnell to Ann McKee. Aug. 26, 1800. Andrew Gamble
Thomas Ritchie to Jenny Gannaway. May 25, 1800.
Branner Shields to Peggie Weir. Feb. 5, 1800.
Andrew Vault to Susanna Broiles. Sept. 16, 1800

1801

James Culton to Peggy Weir. January 20, 1801
John McCollum to Betsy Bolton. Feb. 9, 1801
John McComb to Lethia Davis. May 13, 1801. Henry Long
John Rankin to Margaret Weir. Feb. 3, 1801.
Jesse Ray to Margaret Blair Dec. 7, 1801. Wm. Blair
Robert Sloan to Peggy Cooke. Dec. 26, 1801. David Cooke
James Wallace to Sarah (?) Dec. 31, 1801
Hugh Weer to Jean Weir, Jan. 28, 1801. James Weir
Hugh Wilson to Agnes Shields. Jan. 10, 1801.

1802

Jacob Broiles to Mary Vaught. April 19, 1802. George Broiles
Joseph Colville to Martha Smartt. Dec. 21, 1802. Gideon Blackburn
John Gillespie to Ann Chamberlain. Oct. 18, 1802. Wm. Gillespie
Franic Johnston to Polly Johnston. Nov. 23, 1802.
James Montgomery to Charity Garritson. Sept. 9, 1802.
Wm. Moore, Jr. to Jenny Montgomery. May 5, 1802. Hugh Montgomery
Samuel Walker to Rebekah Davidson. March 20, 1802. John Walker
James White to Polly Tool. July 20, 1802. John Gillespie
James Weir to Patsy Rankin. July 12, 1802.

FORM OF BEQUEST

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given.

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of ($), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society.

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated.



Swift

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Bigelow

SWIFT

The name Swift, Swiff, Swithen is variously written by the Saxons, and is found in the Annals of England. As early as 1164, several persons by name of Swift had lands alloted to them in Counties of Berk and Suffolk.

In 1300, Robert Swift and his wife, Margaret lived at Canterbury, on land granted by Edward I. One thousand three hundred and fourteen, Gilbert Swift of Devizes, in Shire of York, was a knight in Parliament. In 1398, according to the proceedings of the King's Privy Council, Mr. Swift was Secretary to the writ of Summons of Richard II. One thousand five hundred and eight, Peter Swift was auditor of St. Pauls, London, and Richard rector in Hereford. One thousand five hundred thirty five, Robert Swift was rector of Rotherham in Yorkshire, and his sons, Robert and William were auditors.

Of this family was Thomas Swift who migrated from Rotherham, 1620–1629 to Massachusetts Bay and brought with him the family Arms. Of this Rotherham family was the Dean of St. Patrick's and also Robert Swift, who in 1550 was the proprietor of Wakefield Manor in Yorkshire, and whose son, Robert became sheriff of the County and was knighted 1599 by Queen Elizabeth. Thomas Swift was the son of Robert of Rotherham Yorkshire, England and his name appears on the town records as early as 1634 as the grantee of five acres of land, and from that date acquired many more. Freeman of the Colony 1635, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Bernard Capen of Dorchester, England. His great, great, grandson, General Joseph G. Swift, 1783–1865 married Louisa M., daughter of Captain James Walker of Wilmington, North Carolina.

Used through the courtesy of Mrs. Sallie B. Cook, Washington, D. C.

BIGELOW

Richard de Baguley, Lord of Baguley. County of Chester 1243, married Alice, daughter of Ralphe de Vernon. Their son Ralph de Baguley, who married a daughter of Hamon Massey, Baron of Dunham Massey, owned lands in Baguley and Ollerton, in the parish of Knutsford. They had three sons, Sir John, William and Hamon, but only through Hamon has the name been perpetuated.

One of his descendants, Ralph de Baguley, died 1540, leaving two sons, Randall and Nicholas, and both of them dying left two sons. Ralph Baguley, son of Philip and grandson of Randall (above), married 1583 Elizabeth Hill and had nine children. His will was proved at Chester 1617. But it was from Robert Baguley of Ollerton, buried November 4, 1582, through his son Randall who married Jane, and who died at Wrentham, County Suffolk, England, 1626, that the American branch springs.

John Bigelow, the first American ancestor, baptized 1616 in Wrentham, County Suffolk, settled at Watertown, Massachusetts 1632 and died there 1703, aged 87 years. He served in both the Pequot and King Philip's Wars and was a member of the Watertown Traine Band, 1650. In a deed dated 1642 he is called "John Baguley" a descendant of the Baguleys of Baguley Hall, Chesire. He married first, Mary, daughter of John Warren and had thirteen children. He married secondly, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Bemis. The Bigelows, have been men of prominence in Massachusetts and Connecticut and Asa Bigelow born 1779 in Connecticut, founder of Malden-on-Hudson, opened the first road to the Catskills. Honorable John Bigelow, Author and Diplomat, was his son. He married June, 1850, Jane Tunis Poultney, of Baltimore, Md.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF ONONDAGA COUNTY, N.Y.

By Olive H. Harwood Lash

The following Roll of Honor of soldiers and sailors who lived in Onondaga County, N. Y., is copied from the bronze memorial tablet erected on the portico of the Syracuse Post Office by the Onondaga Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., and the Syracuse Chapter, S.A.R.:

Abbe, William
Adams, Roderick
Albro, Stephen
Annable, Edward A.
Atkins, Chauncy
Avery, Dennison

Bailey, Enoch
Baker, James
Baker, Louis
Baker, John
Balch, John
Baldwin, Elisha
Balsley, Andrew
Bannister, Jesse
Barber, Job
Barnes, Heartwell
Barrows, Lemuel
Badgely,
Barnes, Phineas
Beach, John
Beard, David
Becker, Henry
Beebe, James
Belding, John
Benedict, Amos
Bennett, Miles
Betts, Nathan
Belden, Augustus
Bennett, Nathan
Billings, Leavitt
Bishop, Sylvanus
Bishop, Lewis
Bishop, Joseph
Bishop, Levi
Blackman, David
Bogardus, Henry
Blackman, Samuel
Bookhunt, James
Bogardus, Peter
Bowen, Benijeh
Bowen, Elijah
Bragden, Samuel
Breed, Allen
Brewster, Joseph
Bristol, John
Britten, John
Brooks, John
Bunce, Daniel
Burdick, Thomison
Burke, Silas
Bush, Conradt
Butler, Ebenezer, Sr.
Butler, Ebenezer, Jr.
Burroughs, John

Cadwell, John
Caldwell, John
Carr, Levi
Carter, Rufus
Caton, Richard
Campbell, Nathan
Candee, Daniel
Carpenter, Nehemiah
Case, Giles,
Chappel, Curtiss
Christian, Michael
Clapp, Paul
Clark, Eliakim
Clarke, Hezekiah
Clark, John
Clark, Reuben
Clark, Samuel
Clark, William
Clarke, George
Cleaveland, Nehemiah
Cleveland, Roswell
Clute, Isaac
Cockley, John
Cole, Adonijah
Cole, Jabez
Cole, John
Conkling, John
Conner, Daniel
Conner, William
Cook, Lemuel
Cook, William
Covill, Ebenezer
Coy, Joseph
Coy, Vim
Crandal, Jeremiah
Cross, John
Cunningham, John
Curtiss, Eliphalet

Daggett, James
Danks, Isaac
Dallila, John
Danforth, Asa
Darling, Benjamin
Dean, William
De La Matre, Isaac
Delong, Joseph
Depuy, Benjamin
Desbrow, Henry
Dill, John
Dixon, Thomas
Dorchester, Reuben
Dunham, James
Dunham, Jeremiah
Dyer, Thomas

Eager, George
Eaton, Ephraim
Eaton, Stephen
Eaton, Orlgen
Edick, George
Ellis, John
Englis, Andrew
Evans, Sheribiah
Evans, William
Everson, John

Farnham, Rouen
Farrington, Thomas
Fay, Paul
Fleming, William
Foot, Ebenezer
Foot, Jekel
Foster, William
Fox, William
Faver, George
Freeman, Stiles
French, Ebenezer
Frisbi, Israel
Fuller, James

Gage, Nathaniel
Gaylord, Chauncy
Gannett, Joseph
Gilbert, Samuel
Goodale, Nathan
Goodrich, Jacob
Gow, Jacob
Green, Caleb
Green, Jacob
Green, John
Greenfield, Enos
Grinnell, George
Gridley, Elijah
Grow, Ambrose
Gunn, Noble

Hagar, Stephen
Hale, Francis
Hall, Ephraim
Hall, Isaac
Hayden, Allen
Hayes, Benjamin
Harrington, James
Helmer, John
Hennigan, Joseph
Herrick, John
Hess, John
Hibbard, David
Higbee, Hendrick
Hins, Daniel
Hiscock, Richard
Hiscock, James
Hobart,
Holbrook, David
Hooker, Israel
Howard, John
Hoyt,
Holbrook, Josiah
Holbrook, Baruch
Houser, Jacob
Holmes, Samuel
Humphreys, Samuel
Huntley, Solomon
Hurlburt, John
Hyde, Oliver

Ingolsbee, John
Ingersoll, Thomas
Ives, John

Jackson, Jeremiah, Sr.
Jackson, Jeremiah, Jr.
Johnson, Justus
Johnson, Samuel
Johnson, William, Sr.
Jones, Samuel
June, Benjamin

Keeler, Uriah
Kellogg, Phineas
Redder, Reuben
King, Appollos
Knapp, Moses

Ladlow, John
Lakins, William
Lawrence, David
Lawrence, Bigelow
Lamson, Benjamin
Leonard, Stephen
Leech, Ephraim
Loomis, Elijah
Lynn, John
Mallory, Gill
Marble, Ephraim
Marvin, Thomas
McCracken, William
McCulloch, Robert
McGee, Patrick
McHarrie, John
McMillen, Joseph
McMillen, Peter
Medler, Christopher
Meigs, Phineas
Melfin, Atchison
Merrill, Asa
Merrill, Caleb
Merrill, Caleb B.
Middler, James
Miles, William
Moffet, Zebulon
Mowk, Christopher
Moore, Ebenezer
Moore, Isaac
Morley, Ebenezer
Moulthrop, Moses
Morgan, Charles
Monroe, Squier
Miller, Gad
Miles, Nathaniel

Nearing, John
Nearing, Loam
Northrup, Jacob
Northrup, David
Northway, Ozias
Northway, Zenas
Norton, Elon-
Norton, Freeman

Olcott, Hezekiah
Orcutt, William
Owen, Daniel

Pain, Robert
Palmer, Gilbert
Palmer, John
Palmer, Gilbert
Palmer, Nathaniel
Parks, Asa
Peck, Daniel
Penoyer, James
Perry, David
Phares, Simeon
Pickard, Nicholas
Pitts, Gideon
Pitts, Charles
Potter, Caleb
Potter, Zebudee
Preston, Shubal
Prindel, Samuel
Pratt, Stephen
Perry, William

Ransier, George
Reed, Richard
Reynolds, Benomy
Ripley, Pelham
Richardson, David
Roberts, Freelove
Robinson, Benjamin
Robinson, Stephen
Robinson, Thomas
Root, Nathaniel
Ross, Edward
Rounds, Lemuel
Rust, Lemuel

Sammons, Jacob
Scott, John
Scofield, Silas
Seely, Gideon
Seymour, Zadock
Shepherd, John
Siver, Joseph
Skeels, Simeon
Slauson, John
Sloan, Israel, Sr.
Smith, Austin
Smith, Daniel
Smith, Dow
Smith, Jared
Smith, John
Smith, James
Smith, Simeon
Smith, Job
Sparling, John
Spoor, John
Squires, Ambrose
Staples, Isaac
Stevens, William
Stevens, Oliver
Steenburgh, Elias
Stone, Samuel
Sutton, Benjamin
Sweet, Timothy
Sweeting, Lewis

Tappan, John
Taylor, John D.
Teague, Jesse
Teall, Timothy
Tenbroeck, Peter
Thompson, Stephen
Townsend, Richard
Tripp, Calvin
Truair, Manuel
Tyler, Comfort
Tyler, Samuel
Tuttle, Moses
Van de Werker, Albert
Vermilyea, William

Wagoner, George
Walsh, John
Walter, John
Walter, Jacob
Walter, Martin
Ward, Elijah
Waters, Elisha
Waterman, Calvin
Watkins, David
Watson, Major
Waldo, Rev. Daniel
Wallace, Benjamin
Webb, Benjamin
Webber, William
Webster, Ephraim
Welsh, David
Wentworth, Henry
Wetherbee, Isaac
Whedan, Denison
Wheelock, Ralph
Whipple, Thomas
White, Henry
White, Joseph
Wilcox, John
Wilcox, Samuel
Wilkens, Amos
Wilkinson, John, Sr
Williams, David
Williams, Joseph
Williams, Ebenezer
Wilson, Joseph
Wilson, Robert
Winchell, Jeredith
Wood, Ebenezer
Wood, Enoch
Woodworth, Reuben
Warden, Walter

Yarrington, William
Young, John

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS ON "WHAT I HAVE LEARNED FROM THE MANUAL FOR IMMIGRANTS"

The Committee, of which Mrs. Charles White Nash is Chairman, appointed by the President General to administer the Colonel Walter Scott One Thousand Dollar Prize Fund, recommended to the National Board of Management at its October, 1922 meeting, the following prize essay contest among students of the Manual for Immigrants, in order to stimulate the use and study of the Manual. The recommendation was unanimously adopted by the Board and is herewith presented to the States in the hope that all will take part. It is as follows:

> "That a prize of $5 in gold be given to each State to be awarded to the person, either foreign-born or southern mountaineer, who submits the best essay in English, of not less than 1000 words or more than 2000, on the subject: 'What I Have Learned from the Manual for Immigrants;' each State to arrange the details of its own contest through its Patriotic Education Committee, and the judges to be a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution appointed by the State Regent.
>
> "And that we offer an additional prize of $10 to be awarded as follows:
>
> "Five dollars to the foreign-born for the best essay among the winning essays, and $5 to the southern mountaineers for the best essay among the winning essays, these winning essays from the States to be submitted to a committee of judges to be appointed by the National Chairman of Patriotic Education."

The essays should be in the hands of each State Chairman on Patriotic Education not later than February 1, 1923. The winning essay in each State should be sent by the State Regent not later than March 1st to the National Chairman on Patriotic Education.

All essays should be numbered and the name and address of the writer attached in a sealed envelope.

The names of the winners in each State and of the winner of the additional prizes will be announced at the coming Congress.

STATE CONFERENCES

MONTANA

The Montana Daughters of the American Revolution held their nineteenth annual State Conference at Dillon, October 18th and 19th, 1922, by invitation of the resident Chapter, Beaverhead.

There was a large attendence, all the Chapters in the State being represented. The meetings were held at the State Normal, in the attractive parlor. The opening session was called to order Wednesday morning by the State Regent Mrs. E. Broox Martin and opened with Washington's Prayer; all joining in the Lord's Prayer, after which the American's Creed and the Flag Salute were given. Mrs. M. A. Walker, Regent of Beaverhead Chapter, extended a cordial welcome to the members which was responded to by the State Regent in a few well-chosen words. Her report followed and she emphasized the importance of our organization taking up most seriously the work of the National Society, making it our first consideration always and urging an even deeper loyalty to the principles of the Society.

The local Chapter of the American Legion sent to the Conference a large basket of roses with greetings.

A letter was read from our beloved President-General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, expressing regret at her inability to be present. Also a telegram of greetings from Mrs. A. B. Keith, ex-Vice Regent, who has left the State.

The reports of the State Officers and various committees occupied the morning hours. The State Registrar's report showed a substantial gain in membership. Under the head of "Preservation of Historic Sites" was reported the placing, by Beaverhead Chapter, of a marker on Lemhi Pass where the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled on the crest of the Rockies by Merriwether Lewis. The State Historian's report showed the great interest manifested by the Chapters.

At one o'clock a luncheon was served by the girls of the Domestic Science Department of the Normal. At two the afternoon session was called to order. A State Scholarship was sent to the Martha Berry School and $10 was sent to the Neighbor's League.

Oro Fino Chapter of Helena had the privelege of naming the beneficiary for the State Scholarship this year, a young girl whose mother is a Daughter of the American Revolution and whose father was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. She is attending the State University.

Black Eagle Chapter of Great Falls extended an invitation to the State Conference for 1923 and the invitation was accepted with thanks.

In the evening a banquet was served at the Normal, small tables seating four were attractively decorated in the National Colors. Our D. A. R. Insignia was the inspiration for the toast. Mrs. Laura Tolman Scott proved a talented toastmistress and the responses were well given.

Music, both vocal and instrumental, and interpretive dancing followed, thus closing the first day, a most delightful one.

On Thursday morning three historic markers were placed with appropriate ceremonies; one at the Selway Bridge, north of the city, the second at the River Bridge Crossing, one mile west of Dillon. These mark spots where Lewis and Clark crossed the Beaverhead River; the third marker was placed in the centre of the station square.

The election of officers resulted as follows: State Regent, Mrs. E. Broox Martin; Vice-State Regent, Mrs. Verne D. Caldwell; Secretary, Mrs. Mary L. Doane; Treasurer, Mrs. George B. Conway; Registrar, Mrs. Chester H. Steele; Historian, Miss Mary Agnes Sulgrove; Librarian, Mrs. H. R. Wahoski.

(Mrs. Chas. A.) Emma M. Blackburn,
Acting State Historian.

TENNESSEE

The Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution held their seventeenth annual State Conference in Murfreesboro, November 7, 1922, guests of the Colonel Hardy Murfree Chapter. From the opening bugle call, the signal for assembly, to the sounding of taps on the evening of November 7th, the Conference was a patriotic one and an occasion of peculiar brilliance.

The historic interest attaching to Murfreesboro renders it an ideal setting for such an assemblage. The town was named for Colonel Hardy Murfree, a hero of the American Revolution; it was the scene of one of the bloodiest battles in the War between the States, and it was the home of Mary N. Murfree.

Delightful features of the evening sessions, held in the auditorium of the First Baptist church, were the presence in the large audience

of a group of ex-service men; the procession of national officers and state officers, and preceded by charming young pages; the musical numbers; the inspiring messages on timely and patriotic themes brought by speakers of national note.

Distinguished guests present at the Conference were: Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Vice President General from Pennsylvania; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Vice President General from Michigan; Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Treasurer General; Mrs. G. Wallace Hanger, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Charles Holt, Vice State Regent of Georgia; Mrs. Clarence S. Steward, President of Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs; and Mrs. W. M. Goodman, State President of United Daughters of Confederacy.

The presence of five National officers was of itself an inspiration, and the messages brought by these leaders were inspiring and practical.

Mrs. Minor delivered an able address on "Internationalism" in which she urged that the supreme sacrifice of American heroes and the clear-cut issues of the World War should not be forgotten and that evil should not be whitewashed in the name of Christian forgiveness. She made a distinction between false internationalism which tears down and true internationalism which builds up. Mrs. Cook made an eloquent appeal to the women of the organization to "build for the future." Miss McDuffee as national chairman of the important department of "Americanization" made a strong address on this subject. She commended the work the daughters of the American Revolution are doing in the Naturalization Courts and advised that further efforts be made towards befriending the alien in these courts. Mrs. Hunter contributed valuable practical details and suggestions as to the possibilities of the local chapters for making more efficient her department. Mrs. Hanger, appearing as Chairman for the Buildings and Grounds of Memorial Continental Hall, reported excellent progress on the new annex to that building in Washington. Mrs. Hanger also held an open forum in which she answered questions and gave helpful suggestions.

Other notable addresses of the Conference were made by Mrs. L. S. Gillentine, the State Regent, on Literacy and Law Enforcement;" Hon. L. D. Tyson on "Citizenship;" Arthur Guy Empey on "Building for America." "The Story of a Tennessee Mountain Girl" an account given with touching simplicity by Minta Carter, teacher at Devil's Fork, in the Tennessee mountains, of her life story and of the needs of her community made a profound impression. Miss Carter's strong plea for a community worker to serve her people led the Conference to adopt a resolution providing for such a worker and for her maintenance.

Noteworthy incidents of the Conference were: a visit to the Middle Tennessee Normal, on which occasion the Governor of the state and the national officers extended greetings to the students; a visit by the national officers to the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson; a pilgrimage by all the delegates to the grave of Mary N. Murfree.

The hospitality of the Murfreesboro Daughters and friends expressed itself in a series of beautifully planned social functions. A luncheon tendered by the Murfreesboro chapter of U. D. C. at the home of the President, Mrs. Frederick Smith on Thursday was followed by a reception at the home of Mrs. Mahlon Brown, state D. A. R. secretary and regent of the hostess chapter. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Gillentine, State Regent, were joint hostesses on this occasion. Friday the delegates and visitors were guests of the Woman's Club at a buffet luncheon served at the Club House. Later they enjoyed an auto ride to all points of historic interest in and near Murfreesboro. In the evening they were tendered a buffet supper and reception by the faculty of Tennessee College.

The Seventeenth Conference set a record for the successful conduct of business. The report of the State Regent, giving a résumé of work accomplished and of plans for advancement showed her administration to have been one of enthusiastic interest and splendid achievement. Every department, as outlined by the national board, is actively organized. The present membership is 2066, an increase of 143, since April. The reports from state officers, standing committees, and chapter regents reflected the same spirit of enthusiasm and earnestness.

The conference adjourned to meet again in November, 1923.

(Mrs. Mahlon) Eliza Lucas S. Brown,
State Secretary.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Peterborough Chapter (Peterborough, N. H.) has a membership of sixty-two. Fifteen members are non-resident. We gained four new members last year and lost three by death. We have nine subscribers to DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE and we give a subscription every year to the reading room in Town Library. We have 31 Lineage Books and have placed them in Town Library where they can be used for reference.

We have held nine regular meetings at the homes of members, as we have no Chapter house yet. Our meetings are held from October to June, the third Thursday of the month. Our average attendance is thirty. We have Year-books with programs printed each year, and have had some very interesting meetings during the year 1921–1922 with Mrs. William M. Thomas, Regent.



FLOAT OF THE PETERBOROUGH CHAPTER, PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

At the November meeting, Miss A. Maude Taggart gave a talk describing her trip from New York to Panama via The Panama Canal. The Chapter voted to send Miss Jane Seccombe, a Red Cross Nurse during the World War, and then was at Portsmouth caring for our wounded sailors and soldiers, the sum of $10 to help them have as merry a Christmas as possible. Miss Seccombe's home is in this town.

At the December meeting, Hon. Ezra M. Smith gave a talk on Immigration and Naturalization laws as they apply to women, and a Christmas box was packed for the children at the Orphan's Home, Franklin, N. H., filled with clothing, books and toys.

The January meeting program was entitled "An afternoon in Japan." The hostesses and all those taking part were dressed in Japanese costumes and the rooms were decorated with Japanese lanterns. Miss Fanny Greene, who has lived in Japan gave a talk on the country, the people and their customs. The Japanese National Hymn was sung by four girls.

The February meeting roll call comprised some sayings of Washington and Lincoln, and a paper on the lives of these two great men was read by Miss Etta M. Smith, ex-Regent. Our quota toward the fund for the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, The Painting of Troopships bound for France, and the Manual for Immigrants was paid at this meeting.

At the March meeting we had as our guests members of Molly Aiken Chapter, Antrim, N. H. who furnished part of the entertainment. A paper on the life of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and some letters written by him to his children were read. A box of fruit, candy and flowers was sent to each of the seven G. A. R. Veterans here in town.

At the April meeting we had as our guest, Mrs. Robert Walbridge who gave a talk on the work of the Salvation Army from the first mission down to the present time. Our May meeting was held at the home of one of our non-resident members, Mrs. C. E. Gowing Dublin, N. H. The Daughters assisted in making wreaths for G. A. R. and American Legion on Memorial Day. June 14th, Flag Day, members of the Chapter visited the Old Cemetery on East Hill and placed Betsy Ross flags on graves of Revolutionary soldiers and held services suitable for the day. We have taken this date as our D. A. R. Memorial Day. The last meeting of the year, and annual meeting June 15, 1922 was held with Mrs. John W. Derby who was elected Regent for the coming year.

We have contributed $5 to Berry School, $1 to Audobon Society, $5 for the protection of New Hampshire forests and $10 to the Tuberculosis Hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico

where Mrs. Craig, formally of this town, is a Government worker.

We furnished a decorated auto with two of the members riding in it, representing George and Martha Washington, at the July 4th celebration parade and won a silver cup. The auto was decorated with blue and white bunting, Betsy Ross flags, and shields of red, white and blue, D. A. R. on one side of auto and "Our Emblem" on the other. The driver wore a tall hat with band of patriotic colors with U. S. upon it.

The first meeting of years 1922–1923 was held October 19th and we had as our guest Hon. Robert P. Bass who gave a talk on Citizenship. At the November meeting a paper "Wilbur-by-the-Sea" was read by Mrs. Needham one of our members who spends her winters in Florida.

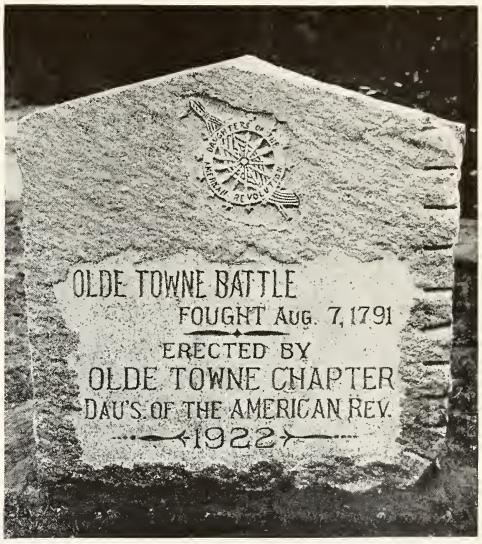
We are working now to secure information about historic spots, and the names of the pioneers of New Hampshire for the Old Trails Committee.

(Mrs. G. F.) Emma S. Diamond,
Historian.

Olde Towne Chapter (Logansport, Ind.) has just entered its seventh year. It has a membership of fifty-eight. The meetings this year will be held in the new Memorial Home given by Cass County to the Veterans of the World War, six members acting as hostesses each meeting. During the past year eight regular meetings were held. The Chapter quota of manuals were given to foreigners in the city. Sixty-two Creed Cards were given to newly naturalized citizens. One dollar to Philippine Scholarship. Ten dollars to Red Cross Soup Kitchen. Ten Dollars to Valley Forge Memorial. Five dollars for best essay on Patriotism submitted by a member of the 1922 graduating class of the Logansport High School.

February 19th Olde Towne Chapter held a patriotic service at the Christian Church in which all the patriotic orders of the city were invited to participate. February 22nd a patriotic meeting was held at the Toledo Street Mission, which is attended mostly by foreigners. At the close of the program a small silk flag was given to each person present. May 3rd the annual anniversary banquet and election of officers were held at the Murdock Hotel. May 14th Olde Towne Chapter had a float in the parade preceding the dedication of the Memorial Home; also a float for the C. A. R. January 30th the Amy Dunkle Chapter, C. A. R. was organized, Mrs. Naomi Gearhart, President.

A year's subscription to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine has been given to the Public Library and one to the reading room in the Memorial Home. On June 1st the new regent, Mrs. (F. E.) Josephine Berry, appointed a committee consisting of Miss Laura D. Henderson, Chairman, Mrs. Sarah Green and Mrs. Harriet Mohr Shultz to mark the site of the Battle of Olde Towne. At the Flag Day picnic held at the home of Mrs. Margaret Michaels the committee submitted plans and specifications, and the Chapter awarded the contract to Carl H. Billman, a veteran of the World War. The marker was dedicated August 6th with patriotic and religious services in the presence of several hundred people. The program consisted of the singing of America, the Call to the Colors by



BLOCK OF GRANITE ERECTED BY OLDE TOWNE CHAPTER, LOGANSPORT, IND.

Charles L. Stuart, an overseas World War Veteran; the unveiling of the marker and the placing of flowers for the soldiers by the Misses Jane Shultz, Grace Alice Johnson, Maxine Pershing, Arthura Gerhart and Dorothy Logan, members of the C. A. R., prayer by Rev. Ranke of the Miami Baptist Church, "Objects of the D. A. R." by the Regent. William Henry Harrison recounted the story of the battle, as it was told him nearly eighty years ago by an old man, an eye witness of the battle. The "History of the Battle" and "The Causes that led up to it" by Judge John S. Lairy, and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner by those present.

The marker, an uncut block of grey Barre granite, bears on the front the insignia of the D. A. R., below which is the inscription "Olde Towne Battle, fought August 7, 1791—erected by Olde Towne Chapter, Daughters of the

American Revolution, 1922." It is placed at the exact site of the charge, on the south bank of Eel River, seven miles east of Logansport and one and one-half miles east of the village of Adamsboro. Permission for placing it was given by the owner of the land, Wm. R. Moore. This is one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in Cass County and the marker has attracted visitors from all over the state.

The village of Olde Towne was the rallying place for the Indians of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan from whence they set out upon their murderous forays against the border settlements in Kentucky. In 1791 the Secretary of War ordered General James Wilkinson, of the Revolution, to proceed against them. On August 1st with five hundred and twenty-seven riflemen recruited from the vicinity of Danville and Lexington, Ky., many of whom had seen service in the Revolutionary War, he left Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) and on August 7th came upon the village of Olde Towne. He completely destroyed this village and burned more than two hundred acres of corn. This battle broke the power of the Indians on the Wabash and made Kentucky safe for settlers.

LAURA D. HENDERSON,
Historian.

Mary Wade Strother Chapter (Salina, Kan.) was organized October 9, 1922, with thirteen organizing members, by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, State Regent of Kansas.

The officers are, Regent, Mrs. Grace Sears-Snyder; Vice Regent, Mrs. Lucile Gary Surface; Treasurer, Miss Caroline Higley; Secretary, Mrs. Lela West-Monahan; Registrar, Mrs. Russella Dustin-Rising.

After the organization meeting in the afternoon a banquet was held to which the prospective members were invited.

A reception was held in the parlors of the Elks Building for Mrs. Guernsey to which the members of the Woman's Relief Corps, Woman's Auxiliary and city clubs were invited. At this meeting Mrs. Guernsey gave a very interesting description of the work done in France by the Daughters of the American Revolution which awakened a still deeper interest in the work of the organization.

Mary Wade Strother, for whom our Chapter was named, was the daughter of James Wade of Hanover County, Virginia, and Sarah his wife. She went from the parental home in Hanover to the new home her husband, John Dabney Strother had prepared for her in the "Northern Neck of Virginia," on horseback one hundred and twenty-five miles. A tiresome wedding journey but she carried with her a small apple tree and a tiny sweet pear tree. These she planted at her new home named "Wadefield" in her honor. The pear tree is still alive and from a piece of its wood the barrel of a gavel was made. A piece of a cherry tree from the old home of Captain Thomas Sears in Putnam County, New York, was used for the handle and the gavel presented to our Chapter by its Regent.

Mary Wade Strother was a pious woman of unusual ability and charm. She persuaded her husband to build a private school near her home where her children and their relatives might be educated. Captain Strother sent to England for a Mr. Cruden to teach the school, where were educated not only the Strother children but their cousin, Sarah Strother, who became the mother of President Zachary Taylor; and Margaret Strother who married Captain John Hancock. Among their descendants were Colonel Wm. Preston Johnson, President of Tulane University, Mrs. Albert Sidney Johnson and others as noted.

One of Mary Wade Strother's descendents, Mr. Harry Kirk of Baltimore, now owns her home. Five of her relatives from widely separated branches of the family are charter members of this new Chapter.

Salina has a population of nearly seventeen thousand and offers a splendid field for increasing membership. Many women are working on their records and at the last board meeting fifteen applications were accepted.

We hope to secure at our state conference the flag offered by our State Regent, for the greatest increase in membership.

(MRS.) LELA WEST-MONAHAN,
Secretary.

Patrick Henry Chapter (Martinsville, Va.) on November 2, 1922, unveiled a handsome marker of granite and bronze, showing the entrance to the landed estate and home place, in Henry County, Va., from 1778 to 1784 of the great orator, Patrick Henry.

Here he brought his wife, Dorothea, and his growing young family to live in his namesake county for eight years.

Some of his grandchildren are buried near where the marker now stands, eight miles from Martinsville the county seat, and whose court house contains Henry's will and other documents executed by him during these years.

November the 2nd was a typical Virginia fall day. Bright and balmy. A good attendance of both rural and town people was present to listen to a program of patriotic song and speech.

Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, our Regent presided and presented the Marker to the State through Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, Virginia's State Regent who, in receiving it, was eloquent and effective.

The flag, covering the Marker, was drawn aside by two children Nancy and John Fontaine who were direct descendents of the orator.

The Marker, a granite shaft ten feet tall, was the gift of Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, state endowment chairman and local Vice Regent.

It stands upon a tongue of land on one side of which is the Danville and Western Railway, on the other the highway which was thick with automobiles on this occasion.

The bronze tablet, facing the road, records the dates and name of the local Chapter. The words "Patrick Henry" facing the railway are deep and tall and easily read by passengers.

A strong flag socket, attached to the granite holds the Stars and Stripes, and a committee was selected to renew the colors regularly.

A beautiful reception was given the evening before, by Mrs. James D. Glenn, in honor of Dr. Barrett.

One factor sustaining the enthusiasm of the Chapter has been the Magazine, read from the beginning with keen interest and appreciation.

(Mrs.) Eliza R. Pannill,
Corresponding Secretary.

Mahantongo Chapter (Pottsville, Pa.) We meet Monday afternoon of the first week of each month, from October to June inclusive. At present we have 43 members with several applications in for approval.

There is a spirit of interest and activity prevailing and the program for the coming year is very attractive. During the past year we have met our state obligations, contributing to the Near East Relief, Memorial Continental Hall addition, etc. We always observe Flag Day.

A paper written in the form of a book review of Owen Wister's well known work "A Straight Deal or the Ancient Grudge" was executed and presented by Mrs. T. R. (Jane Parmley) Daddow. This paper was highly commented upon by the chairman of The Literary and Reciprocity Committee.

The crowning work of the past year was the erection of a bronze tablet in our Public Library in memory of twenty-seven Pottsville boys who met their death on, or from wounds contracted on the field of battle of the Great War. It is a handsome Plaque of dull burnished bronze 3 x 4 feet, encased in a frame in harmony with the letters, also of burnished bronze. It occupies a place above the main staircase as you enter the library. It bears the inscription: — "This tablet is dedicated with pride and grateful reverence to the boys who gave their lives for their country in the World War 1917–1918. Greater love hath no man than this. Erected by the Mahantongo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Pottsville, 1922." The cost of the tablet was $650. The efforts of six months splendid work by the Chapter, accomplished the payment in full of this debt. For this successful furtherance of plans we owe grateful appreciation to Mrs. A. J. Pilgram, chairman of the Tablet Committee and Mrs. J. T. Jennings, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

At the unveiling of the Tablet we were assisted by our noted Third Brigade Band and several interested and talented townspeople. Robert Woodbury Jr., a son of one of the beloved heroes unveiled the Plaque and Rev. Mr. Howard S. Talbot, who served overseas as Chaplain of the 116th Infantry and 112th Artillery, gave the address of the occasion.

Some of our plans for the coming year are:

To contribute a section of historical books pertaining to the Colonial and Revolutionary



TABLET ERECTED BY THE MAHANTONGO CHAPTER OF POTTSVILLE, PA.

Periods, to our Public Library: also to place the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine upon the Library tables. Coöperate with the Y.M.C.A. in Americanization work. To present the creed to every naturalized citizen. To place copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution in our schools and public buildings. To present patriotic films in our mining settlements.

We are making research for all unmarked Revolutionary Soldiers graves in the county and will have an Auto Run in the Spring for that purpose.

The Equal Rights Bill which President Harding recently approved affect 400 women of this county (Pottsville is the county seat) whose husbands have naturalization petitions before our court. As they must take out separate petitions you can see that we could have no broader work than this type. Our naturalization work runs about 1,000 male petitions a year.

Lucy A. Helms,
Regent.

Dolly Todd Madison Chapter (Tiffin, Ohio). It has been some time since our Chapter has chronicled her achievements in the Magazine. Since our last report some years ago, our membership has increased to ninety-four.

Patriotic work of all kinds has been done. The Harrison trail marked with a tablet at Old Fort and a tree in the city also marked, denotes the site of old Fort Ball. A book was published for the members on "Early State and Local History," which is considered very valuable. For twelve years we have given a medal to the pupil of the eighth grade making the best record in American History.

Our programs have been out of the ordinary having been instructive as well as entertaining. A study of the Constitution was made and copies of the Constitution distributed, also rules concerning the Flag sent to all schools throughout the county.

The Schauffler School in Cleveland has been well supported on the part of the Chapter, as have the mountain schools and other interests of a patriotic nature, including a gift of twenty-five dollars to our local American Legion to assist in furnishing their hall.

On Flag Day of this year the graves of our deceased members were visited and decorated, also the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the county, which were furnished with markers of 1776.

Manuals in Polish and Italian have been given out to the members of the Americanization classes.

Last year the Chapter was delighted to entertain the Northern Division of the Ohio D. A. R. Also, recently, we have had with us our State Regent, Mrs. William McGee Wilson.

This year we celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, and it is with pleasure that we note the splendid growth of fine activities of the Chapter in the last quarter of a century.

MRS. GEORGE TILLOTSON,
Secretary.



A GROUP OF EX-REGENTS OF DOLLY TODD MADISON CHAPTER IN COLONIAL COSTUMES.

Valley Forge Chapter (Norristown, Pa.). On December 1, 1920 the roll of our Chapter showed a membership of 121. The present membership, October 1, 1922, of the Chapter is 144.

In December 1920, several of the members represented the Chapter at the reception and luncheon given in honor of General Robert Georges Neville, the hero of Verdun, at the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge; and on June 5, 1921 when President Harding spoke in the Woodland Cathedral of the Washington Memorial Chapel. Both of these distinguished men were presented with the gold insignia of the Valley Forge Historical Society and the Patron's Certificate of membership.

At the request of the Historian General through the State Historian, the Chapter adopted the use of the Historical Program as outlined in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE beginning October, 1921, and found the subjects most interesting.

Valley Forge Chapter was honored by having one of its faithful members, Miss Isabella Walker, selected to represent Pennsylvania and pose as Betsy Ross in the "Living Pictures" at the Thirtieth Continental Congress, in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Mary Stauffer Naylor was appointed a Page at the sessions of this same Congress. Miss Anna Hunsberger and Miss Edith C. Fisher were selected to act as Pages at the Thirty-first Continental Congress in April, 1922.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee reports 45 members subscribing.

Interest in locating and marking Revolutionary Soldiers' graves continues as heretofore. The Chapter continuing the custom established some years ago of placing on Evacuation Day, June 19th, a laurel wreath tied with the colors of the National Society on the marker which indicates the burial place of the Unknown Dead at Valley Forge. The neglected grave of Captain J. W. Davis a Revolutionary soldier, buried at Bethal Meeting, Worcester Township, Montgomery County, Pa., received attention and the headstone was reset.

Fifteen War Service records have been forwarded to the State Historian.

The organization on Constitution Day, 1921, of a Society of The Children of the American Revolution with 49 members, most of whom are the children of the Chapter members, goes to prove that the duty and responsibility of "fostering true patriotism and love of country" is fully recognized and will be maintained.

Active interest in a building fund toward a permanent meeting place for the Chapter has been kept alive and several successful social affairs have been held for this purpose. The first, a Card Party at the Ersine Tennis Club House on October 26, 1920 netted $172.50, the second a Garden Party, held on the lawn of Judge and Mrs. John Faber Miller on June 23, 1921, at which $525 were realized. A Rummage Sale in October, 1921 and a very successful Card Party in May, 1922, netted the Chapter $101 and $300 respectively.

Cash membership dues for 1921 and 1922 amounting to $578.50 have been forwarded to the Treasurer of the Valley Forge Historical Society, to this amount $98.29 were added, representing profit from the sale of Christmas cards for 1920 and 1921. Forty-eight dollars were subscribed by members to a card party given by Philadelphia and neighboring Chapters for the building fund of this same Society. Red Cross Christmas Seals were sold to the amount of $21.52. Fifty dollars have been sent to The Near East Relief. Thirty dollars have been sent to Maryville College, Tennessee. Fifteen dollars to the Pine Mountain School Kentucky. In April, 1922 a large box of worn clothing was sent to the Crossnor School, North Carolina. Ten dollars were subscribed to the fund for the Memorial Flag Pole which was dedicated by the George N. Althouse Post, American Legion on Memorial Day, 1922, in Elmwood Park, Norristown.

The Chapter has fully subscribed the 60 cents per capita tax amounting to $72.60 for the "Manual for the Information of Immigrants," "The Memorial Fountain in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers" and the oil painting to be presented to the French Government and to be placed in the War Museum at Paris.

To this amount the Chapter has added an additional $25 toward the printing of the Manual and also the 25 cent per capita voluntary contribution amounting to $36 for the Continuance of this splendid work.

Twenty-five dollars have been subscribed toward the Pennsylvania State Room in the new Administration Building in Washington and $5 toward the State Tablet to be erected. Twenty-five dollars have been pledged to the National Old Trails Road Committee toward marking the 82 miles of National Road in Pennsylvania.

The Chapter was instrumental in having "Better American Speech" week November 6, to 12, 1921, observed.

(MRS. N. HOWLAND) FRANCES BAILY BROWN,
Regent.

Saratoga Chapter (Saratoga Springs, N. Y.) has had a most active year. With a membership of more than one hundred and fifty daughters, its onward march is one of progress and helpfulness. We are complying with the National and State Societies' plans, and fulfilling all quotas, complying with all requests.

Committees have been appointed to carry on the work of the Chapter. Many Manuals for Immigrants, both in English and foreign languages, have been presented to our newly arrived foreigners, and to those taking out final citizenship papers. The Neighborhood House and Americanization Committee has been most active. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE has been placed in all schools and libraries in the city.

Saratoga Springs has a very fine new Athletic Field. Saratoga Chapter is to present to them a seventy-five foot pole, with American

flag, so that over the clean athletic sports of America, the spot of rest and play, there may ever be the spirit of America hovering above, flinging in silent beauty, against the blue of heaven, its "Stars and Stripes" as the living emblem of the historic growth of the American Nation.

During the past year many Revolutionary graves have been located and are soon to be marked. On July 12th a marker was placed on the tombstone of Mrs. Amanda Ward



COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF PLACING REAL DAUGHTERS MARKER BY SARATOGA CHAPTER.

Northrup, a Real Daughter, who, a respected and loved member of Saratoga Chapter, passed away in April, 1920. The simple ceremony observed at the grave, upon the placing of the marker was in charge of Mrs. Florence J. D. Guy, head of Real Daughter's Committee and Chapter Registrar; Mrs. Nellie Lohnas Hayden, Past Regent; Mrs. Mary Northrup Doris, daughter of Mrs. Northrup; and Miss Frances M. Ingalls, Chapter Regent.

Members of the North Granville Chapter were present by invitation of Saratoga Chapter, since the burial place was in the North Granville Cemetery. Flowers and a silk flag were placed upon the grave.

Saratoga Chapter is proud to have among its membership, a prominent officer of the New York State Society—Mrs. Frederick Menges, who as State Historian, compiled the thirteen beautiful books of War Records now in Memorial Continental Hall, and who also during her régime as State Historian, compiled the histories of all New York State D. A. R. Chapters. This book includes the histories of the New York State Conference, written by Mrs. Adelbert C. Hayden, a member and past Regent of Saratoga Chapter. The book is to be sold to Chapters and Chapter members.

Knowing that the liberty of true Americanism carries with it a sense of duty, Saratoga Chapter has planned its year with that in mind. The study of the winter is to be that of "Early New York State—The Period of Expansion." This has been carefully divided into subtopics, anl will undoubtedly prove of value as an historical study as well as to promote a more vigorous patriotism.

FRANCES M. INGALLS,
Regent.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter (Detroit, Mich.) On June 26, 1922, our Chapter, helped to mark the grave of Mrs. Nancy De Graff Toll, one of its "Real Daughters."

Judge Isaac De Graff was a zealous patriot and served throughout the Revolution as major, receiving the oath of office, prescribed by Congress in 1778, from General Lafayette. The war over, he resumed his office as Judge in Schenectady County, New York. On September 18, 1797, his daughter Nancy, worthy descendant of a distinguished Holland ancestry, was born. After a memorable girlhood in the beautiful Mohawk Valley she was married at the age of twenty to Captain Philip Ryley Toll (January 4, 1817). Captain Toll had served in the mounted artillery during the War of 1812. Eight children were born: Isaac D., Elizabeth (wife of Rev. E. S. Lane), Susan D., Jane Anna, Charles, Alfred, Sarah G. (married Dr. A. T. Sawyer) and a daughter who died in infancy.

In 1834 the Toll family moved from Schenectady to St. Joseph County in the wilderness of Western Michigan, settling on Fawn River. The village of Fawn River was located on lands belonging to Captain Toll, where he built the first house in 1838. This was followed by the erection of a saw-mill, a flouring mill and a general store.

Captain and Mrs. Toll, although belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church, joined a Scotch Presbyterian society that was being organized. Their house was always the home of the clergymen who came that way, to whom their lavish hospitality was extended irrespec-

tive of creeds or doctrines. In some cases they personally paid the ministers' salaries.

When, in 1838, an epidemic broke out in the village, leaving scarcely a family alive, Mrs. Toll, although a newcomer, led in organizing bands of heroic women who went from house to house, ministering to the living or paying the last offices to the dead.

Throughout the Mexican War, her eldest son, Isaac D., served as a captain in General (afterwards President) Pierce's brigade.

In October, 1852, Captain Philip R. Toll moved with his family to Monroe, Michigan, where he purchased a beautiful home with extensive grounds sloping down to the historic River Raisin. Ten years later, after forty-five years of happy married life, he passed away, beloved and respected.

Madam Toll lived on through the closing years of the wonderful century, the birth of which she had seen when a little child. In her charming home, surrounded by her loved ones, her mental faculties seemed to grow brighter as her physical strength waned. Fortunate indeed were those who called her friend! It was not her wealth, her social position or her cultured mind that chiefly attracted them, but her beautiful Christian life, her strong faith and her love for her Saviour. She was always dainty in dress and personal appearance and relaxed not a whit in this respect as old age advanced. She died on March 28, 1898, in her 101st year. Eight grandchildren and twelve great grandchildren still live to "rise up and call her blessed."



DESCENDANTS OF "REAL DAUGHTER" NANCY DE GRAFF TOLL, OF MICHIGAN.

In a lovely setting of ascension lilies and field daisies, the bronze tablet marking her grave, joint gift of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, and the recently organized Nancy De Graff Toll Chapter, Monroe, was unveiled in the cemetery at Monroe. Mr. Frances Cicotte of Monroe, a veteran of the World War (Rainbow Division), sounded the assembly. The invocation by Rev. Charles O'Meara, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Monroe, was followed by the recital of the Lord's prayer, Mrs. Jared

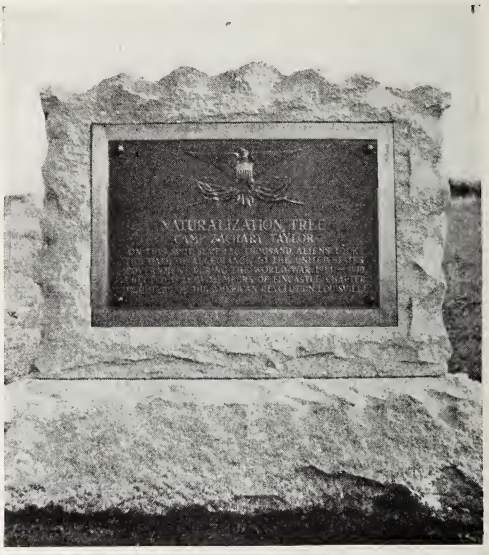
W. Finney, State Chaplain of the Daughters of the American Revolution, leading. Mrs. William H. Holden, Regent of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, who presided, led in the reading of passages from the 44th and 78th Psalms, the responses being given by members from the two Chapters. Mrs. C. C. Rogers, Regent of Nancy De Graff Toll Chapter, read a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Toll which was supplemented by Mrs. Holden who drew a valuable lesson from the life of this patriot. Mrs. Frank H. Croul of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, charmed all by her recital of the many graces of mind and heart which marked the life of her beloved grandmother.

Then came the unveiling, the cord releasing the flag being drawn by a great granddaughter, Miss Nancy De Graff Toll (Wellesley, 1922). This was followed by the salute to the flag and singing the national anthem and "America."

The guests then went to the home of Miss Jennie Toll Sawyer of Monroe where refreshments were served and a happy hour was spent in viewing many pieces of needlework made by Mrs. Toll's skillful fingers. The following lineal descendants were in attendance: Granddaughters: Mrs. Frank H. Croul, of Detroit, Miss Jennie Toll Sawyer of Monroe; Grandsons: Mr. Alfred I. Sawyer of Monroe, Mr. Philip R. Toll of Kansas City, Missouri; Great granddaughters: Mrs. Paul P. Brinkman of Chicago, Mrs. Frances McPherson of San Francisco, California, and Miss Nancy De Graff Toll of Kansas City, Missouri. About thirty-five members of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, to which Mrs. Toll belonged, were present, also two members of Fort Ponchartrain Chapter, Highland Park.

Gracie Brainerd Krum,
Historian.

Fincastle Chapter (Louisville, Ky.) On Armistice Day, November 11, 1921, at 10 o'clock, A.M. a bugler from the Boy Scouts, announced the opening of the program unveiling the granite marker and bronze tablet erected by the Fincastle Chapter at Camp Taylor, in honor of the thousands of aliens who took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government during the World War, 1917–1918. The day was cloudy, but as the flag was unfurled, the clouds parted for a moment and the sun cast its rays over the entire scene. In spite of the numerous events in the observance of the day, a large gathering, approximately three hundred people, including all of the patriotic organizations of our city, had assembled around the elm tree, where the marker was placed. This tree is now on our Government's honor roll as. "Naturalization Elm." The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was represented by Vice President General, Mrs. C. D. Chenault of Lexington, Kentucky; Regents of three of the largest Chapters in the State, The Jemima Johnson, The Boonesborough and the John Marshall Chapters were present. The Reverend E. T. Gouwens opened the exercises with prayer. The Regent, Mrs. Samuel H. Stone, made a short address of welcome, and then introduced Mrs. Lelia C. Leidenger, who dedicated the tablet. The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Middleton and Miss Lida Ramey. It was Miss Ramey who suggested the preservation of the tree to the Chapter. Fine addresses were made by Hon.



MARKER ERECTED BY MEMBERS OF FINCASTLE CHAPTER, LOUISVILLE, KY., AT CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR. TO COMMEMORATE THE NATURALIZATION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND ALIENS.

Attilla Cox, who represented the American Legion; Mr. E. T. Hutchings, representing the Sons of the American Revolution, and Colonel Bambrilla of Camp Knox, the Government. "The Star Spangled Banner" was then rendered by the band, and at its conclusion a Victory Wreath, was placed at the base of the marker by Miss Katherine Strother. Chaplain William Baird, of Camp Knox pronounced the benediction, after which taps were sounded. It was an interesting and awe-inspiring scene, with our Stars and Stripes, the flags of the patriotic organizations flying, and the whole assembly standing at attention. Martin Nemas, a naturalized Hungarian, showing his patriotism and allegiance, stepped forward and placed a wreath on the marker.

(Miss) Katherine Pryor Strother,
Historian.

Mary Isham Keith Chapter (Fort Worth, Texas.) The enrollment of the Chapter shows a membership of one hundred and thirty-two, thirteen of whom are non-resident members. The active membership is limited to one hundred and twenty-five. The general topic for the ensuing year is "The War of 1812." Excellent papers and interesting talks are given at each meeting. Last year we studied "Special Days." At the November meeting we had a beautiful dramatic presentation of "A Pilgrim Mother's Thanksgiving;" in December, a cantata, "The Babe of Bethlehem" with an artistic tableau.

Washington's birthday anniversary was celebrated with a fine musical program at the Texas Hotel, followed by a reception for Chapter members and friends, at which refreshments were served. We have the Lineage Books of the D. A. R. from one (1) to fifty-six (56), and are ordering the remaining volumes. We appropriated two hundred dollars last year to various benefactions.

The bronze and granite marker erected by the Chapter was unveiled and presented to the City with imposing ceremonies Wednesday afternoon, December 28, 1921. It stands as a perpetual monument upon the site where the old Fort Worth Post of the army was located, and is on the lawn of the Criminal Courts Building. It is cut from Texas granite, corresponding with the stone used in the Criminal Courts Building, and is upon a foundation of concrete. On the front and back of the granite are inscriptions on bronze tablets. Here is the wording on the front:—"This stone marks the site of Camp Worth, a United States Military Post, named in honor of General William J. Worth, and Commanded by Major Ripley A. Arnold, 1849–1853. The camp protected the frontier against Indians, and was the beginning of the City of Fort Worth."



MARKER ERECTED BY MARY ISHAM KEITH CHAPTER, UNVEILED AND PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF FORT WORTH, DECEMBER, 28, 1921

Upon this tablet is carved a typical scene of the frontier days when Indians, prairie schooners and cowboys were common around the section now covered by Fort Worth. Broad prairie is shown in the view.

On the tablet placed on the rear of the granite is this inscription: "Erected by Mary Isham Keith Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, 1921." The extreme dimensions of the rugged granite are seven and one-half feet long, five feet high, and three feet wide.

Mrs. Louis J. Wortham was chairman of the committee for the raising of the funds. It cost $2670, and was paid for before the dedicatory exercises.

Mrs. J. B. Ammerman,
Historian.

Chancellor Livingston Chapter (Rhinebeck, N. Y.) on Saturday, October 28th, unveiled a memorial boulder to mark the crossing of two old trails, the King's Highway and the Ulster and Salisbury Turnpike. Preceding the unveiling, members and guests of the Chapter attended a delightful luncheon at Beekman Arms. The unveiling ceremonies took place upon the lawn and were of a high order. Mrs. de Laporte, Regent, told the story of the trails and introduced Judge Clearwater of Kingston who delivered an address dealing with Revolutionary times. The memorial, when disembarrassed of two concealing flags, proved to be all that one could desire in the way of beauty and fitness, a native boulder, polished by glacial action and of exquisitely fine and satin-like surface, imbedded with a bronze tablet bearing the interesting inscription. "This stone marks the crossing of the King's Highway and the Sepasco Indian Trail, later named the Ulster and Salisbury Turnpike, over which traveled the Connecticut pioneers to their new homes in Western New York. Erected by Chancellor Livingston Chapter Daughters of American Revolution, 1922." A large number of citizens witnessed the ceremonies.

Louise C. Esselstyn,
Historian.

Anne Adams-Tufts Chapter (Somerville, Mass.) celebrated its twenty fifth anniversary on March 20, 1922, in Unitarian Hall. It was a delightful occasion and one long to be remembered. Over three hundred members and guests were present, and many of the members were in Colonial costume. A reception preceded the entertainment, and in the receiving line were Mrs. Josephine F. Whitney, Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Regent, Mrs. John M. Webster, wife of the mayor, and Mrs. Julia M. Fletcher, Vice Regent.



BOULDER ERECTED BY CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON CHAPTER, RHINEBECK, N. Y.

The exercises were opened by a word of welcome by the Regent, Mrs. Josephine F. Whitney. "America" was sung, and prayer offered by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Mattie M. Jenkins, and the Salute to the Flag given, following which all joined in repeating "The American's Creed." In her remarks, the State Regent, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, stated that there were now one hundred Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the

state with a membership of over seven thousand women. She expressed her pleasure at being present at the silver anniversary of the Chapter, which was the first to make her an honorary member. Mrs. Shumway was followed by Mayor Webster, who extended the greetings of the City, and spoke of "the strength and support of such organizations in keeping alive the spirit of patriotism and the principles of justice and freedom." Mrs. Florence Mahew then gave an interesting sketch of the Chapter scrap book containing clippings of the work of the Chapter from the start to the present time. The Chapter deeply appreciates this valuable gift. A group of songs was given by Miss Nina Mae Hatch, who was dressed in old-fashioned costume. "Believe me, if all Those Endearing Young Charms," and "Loves Old Sweet Song" were charmingly rendered. Mrs. Isabella Taylor of the Old Belfry Chapter, delighted all with the reading of the two act play, "Dolly Madison." Miss Hatch followed



ANNE ADAMS-TUFTS, D. A R. FLOAT, SOMERVILLE, MASS.

which was formed March 10, 1897, and an account of the life and services rendered during the Revolution by Anne Adams-Tufts, for whom the Chapter is named. Reference was made to the tablet erected by the Chapter in Paul Revere Park, the smallest park in the world, in June, 1909. The gavel used by the Chapter is made from the wood of a sweet apple tree planted before 1800 on the old Adams homestead, occupied by Rebecca Adams; and the charter of the Chapter is framed in wood from the same tree. An interesting part of the program was the presentation to the Chapter by Miss Marion Brazier, founder and organizer and active in D. A. R. circles, of a valuable with a group of modern songs "My Love is a Muleeteer" and a Welsh folk song.

A social tea followed the entertainment.

The Chapter has taken an active part in all patriotic work and has met all the requirements of the National Society, paying in full, its quota to the Immigrants' Manual. The Painting and Memorial Fountain. The Chapter has also contributed largely to the International College at Springfield and various other lines of work, and assisted in the Americanization work in the Public Schools, distributing the "American's Creed" and Manuals to the classes.

In July, Somerville held its fiftieth anniversary celebration and Anne Adams-Tufts

Chapter had the most picturesque float in the long line of beautiful floats.

The Peter Tufts Society, C. A. R. will be named for the patriotic son of Anne Adams-Tufts, and he was a Minute Man in the Lexington Alarm, also serving in other companies.

JOSEPHINE F. WHITNEY,
Historian.

Clinton Chapter (Clinton, Iowa) has just passed a year of interesting social events and splendid work. In addition to our eight social meetings, there were many other interesting bits of work of which any chapter might be proud. The first unrecorded meeting was at the home of Mrs. Robbins of Fulton, February 22, 1921.

June 14th, Flag Day, sixteen foreign born men and their families were made citizens of the United States. The Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames and the American Legion agreed that an impressive service would add to their appreciation of their new honors. Accordingly all met at the Court House. There were flags and flowers, music by the Citizens' band, addresses of welcome by Judge Barker, Earnest Work, Mrs. May, and Mrs. White, a presentation of the American's creed. The response was made by Emil Bockman of Switzerland. The program was completed with refreshments, roses for the women and cigars for the men, a very happy day for all concerned.

October 28th, we met at the home of Mrs. A. C. Smith to welcome the State Regent, Mrs. Frisbie. She spoke of the things we should know concerning the state and nation. The first question touched on morals and we were warned to keep our eyes and ears open to the dangers that menace the Republic. In North Dakota a law had reached its second reading to nationalize women. She dwelt on Americanization and showed us the questionnaire to give to foreign born citizens. It was printed in a number of languages and told of an immigrant woman who surpassed all in her examinations because she had studied the questionnaire. Mrs. Frisbie said Iowa was supporting six foreign born girls in work among their own nation; also that the marking of historical spots is to be carried on more actively, among them John Brown's home, Mount Vernon and an active search for George Washington relics. She reported 78 chapters in Iowa and 5,000 members.

The first event in November was Armistice Day, November 11th, a parade, the finest ever staged in Clinton with sixty floats to tell the story of Liberty. The Betsy Ross float was arranged by the Clinton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the part being taken by Miss Vivian Polly Stoik.

The three-hundredth anniversary of the first Thanksgiving was celebrated by a tea and program at the LaFayette hotel, the event in charge of Mrs. Stuart Towle, assisted by an able committee. The long table was arranged in Colonial style, a fine program, dancing by the children of Mrs. Walter Drury and Miss Merrill gave "The Littlest Rebel," in a charming manner.

December 7th the Chapter met with Mrs. Robert Taylor. At this meeting we welcomed a real granddaughter, Mrs. Wallace. The event of the day was the story of Betsy Ross, told by Mrs. Mudgett, a blood relation. Then followed civil war stories, making an interesting afternoon.

January 11th the Chapter met with Mrs. Lubbers, an item of interest was the reading of a letter from a French orphan boy, one of *our* orphans. "In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

February 23rd, the Chapter was entertained by Mrs. Whitley. A book review was given by Mrs. Harry Eaton, Mary Johnston's book, "To Have and To Hold."

April 5th our meeting was at the home of Mrs. Charles Chase. To me the choice program of the year was the talk by Mr. Welker Given. His subject was the colonial beauty and belle, Peggy Shippen. By her strength of character, her sacrifice and above all her great love, she won a place of honor among the D. A. R. immortals.

During this year a number of good articles, concerning the older residents of Clinton have appeared in the newspaper and found their place in our scrap book. The Americanization committee suggested the presentation of the Iowa State emblem to the high school, also prizes to the highest ranking student in American history.

ISABEL GOODWIN CHATTERTON,
Historian.

Palestrello Chapter (Wallingford, Vermont) has not reported to the Magazine for several years but that does not mean that the Chapter is not alive and growing. It is, very much so.

In spite of the fact that we have lost several members by death and several by removal, we have kept our membership at about forty by the addition of new members. We have held twelve meetings each year, and that fact alone, in a country village in this climate, speaks for the enthusiasm of the members and the efficiency of the officers. We have fulfilled all our financial obligations at home and abroad

and have been able to do local patriotic work besides. We subscribe for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for the reading table in our Library each year. We send delegates to the State Conferences and are benefited by the enthusiastic reports of what other chapters in the State are doing.

The past year has been a memorable one in that we have been able to secure noted speakers for some of our meetings. One of these was Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher who gave us a most interesting address upon the topic, "Vermont, the Switzerland of America," and emphasized the great influence of our rural schools upon the future American citizen—that too little is done for country school-children in the way of good school buildings and first quality teachers. The meeting at which Mrs. Fisher addressed us was held at "The Locusts," the home of the Misses Ballou, both Daughters, and it was a most suitable meeting place for an historical society, as the building was erected over 200 years ago. During the Revolution the place was owned by Matthew Lyons, an Irishman, who was brought to this country "in bond." In 1823 the place came into the possession of the grandfather of the present owners and has remained in the family ever since.

One meeting was addressed by Mrs. O. R. Houghton on the subject, "Old Trails and Their Markers," a subject most interesting to Daughters, and presented by Mrs. Houghton in a very able and attractive manner.

We have presented the official spoon to each baby born into our Chapter and hope sometime to be able to form a Children's Chapter with those babies, grown-larger.

We hope that you have missed hearing from Palestrello Chapter, (named from the pretty Felipa Moniz Palestrello, wife of Christopher Columbus, who came to America with her husband, long, long ago) and will give this short message from her a welcome.

LAURA NEWTON SCRIBNER,
Historian.

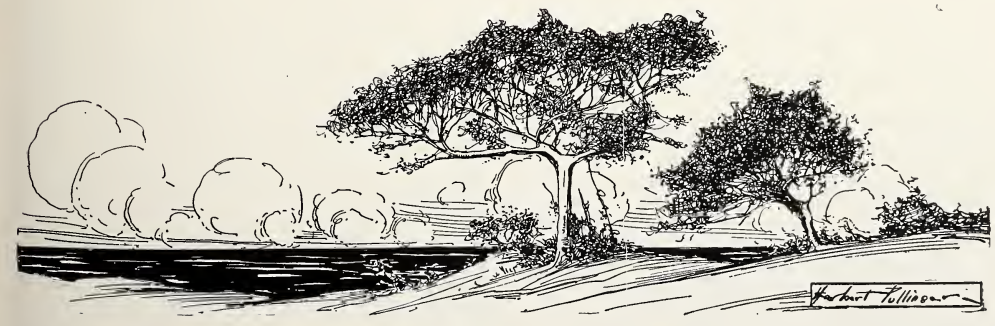
Pocahontas Chapter (San Angelo, Texas) organized February 22, 1910, has thirty-five members. This year, as in our work in the past, we have tried to make our endeavors count in the lives of others as well as in our own. We have pledged $20 a year to the Denton, Texas, scholarship; $10 a year for American history for the public school of San Angelo, Texas; have given flags and ode to the Mexican and negro schools of San Angelo; contributed to the restoration of Tilloloy, to the Immigrant's Manual; adopted a French orphan during the war and sent him gifts at Christmas.

A committee has been appointed to investigate the cost of erecting markers on soldiers' graves in our cemetery.

One of our enjoyable social meetings was the Colonial tea given by our Chapter at the American Legion Hall. It was the 12th anniversary of our organization, as well as the birthday of the "Father of our Country."

An artistic arrangement of American flags, ferns, and cut flowers made the hall beautiful. A number of the house party wore Colonial costumes. The feature of the afternoon was the beautiful minuet danced by eight of our young daughters in Colonial dress.

MATTIE BALLINGER BRYAN,
Historian.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10699. Lewis.—Thomas Lewis, second s of John and his w Margaret Lynn was b in Ireland, 1718. He m Jane dau of William Strother of Stafford Co., Va., 1749, and had following ch: John b 1749; Margaret Ann b 1751; m first —— McClanahan and second William Bowyer; Agatha b 1753 m 1st Capt. John Frogg and second John Stuart; Jane b 1755 m Thomas Hughes; Andrew; Thomas; Mary b 1762 m John McIlhaney; Elizabeth b 1765 m Thomas N. Gilmer and was the mother of George Rockingham Gilmer, who was twice Governor of Georgia and many yrs a member of Congress from that State; Ann b 1767 m first H. M. Douthat and second Mr. French; Frances b 1769 m Layton Yancy; Charles b 1772 m Miss Yancy; Sophia b 1775 m John Cathrae; William Benjamin b 1778 m M. Hite; Thomas Lewis was surveyor of Augusta County, Va., was a member of the House of Burgesses and of the Va. Convention in 1776 and was one of the Commissioners of Confederation in 1777 to treat with the Indian Tribes who had been defeated at the Battle of Point Pleasant. This data was taken from the genealogies of the Lewis and kindred families.—*Mrs. Annie E. McA. Grigg,* Gainesville, Ga.

10699.—This was also answered by Mrs. William Ardery, "Rocclicgan," Paris, Ky.

10682. Ridgway.—Both Richard and David Ridgway were Quakers and performed no military ser. Richard, the immigrant, was Judge of Burlington Co., from 1700 to 1720, and d 1723. Richard Ridgway m Elizabeth Drews, but that was an error put out by myself through a misprint or misreading of letters in 1870, and should have been Elizabeth Andrews. I am at present engaged on a genealogical history of the Ridgways and hope soon to have it completed.—*George C. Ridgway,* Evansville, Ind.

10651. Morse.—See Morse Genealogy by Morse and Leavitt, pp. 53 and 54. Joseph (4) Morse s of Peter (3) (Lt. Anthony (2) Anthony (1)) and Priscilla Carpenter Morse was b Woodstock Feb. 13, 1705. He m first Apr. 27, 1730, Keziah dau of Josiah and Abigail Paine Cleveland who was b Canterbury, Conn., Nov. 11, 1711, d Sept. 1758. He m second Mrs. Ruth Williams. He d in Canterbury, Mar. 1, 1777. His ch were Benjamin b May 15, 1732, m Jan. 16, 1760, Betty Allen; Joseph b Oct. 25, 1734; Abigail b Nov. 23, 1735; Rebecca b Sept. 5, 1736; Anthony b Apr. 11, 1738, m May 11, 1762, Sarah Warren; Esther b Oct. 14, 1740, m Caleb Faulkner; Peter b Sept. 2, 1742, m Nov. 16, 1762, Sarah Ransom; Keziah b Nov. 14, 1744, m William Clark; Josiah b Oct. 25, 1746, removed to Dutchess Co., N. Y., Deidamia b Feb. 24, 1748, m first Oliver Davidson second Elisha Litchfield third Moses Butterfield and fourth Mr. Brewster; Mary b May 9, 1752, m Dr. Ebenezer Adams; Priscilla. Nathaniel Morse (p. 129) s of Daniel (4) (Deacon William (3) Deacon William (2) Anthony (1)) and Elizabeth (Morse) Morse b Newbury, Mass., Oct. 20, 1728, lived in Preston, Conn., where he m Oct. 11, 1749, Mary dau of David and Dorothy Morgan who was b Apr. 27, 1732; he d June 5, 1781. His ch were Nathaniel b June 24, 1751; Major Anthony b Dec. 22, 1753, m Huldah Taylor, lived at Worthington, Mass.; David b Feb. 27, 1756; Mary b July 27, 1758, in Preston, m Asa Spalding of Worthington and had ch Silas,

Mary, Alfred, Alanson, Pauline, Asa, Laura; Robert b Jan. 16, 1764; Elijah b Dec. 23, 1755, m Mary dau of Daniel and Ann Morse his cousin; Ann d unmarried and Elizabeth b Oct. 7, 1771, m Mr. Shepard.—*Mrs. A. L. Ozman,* Lead, South Dakota.

10453. LOVETT.—Vol. 1, p. 25, The Tyler Book, says that Hopestill Tyler m Mary Lovett, dau of Daniel Lovett of Braintree and Mendon in 1668. In 1692, during the witch-craft persecution, she was accused of witch-craft and imprisoned but finally released. She d in Preston, Conn., in 1732. Try "Savage Genealogical Dictionary" for Daniel Lovett.—*Bertha Kellogg Tyler,* Dalton, Ga.

QUERIES

10811. FOWLER.—Wanted Rev rec of Abraham Fowler of Bladensburg, Md., called the Paul Revere of Md. His s Alonzo Randolph Fowler m Frances Emily Draper, sister of Gen'l Draper. Their s Alonzo Eugene Fowler m Martha Ellen Shultz. Wanted also Rev rec of ances of Emily Frances Draper.—M. B. T.

10812. BIGGS-BIGGEN-HOWARD.—Did Samuel Howard a pioneer of W. Va. m Polly Biggs or Mary Biggen? Wanted ances of Samuel Howard and also of his w.—O. H. D.

10813. CROPPER.—Wanted ances and dates of Wm. Peter Cropper who m March 24, 1813, Patty Bowen (Court House Record Snow Hill, Md.). Atr. of Jeptha Bowen and Katie Truitt. Their ch were Elton Castlerugh, Margaret, Wm., Martha, Eliza. Elton m 1835 Mary Wells. Atr. Peter Wells of Balto., Md., later moved to Rock Island Ill.—F. W. C.

10814. CROSBY.—Wanted par of Katherine Crosby b abt 1789 in Conn. or N. Y., d 1874 in Blue Earth Co., Minn. Had two bros —— and Chas., sis Betsy m —— Phillips; Nancy m —— Herrick; Polly m —— Skinner; Katherine Crosby m Calvin Eastman b Conn. June 7, 1779, d Minn. 1866, set first in N. Y. Children were Luther, Tilton b 1814 m in N. Y. Ann Palmer in 1837; George; Henry; Albert; Harris; Andrew; Fanny; Emily; Eliza. Did father of Katherine have Rev rec?—C. A.

10815.—WALKER - COLEMAN.—Thomas Randolph Walker b in Va., June 11, 1799, d in Texas, Oct. 8, 1870, m Elizabeth Coleman b Sept. 20, 1800, in Nashville, Tenn., and later moved to Bastrop Co., Tex. Thomas Randolph Walker had a bro Wm. and sis Sally who m Bill Irwin. Elizabeth Coleman had bro Robert M. who was on Gen'l Sam Houston's Staff in Texas Mexican War. Children of Thomas Randolph and Elizabeth Walker were Lysander, James Coleman, Sarah, Francis and John G., all b in Tenn. and all moved to Texas. Wanted Walker and Coleman gen.

(a) EGGLESTON - MOSELEY.—Stephen Van Rensselaer Eggleston b in Troy, N. Y., m Julia Ann Moseley in N. C. He was a ship carpenter and lived near a canal in N. C. Later moved to Texas and was one of the six men who set the town of Bastrop, Texas. Their ch were Maria, Mina, Mary, Zilphie, Zina, John, Permelia, Sarah, all b in N. C. and all moved to Bastrop, Texas. Stephen was killed by Indians in Bastrop Co., Texas; Permelia Eggleston m James Coleman Walker, s of Thos Randolph and Elizabeth Coleman Walker. Wanted Eggleston and Moseley gen.—H. H. H.

10816. STARR.—Would like to corres with desc of Anna Starr of New London, Conn., who m Stephen Prentice of New London in 1750. Their dau Anna m Joseph (?) Champlin and had s Joseph, and one dau Nancy. Anna Prentice Champlin m second Elnathan Hatch of East Haddam and had two dau b in New London. Elnathan was lost at sea and Anna and her dau went to Ohio.—E. L.

10817. GRAFF.—Wanted maiden name of Elizabeth —— w of Hans Graff, Jr. She was the mother of Jacob b 1737, d 1819, bur at Sharpsburg, Md. Had Elizabeth's father Rev rec?—E. E. S.

10818. DEAN.—Wanted dates of b, d and m of Joseph Dean of Va., also maiden name and dates of his w.—G. D. R.

10819. CARTER.—Wanted Rev rec and par of Joshua Carter who m Ann Aliston of Odessa, Del., abt 1796; tradition says he came from Va.

(a) JACKSON.—Wanted Rev rec and maiden name of w of Daniel Jackson of Portsmouth, N. H., also his gen. His dau m Jean Baptiste Dauphin in 1782.—H. C. M.

10820. JONES.—Wanted all inf of gen and war rec of Abram Jones and his s Thomas Jones.—S. M. S.

10821. MARSHALL-KIRCHEVAL.—Wanted par and gen of Wm. Marshall who d Aug. 31, 1857, at Covington, Ky., m Elizabeth Kirchevel 1805 at Versailles, Ky. Wanted also names of his bros and sis.—W. S. B.

10822. MONTAGUE.—Wanted ances, Rev rec and dates of b, d and m of Clement Montague who d in St. George's Parish, Spottsylvania Co., Va., Oct. 28, 1791. Wanted also maiden name, gen and dates of his w Hannah. Their ch were Clement, Thomas, Elizabeth m Jonathan Carpenter; Isabel m James Ballard; Sarah m Charles Whiting; Susannah m Joseph Duerson.

(a) ENDICOTT.—Wanted ances of Sarah Endicott b Dec. 25, 1791, who m Clement Whiting nr Cyntiana, Ky., abt 1814.

(b) HALL.—Wanted ances of Daniel Hall b abt 1788 and of his w Susannah Ames b abt 1793. Their ch were Joseph, Eliza m Chas. Fuller; Lucy m Henry Bundy; Susan Rebecca b at Brant, Erie Co., N. Y., Apr. 4, 1827, m

Elihu Spear White in Erie Co., N. Y., Jan., 1814; Delilah m Harvey Campbell; Permelia m Jonathan Canfield. Daniel Hall ser in war of 1812.—M. O. W.

10823. Lucas.—Wanted d and place of b of Rebecca sis of Robt. Lucas, Gov. of Ohio and territorial Gov. of Iowa. Also d and place of her m to John Kendall; also d of their s Jesse Kendall who m Caty Ann Rickey.—D. H. W.

10824. Horton.—In Officers and Men of N. J. in the Rev War, p. 395, a Captain Nathaniel Horton is mentioned who enl fr Morris Co., N. J. Is he the same Nathaniel Horton (s of Caleb and Phebe Terry) who was b in Southold, L. I., Oct. 13, 1719, m Mehetable Wells in 1740 and moved to Chester, Morris Co., N. J., in 1748?

(a) Robinson.—Wanted par of Rebecca Robinson b June 21, 1742, d Dec. 14, 1819, m Deacon Nathaniel Horton in 1761, prob in Chester, N. J. Did her father have Rev rec?—A. T. S.

10825. Van Buskirk.—Wanted Rev rec and par of Peter Van Buskirk, Allegany Co., Md. Wife Ruth Rhodes immigrated to Ohio, 1799 d 1836.

(a) Rowland.—Wanted par and maiden name of w Mary —— of John Rowland, Del., immigrated to Ohio, 1811.

(b) Norris.—Wanted to corres with someone who has gen data of Ellen Norris who m Jeremiah Thomas nr Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and immigrated to Ohio, 1810.

(c) Dyer.—Wanted par of Rebecca Dyer who lived nr Harper's Ferry, W. Va., b 1792, immigrated to Ohio, Pickaway Co., and m Samuel Rowland in 1819.—J. R.

10826. Pike.—Wanted evidence that John Pike who d at Cornish, Me., 1808, and whose w was Mary Bennett, wid of Noah Davis, was lineally desc from Major Robt. Pike, mentioned by the poet Whittier. This desc is claimed by the Pikes of Cornish, Me., and Exeter, N. H.—K. T. H.

10827. Simpson.—Wanted names of ch of Wm. Simpson, 1710–1794, bur in Newtown Cemetery, Bucks Co., Pa. Did he have a grandson named Wm. Simpson?—E. C. M.

10828. Stanley.—Wanted par of John Stanley who was Lord Surveyor of Md. and presumably the founder of the Stanley family in America, also names of his w and ch.—A. M. M.

10829. Longfellow.—William Longfellow m Ann Sewell; was he a desc of John and Priscilla Alden and what relation did he bear to the poet Longfellow?—H. N. R.

10830. Pickett.—Wanted names of the ch of Adam Pickett who m Hannah Wetherell May 16, 1680.—M. R. T. B.

10831. Rogers.—Wanted ances and dates of Joanna Rogers who m 1761 Joshua Brown, Stonington, Conn.

(a) Morey.—Wanted par and dates of Susannah Morey who m 1799 Adam s of Joshua Brown and lived in Stephentown, N. Y.

(b) Chapman.—Wanted ances of Roxanna Chapman, b 1790, m 1808, Edmond Chereboy and lived in Stephentown, N. Y. Think both were from Conn.

(c) Jacobi-Shuck.—Wanted ances and dates of both Wilhelm Jacobi and his w Anna Eva Shuck of Columbia Co., N. Y. Their ch were Anna, Magdalena, Lizabeth, and Eva b 1756, who m Philip Wolfram.—J. B. B.

10832. Randolph.—Wanted ances of Ann Randolph b Feb. 14, 1784, on the North River and d at Clayton, N. Y., in 1858, m Wm. Johnston of Clayton, N. Y.—E. D.

10833. Sherwood.—Wanted ances, d and place of m and d and maiden name of w of Daniel Sherwood who lived in Orange Co., N. Y., and whose s Joseph was b 1801. Did Daniel have more than one w?

(a) Russell.—Wanted ances and all data of Tristam Russell who d 1840, lived in Nantucket, Dutchess Co., and Orange Co., N. Y., m 1783 Huldah Rogers b 1760. Where did she d?—T. W. S.

10834. Fautleroy.—Wanted proof of Rev ser of Col. Wm. Fauntleroy b Richmond Co., Va., 1713, d 1793. His ch were Elizabeth, Apphia, Wm., Dr. Moore, John, Griffin, Murdock, Jane, Mollie, Sallie, Joseph, Henry and Robert. Wanted dates of their b, d and m. Wanted also proof of Rev rec of Joseph s of Col. Wm. and Peggy Murdock Fauntleroy of Richmond Co., Va., b May 30, 1754, m his cousin Elizabeth Foushee Fauntleroy of Northumberland Co., or Spottsylvania Co., Va., d Dec. 1, 1815, at Greeneville, Clarke Co., Va. His ch were Wm. Moore, Maria, Bushrod, Joseph Murdock, Emily Carter, Thomas Turner, Daingerfield, Lawrence Butler, Robert Henry and Dr. John Foushee. Wanted also proof of Rev rec of Capt. Bushrod Fauntleroy son of Griffin and Ann Bushrod Fauntleroy, also dates of b, m and d. He was b in Cherry Point, Northumberland Co., and his estate was called "Betty's Neck" and later known as "Quentin Oak." He m Elizabeth dau of Dr. John Foushee, of Richmond County. His dau Elizabeth Foushee Fauntleroy m her cousin Joseph Fauntleroy, Mar's Hill, Richmond Co., Va. Bushrod Fauntleroy moved to Spottsylvania Co., and was commissioned Capt. of Foot 1755. Wanted inf also of the Foushee family of Va.—M. E. F.

10835. Goodrich-Hubbard.—Alpheus Goodrich of Rocky Hill, Conn., b Mar. 4, 1727 (David (3) David (2) William (1)) m Dec.

20, 1753, Hepezibah Hubbard, Rock Hill, Conn. Their s David b Dec. 12, 1754, m Adah Holden, Sept. 25, 1783. Wanted Rev rec of Alpheus and David Goodrich and par of Hepezibah Hubbard and Adah Holden.—M. G.

10836. MORTON.—Wanted any inf concerning ances and immigration of Jeremiah Morton to Ky. He came from either Orange or Culpeper Co., Va., and founded the village of Mortonsville in Woodford Co. and was living there in 1793 and had grown ch at that time. He d 1827.—L. W. H. G.

10837. REED.—Wanted par of Nathan Reed b June 3, 1813, in Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa., and set in Winchester, Ind.

(a) WAY.—Wanted date of m of Paul W. Way and his w Ashsah Moorman. Their dau Anna b in Randolph Co., N. C., abt 1808. Wanted exact date of her b. Wanted all data concerning these families.

(b) JARRETT.—Wanted par of Wright Jarrett who d in White Co., Ind., his w was Edith Rockhill. Wanted all dates for both.—F. J. W.

10838. GRAVES.—Wanted par of Pacy Graves b nr Chadds Ford, Pa., 1772, d 1840, m John Cheney of Chester Co., Pa., 1794.

(a) VAN ETTEN.—Wanted par of Blandina or Dinah Van Etten b Minisink, N. Y., 1763, m Capt. Abraham Westfall at Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y., 1781.—N. V.

10839. GANGER.—Wanted given name of —— Ganger, iron founder of Coatesville, Pa., who cast cannon for the Rev army. Wanted also dates of his b and d and maiden name of his w with her dates. Their dau m —— James of Chester Co. and their dau Amelia James b 1799 m George Barton McCormick of Middletown, Pa.—D. V. McC. P.

10840. GILLESPIE.—Wanted Rev rec of James Gillespie, native of Ireland, m Mary McLaughlin from Scotland, ser from N. C. and later set nr Murfreesboro, Tenn.—M. J. M.

10841. JENKINS.—Fireash and Margaret Elizabeth Jenkins immigrated to Ga. at an early date. Their ch were Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca, James, Wm. and Harriett. What was the origin of this family?—C. I. G.

10842. ASHLEY.—Robert Ashley m 1641 Mrs. Mary Horton wid of Thos. Wanted her maiden name and par.

(a) PICKETT.—Ruth Brewster b Oct. 3, 1631, m 1st John Pickett Mar. 14, 1651. Among their ch was Adam who m May 16, 1680, Hannah Wetherell. Wanted ances of Hannah and names and dates of their ch.

(b) TICE.—Richard Tice b Gloucester Co., N. J., Oct. 28, 1762, m Letitia. After Rev lived for a while in Phila. and L. I. and in 1843 removed to Independence, Texas, where he d 1850. Their dau Eliza Cheeseman Tice b Phila., Apr. 7, 1792, m in Phila., Dec. 31, 1816, James Hall, b Lewes, Del., July 4, 1783, where he lived until 1797, when he moved to Phila. and became an architect. Their ch were Richard Tice Hall b 1817; Elizabeth b 1821; Mary b 1824 m —— Brady; Sarah Louise b 1832; Adam John b 1827, all from Phila. Wanted ances of Richard Tice, maiden name and ances of his w Letitia and ances of James Hall.—H. L. S.

10843. WILSON-OWINGS.—In 1779 Sarah Ryon a wid m Chas. Walker in Md. Her maiden name was Wilson and her mother was a Miss Owings. Wanted Wilson and Owings gen.—R. A. M.

10844. LEONARD.—Would like all data of the Leonard family of N. J. Henry Axtell of Plymouth Co., Mass. m Jemima Leonard of Taunton, Mass. in 1737. They moved with the Leonards to N. J. Wanted Jemima's par and did her f have Rev rec?

(a) PRATT.—Daniel Axtell m Thankful Pratt 1702 a dau of Elder Pratt. Wanted her gen.—H. P. C.

10845. KEY.—Wanted names of w and ch of John Ross Key was he a s of Martin Key of Albemarle Co., Va.? Did Martin Key m Ann Dabney?—D. S. C.

10846. POST.—Wanted gen of Harlow Post b 1798 in Georgia, Vt., m Calista dau of Frederick and Alice Haswell Cushman in 1820. What relationship does Harlow bear to Jesse Post, Capt. Vt., Mil at Battle of Plattsburg and Dr. Martin M. Post b Vt. immigrated 1829 to Logansport, Ind.?

(a) HOOVER.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of family of Michael Hoover b 1803 Dauphin Co., Pa., m Mary Eby, dau of Christian Hershey. Is Michael a desc of Christian or John Huber who arrived in Phila., Sept. 21, 1832 from Switzerland?

(b) HERSHEY.—Wanted par and name of w of Rev. Christian Hershey of Lancaster Co. Pa. who removed to Iowa, 1847. Wanted any data of the Hershey family.

(c) STOCKWELL.—Wanted gen of Sarah Stockwell who m Chas. Warner Oct. 5, 1789.

(d) ELLIOTT-AYRES.—Wanted gen and dates of both Andrew Elliott and his w Jennie Ayres. Their ch were Daniel, Lucretia, Elisha, Jacob, George, Mollie, Peter, Luke, Hannah, Betsy and Elias b 1795 d 1841 m 1813 Charity dau of Chas. and Sarah Stockwell Warner.—L. P. E.

10847. OWENS.—Wanted par, name and dates of——Owens a wid, who m James Magruder, Montgomery Co., Md. Wanted also date of his b, he d in 1815. Their ch were Charlotte, Elizabeth and Sally.—W. D. B.

10848. BIBB-FARRAR.—Wanted proof of Rev rec of John Bibb and Wm. Farrar prob from Tenn. Wanted also their gen.—A.

10849. Webster.—Wanted name of w of Isaac Webster of Harford Co., Md. mother of Aliceanna Bond.

(a) Hall.—Wanted par of Lydia Hall who m Edward Skidmore and of Elizabeth Hall who m Wm. Carlin.

(b) Johnson-Adams.—Wanted par of Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams w of President John Quincy Adams also names of their ch.—A. H. E.

10850. Parham-Ingram.—Presley Ingram and Charles Ingram came from Va., to Handcock Co., Ga., abt 1780 later removed to Baldwin Co., Ga. and Charles moved to La. Their f was Benjamin Ingram who m Betty Nelson Dec. 27, 1756. Presley Ingram m Elizabeth dau of Stith Parham from Va. Any inf of this Ingram and Parham ances desired. —M. H.

10851. Tyler.—Wanted par of Samuel Tyler b July 16, 1782 m Betsy Purdy lived in Chenango Co., N. Y. at time of death Mar. 20, 1855. Their ch were Lucinda, Morris, John, James, Orville, Samuel, George, Rachel, Almira, Almon, Alma, Col. Wm. and Alson.

(a) Babcock.—Wanted gen and name of w of Rodger Babcock lived in Chenango Co., N. Y. abt 1800. His ch were Almeron, Chester, and Alva. Wanted also name of w of Chester Babcock.—L. L. T.

10852. O'Neal.—Joseph Turpin O'Neal was the s of John O'Neal who went with the soldiers to Lewistown, Del. at a time when the British soldiers were expected to land. For this ser his w Elizabeth Windsor O'Neal received a small pension. Wanted Windsor and O'Neal gen.—C. S. H.

10853. Duvall.—Wanted par and given name of——Duvall who m Rebecca Beckett both of Prince George Co., Md.—J. H.

10854. Beall.—Wanted inf of the desc of Samuel Beall a Rev sol. Was he the f of Samuel Beall who had twin sons Enoch and Elisha of Rockville, Montgomery Co., Md.

10855. Coiner-Kyner.—Wanted Rev rec of Conrad Kyner of Pa.; also date of b, d and m of his w Elizabeth Stombough. Wanted also dates of b, m and d of John Kyner and Susan Myers his w. Wanted also dates of b, m and d of John Kyner and Elizabeth Brubaker.—E. P. H.

10856. Clark.—Wanted par, names of bros and sis of George Clark of Pa. who fought as a sol and later as second lieutenant, fifth company, fourth battalion, Lancaster Co. Mil., James Burd, Col. (Pa. Archives, fifth series vol. seven, page four thirty-five). Was he a Mayflower desc?—H. S. A.

10857. Morris-Wharton-Hasey.—Wanted par, date and pl of b of John Morris of Huntingdon Co., Pa., ser in Capt. John Reed's Co. 8th Bat. 1779. Was his w Elizabeth Wharton? Their s John m Martha Burns Hasey in 1830. When was she b?—A. B. F.

10858. McCain-Johnson.—Wanted dates of b and m of Wm. McCain d 1807 and of his w Charlotte Johnson of Warwick, N. Y.—S. M. K.

10859. Prince.—Wanted par of Mary Prince who m Joseph Gould b Nov. 6, 1695 prob in Hull, Mass., s of Robert and Judith Percy Gould.—F. E. T.

10860. Lanich.—Wanted all inf and given names of the Lanich family who lived in Va. and left there abt eighty years ago. Names of the ch were Joseph, Thomas, Christopher, Andrew Jackson, and Delilah.—V. I. L.

10861. Marshall.—Wanted names and dates of the ch of Samuel Marshall and his w Mary Branch. Samuel Marshall was the s of Alexander d 1774 and his w Sarah (?) d 1783. They came from Chesterfield Co., Va.

(a) Childress.—Am tracing the Childress family and would be glad to corres with any of that name.—J. F. T.

10862. Squier.—Wanted par, place of res, name of w of Jonathan Squire. Jonathan Squier bought land from Andrew and Lewis Johnston in Livingston, Essex Co., N. J. in 1744 his will was proved Dec. 14, 1789, witnesses Ellis Cook, Rees Davids, Samuel Squier His second wife's name was Lydia b abt 1702 d Jan. 3, 1777, ch John by first w d bef 1806; Nathaniel b 1727 d 1789, m Apr. 24, 1751 Mary Beach b 1732 d 1815; Zopher b July, 1731 d Mar. 2, 1800, m Annabel (mentioned in his will); Elijah b Nov. 21, 1738 d Sept., 1808, m Elizabeth——b May 26, 1734 d Oct. 27, 1805; Jonathan d Jan. 1800 m Hannah (mentioned in his will); Rachel m——Williams; Mary bapt. May 20, 1750 m——Reynolds. Wanted also names of ch of Nathaniel.—B. S. N.

10863. Reed.—William Reed of Pa. Rev sol had s Allen who as late as the 40's lived in Versailles, Darke County, Ohio. Want to establish the ser of this particular William Reed as there were other soldiers of the same name from the State of Pa.—R. C. Y. S.

10864. Miller.—Wanted all inf possible of James Miller and his w Mary. Their dau Sarah m Joseph Miller Black and lived in Lincoln or Rutherford Co., N. C.—A. E. G.

10865. Bennett.—Ephraim Bennett b 1762 m Hannah Bently had s Samuel in the War of 1812. Did either have a sister Ruby who m first——Eggleston and second James Austin? Wanted par of this Ruby Bennett b 1775 in New Bedford, Mass.—C. A. M.

10866. Moorhead.—Samuel Moorhead was Capt. 1779 in Westmoreland Co. Pa. Mil, Christopher Hayes, Colonel. Joseph and Thomas Moorhead were soldiers in Capt. John Van Mater's Co. 3rd class 4th battalion West-

moreland Co. Mil. Alexander Moorhead was sol second class in Capt. John Van Mater's Co. 4th Battalion Westmoreland Co. Mil. Would like to know if any of these had s Wm. Moorhead who m Elizabeth Barnett.—L. L. F.

10867. Holmes.—John Holmes lived in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y. prior to 1772. He learned the Miller's trade left Rye, Sept., 1772 and removed to what is now the town of Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y. and built and operated the first grist mill there. Soon after he brought his w Ruth and four small ch to his new home. Wanted par of Ruth. John Holmes d 1814 aged 78. Ruth d 1822 aged 91 and was interred at Charlton, N. Y. Their ch were Abigail m James Low; Ruth b Stonington, Conn., Jan. 2, 1767 m John Alexander; Pruella m Elias Smith; Lydia m Lewis Northrup; John; Caleb. Did either the father of John or Ruth Holmes have Rev rec?

(a) Northrup.—In the Northrup Genealogy the following persons are listed of Saratoga County, N. Y.; Eli d Charlton, N. Y. 1802; Abigail (prob. his w) d 1810; Thaddeus, Anna and Abraham Northrup, Charlton, N. Y. Lewis Northrup m Lydia Holmes who d 1834. Their sons were Lewis and Major D. Where did the Northrups live before coming to Saratoga Co., N. Y.? Would like to corres with any Northrup desc.—A. B. J.

10868. Jones-Foster.—Two bros, Benjamin and George Jones m sisters, Elizabeth and Phoebe Foster. Par of both families desired. These bros removed to Wilkesboro, N. C. soon after the Rev from Orange Co. Va.—L. C. R.

10869. Threlkeld.—Wanted ances with dates of Daniel Threlkeld and w Delilah Nichols (?) of Culpeper, Va., who removed to Ky. soon after the Rev. Daniel had bros and sis Hansford, Nellie, Ruth, Polly.

(a) Floyd-Crosby.—Wanted ances with dates of Henry Helm Floyd and his w Frances Crosby whose mother was a Fleming. Henry Helm Floyd was b Sept. 21, 1761 Prince William Co. Va., enl in Rev army Faulquier Co. Va. 1781. His mother was Miss Helm and his bro Nathaniel Helm Floyd.—B. P. F.

10870. Strong.—Wanted gen of John Strong of L. I., N. Y.

(a) Russell.—Wanted gen of Phoebe Russell of Nantucket, Mass., who m E. Squires and removed to L. I.—W. E. B.

RESPECT THE FLAG

When you see the Stars and Stripes displayed, son, stand up and take off your hat. Somebody may titter. It is in the blood of some to deride all expression of noble sentiment. You may blaspheme in the street and stagger drunken in public places, and the bystanders will not pay much attention to you, but if you should get down on your knees and pray to Almighty God, or if you should stand bareheaded while a company of old soldiers marches by with flags to the breeze, most people will think you are showing off.

But don't you mind! When Old Glory comes along, salute, and let them think what they please! When the band plays The Star Spangled Banner in a restaurant or hotel dining room, get up, even if you rise alone; stand there, and don't be ashamed of it, either.

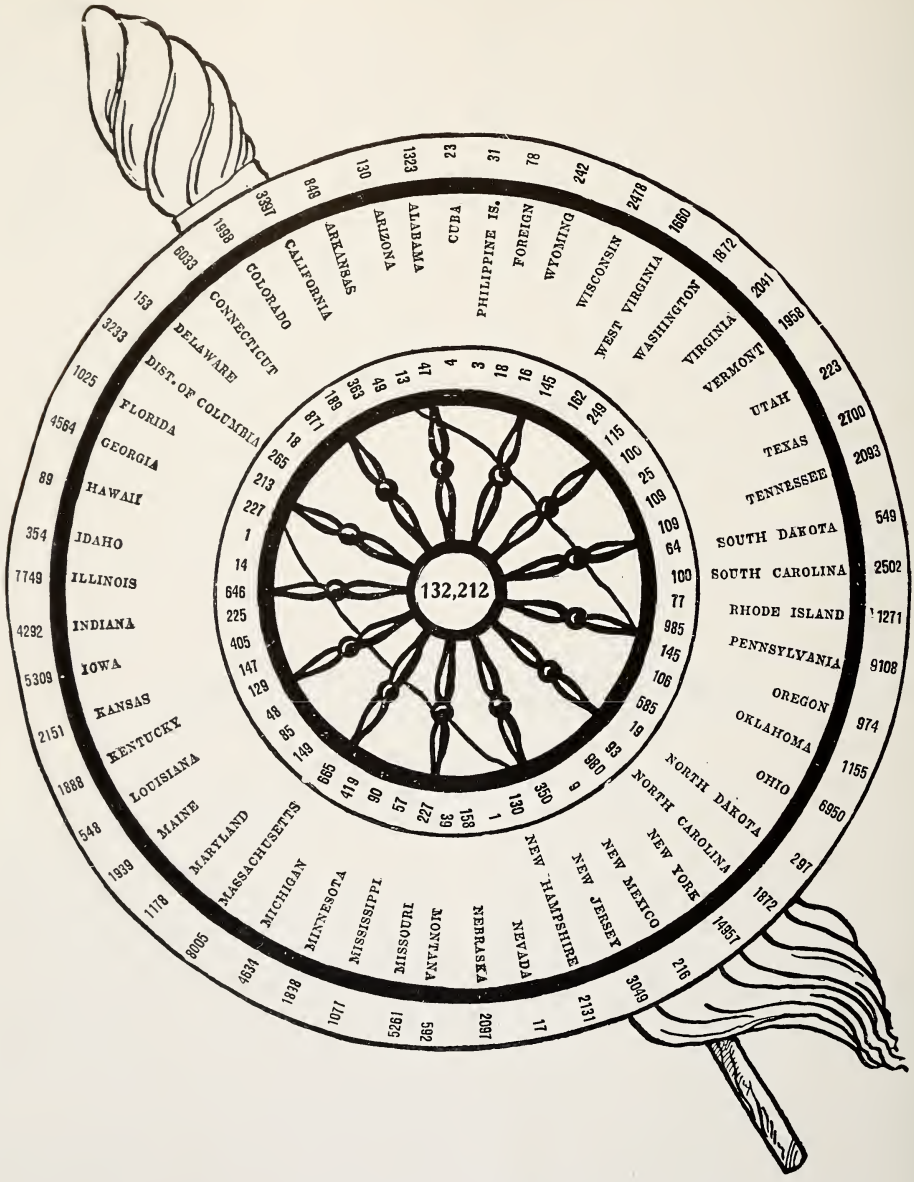
Don't be ashamed when your throat chokes and the tears come when you see the flag flying from the masts of our ships on the great seas or floating from every flagstaff of the Republic. You will never have a worthier emotion. For of all the signs and symbols since the world began there is none so full of meaning as the flag of this country.

Other flags mean a glorious past; this flag means a glorious future. It is not so much the flag of our fathers as it is the flag of our children, and of countless children yet unborn. It is the flag of to-morrow, the signal of the "Good time coming." It is not the flag of your king; it is the flag of yourself and your neighbors.

Your flag stands for humanity, for an equal opportunity to all the sons of men. Of course, we have not yet arrived at that goal; injustice still dwells among us; senseless and cruel customs of the past still cling to us, but the flag leads the way of righting the wrongs of men.

Our flag is the world's symbol of liberty. That piece of red, white, and blue bunting means five thousand years of struggle upwards. It is the full-grown flower of generations fighting for liberty. It is the century plant of human hope in bloom.—Col. Alvin M. Owsley, National Commander of the American Legion.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Photo by Handy, Washington.

Portrait by John Singleton Copley.

MRS. ANN ROZIER CARROLL.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVII, No. 3 MARCH, 1923 WHOLE No. 367

SIR DUDLEY DIGGES, HIS ENGLISH ANCESTRY AND THE DIGGES LINE IN AMERICA

By Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

LOVERS of American history and those with an inclination for genealogical research find much to absorb their interest in the picturesque careers of the founders of the Province of Maryland. Traditions and records have preserved the story of their early struggles, privations and achievements. In many instances celebrated artists have immortalized their faces, and in their canvases have baffled the destructive hand of time.

To Mrs. Richard Hill of Washington and her brother, the late Doctor James Dudley Morgan, a prominent physician of the National Capital, rest the distinction of having inherited portraits of their ancestors painted by such artists as Sir Joshua Reynolds, John Singleton Copley, and Benjamin West—a legacy the value of which increases with the years.

Mrs. Hill's ancestors whose portraits were painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds were George and Thomas Attwood Digges; while Mrs. Ann Rozier Carroll, another ancestor, and her daughters, Mary, wife of Ignatius Digges, and Eleanor, wife of Commissioner Daniel Carroll, were painted by John Singleton Copley. Ann Attwood Digges, Mrs. Hill's great, great-grandmother, had her portrait painted by Benjamin West. A brief sketch of these artists would not be amiss.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was an English painter, born in 1723, and his life was an unbroken success. Not to be painted by Reynolds was considered in his day almost a breach of duty, and his canvases mirror the men and women who contributed, in whatever department, to the eminence of the period; all are there, snatched as it were, from the midst of life, the expression and action of the moment caught and held in suspension by the genius of the artist. Reynolds' original price for a head was five guineas, gradually increasing to fifty guineas in his later years. He received six sitters a day, and calculated upon finishing a portrait in four hours.

John Singleton Copley was the first great American portrait painter, and was born in Boston, Mass., in 1737. In 1769 he married Susannah Farnum, daughter of Richard Clarke, a wealthy and dis-

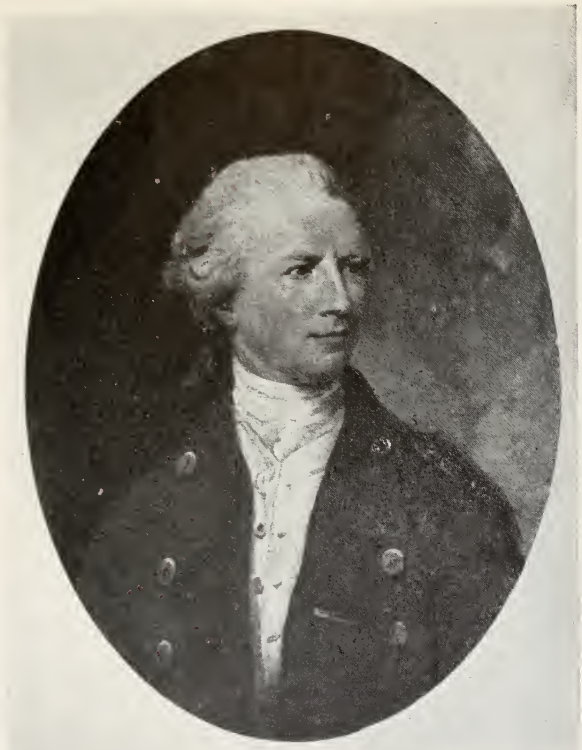


Photo by Handy, Washington.

GEORGE DIGGES. PORTRAIT BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

tinguished Boston merchant, agent for the East India Company, whose name was later to become famous as the consignee of the cargoes of tea which were thrown into Boston harbor by way of protest against the tax imposed by England upon that commodity. At the time of his marriage, Copley had as many commissions for portraits as he could execute, and, although his prices were not high, ranging from five to fourteen guineas, he was in receipt of a comfortable income. His earlier work includes a long series of portraits of our colonial dignitaries, divines, judges and merchants, and their ladies, and is most interesting and characteristic, having an individual importance, for they are the only pre-Revolutionary relics on which we can depend to put before our eyes the very age and body of the time. Copley's portraits show the sitters themselves that he tried to put in the canvases in the cold, clear light of America, unmodified by any golden mist of Venice or facile brushwork of the Netherlands.

Benjamin West was a Pennsylvania Quaker born in 1738, whose career will never lose its interest to aspiring Americans. The eighteenth century believed that he was not much below Michael Angelo. West triumphed over almost inconceivable obstacles which then lay in the way of an artistic career in America, and at the early age of eighteen was

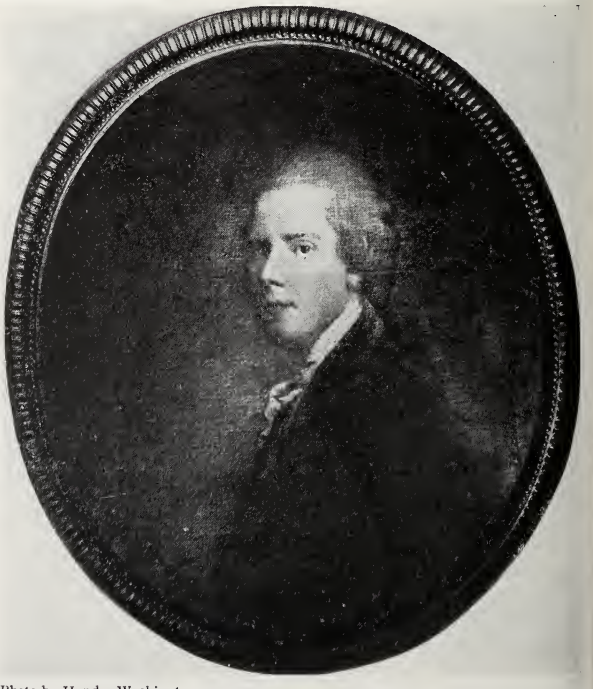


Photo by Handy, Washington.

THOMAS ATTWOOD DIGGES. PORTRAIT BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

painting passable portraits in Philadelphia and New York. Friends came to his assistance, and three years' study in Italy gave him his opportunity. Later, he was one of the founders of the Royal Academy in England, and, after the death of Reynolds, in 1792, he was for twenty-eight years its president, an honor not since attained by any American artist. He painted many portraits, among them that of Ann Attwood Digges.

Sir Dudley Digges, grandson of Leonard and son of Thomas Digges, of the County of Kent, England, was her husband's ancestor. He was born in 1583, was educated in University College, Oxford, studied law, was knighted, and was the author of several authoritative works; he was a member of Parliament in the reign of James I and of Charles I, Master of the Rolls, and was sent as Ambassador to Russia. Sir Dudley built Chilham Castle, in Kent, and on his death in 1639 was buried there. Always interested in the colony of Virginia, he was one of the most active members of the London Company.



Photo by Handy, Washington.

MARY CARROLL (MRS. IGNATIUS DIGGES). PORTRAIT BY JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY.

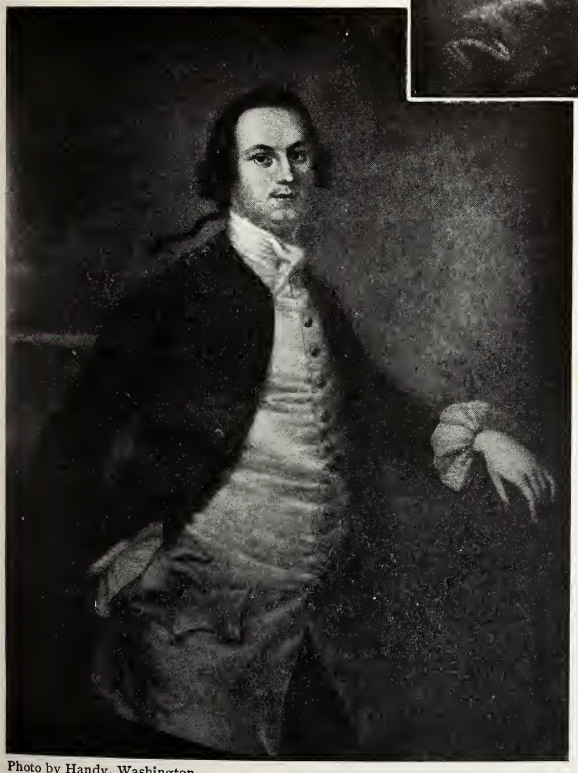


Photo by Handy, Washington.

DANIEL CARROLL, THE COMMISSIONER.

Edward Digges (1620–1675) fourth son of the preceding, immigrated to Virginia about 1650, and lived on his large estate, Bellefield, taking a very active part in colonial affairs. He was

a member of the Council, Auditor General, and in 1656 the Assembly elected him Governor of the Colony. Under the

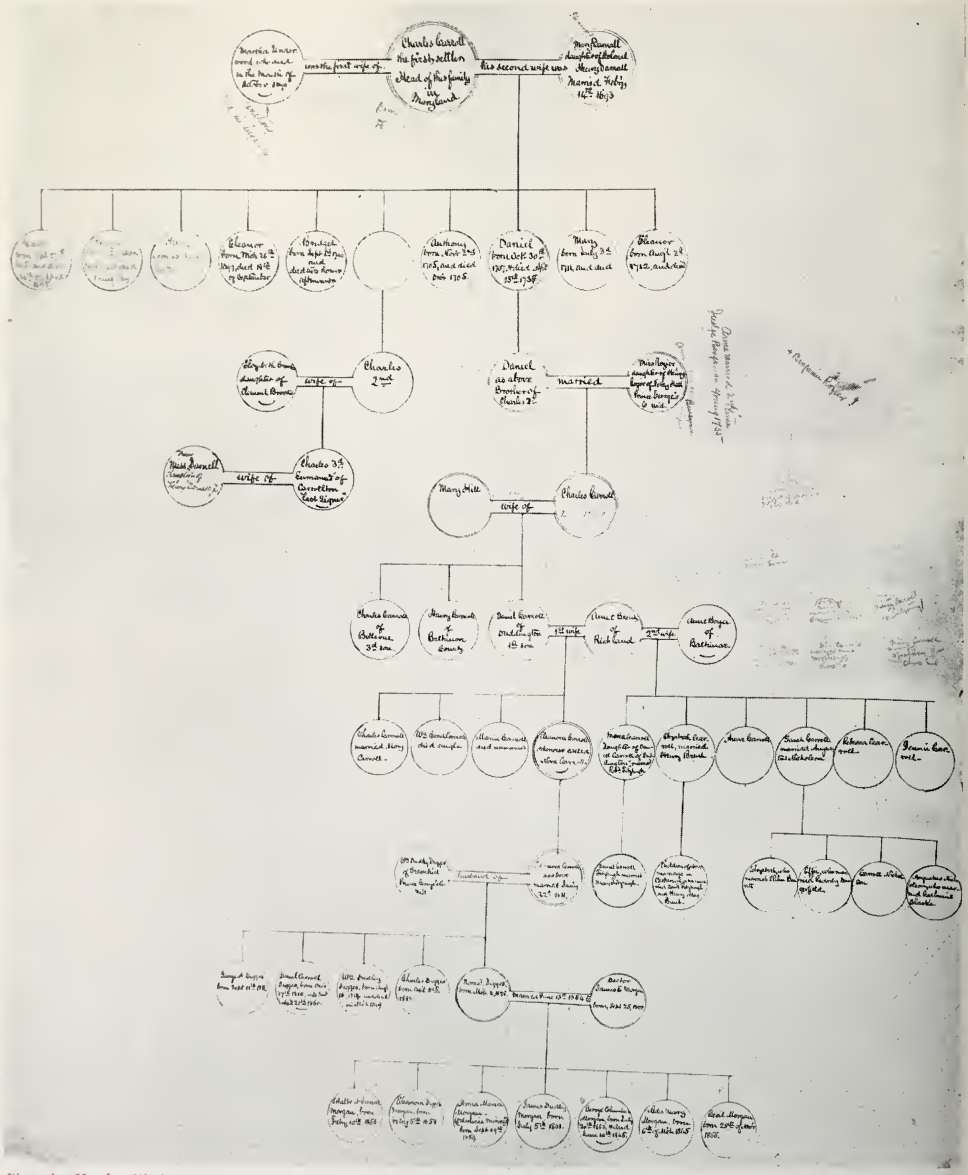


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FAMILY CHART OF CHARLES CARROLL, FIRST SETTLER.

Commonwealth of Cromwell, Governor Digges was very zealous in fostering silk manufacture, and in order to furnish the colonists with proper teachers, he imported two Armenians skilled in this industry. During his gubernatorial incumbency an Act was passed directing the planting of ten mulberry trees for every one hundred acres held in fee, and tending

said trees, offering five thousand pounds of tobacco, out of public levy, to the person who would first make one hundred pounds of wound silk within the colony. The industry was abandoned later, but it is stated that part of the coronation robe of Charles II was made from silk sent from Virginia. Edward Digges was also Provincial Agent to England.

William Digges, son of Edward (died 1698), was a Justice of the Peace, Sheriff of York County, and Captain of Horse (1674). He married the accomplished widow Mrs. Elizabeth Sewall Wharton, stepdaughter of Charles Calvert, 3rd Lord Baltimore, and removed to Maryland about 1679, patenting large tracts of land in that



Photo by Handy, Washington.

ELEANOR CARROLL (MRS. DANIEL CARROLL). PORTRAIT BY JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY.

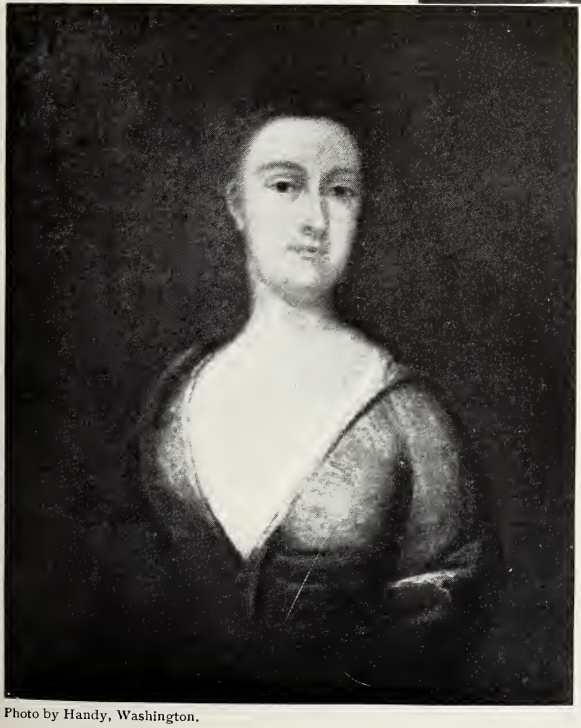


Photo by Handy, Washington.

MRS. ANN ATTWOOD DIGGES. PORTRAIT BY BENJAMIN WEST.

Province. Lord Baltimore on May 5, 1684, at Mattapony Sewall, commissioned Colonel William Digges and four others, "trusty and well-beloved Councillors of the Province," and in the period 1684–88 was one of the Deputy Governors to act in the absence of the Governor. Colonel Digges was Lord of Warburton Manor, now Fort Washington, in Prince George's County, situated opposite Mount Vernon, and the families residing in these colonial mansions were close friends.

The son William Digges married Eleanor, daughter of Major Thomas Brooke, and is the ancestor of the Melwood family. Charles Digges, another son,

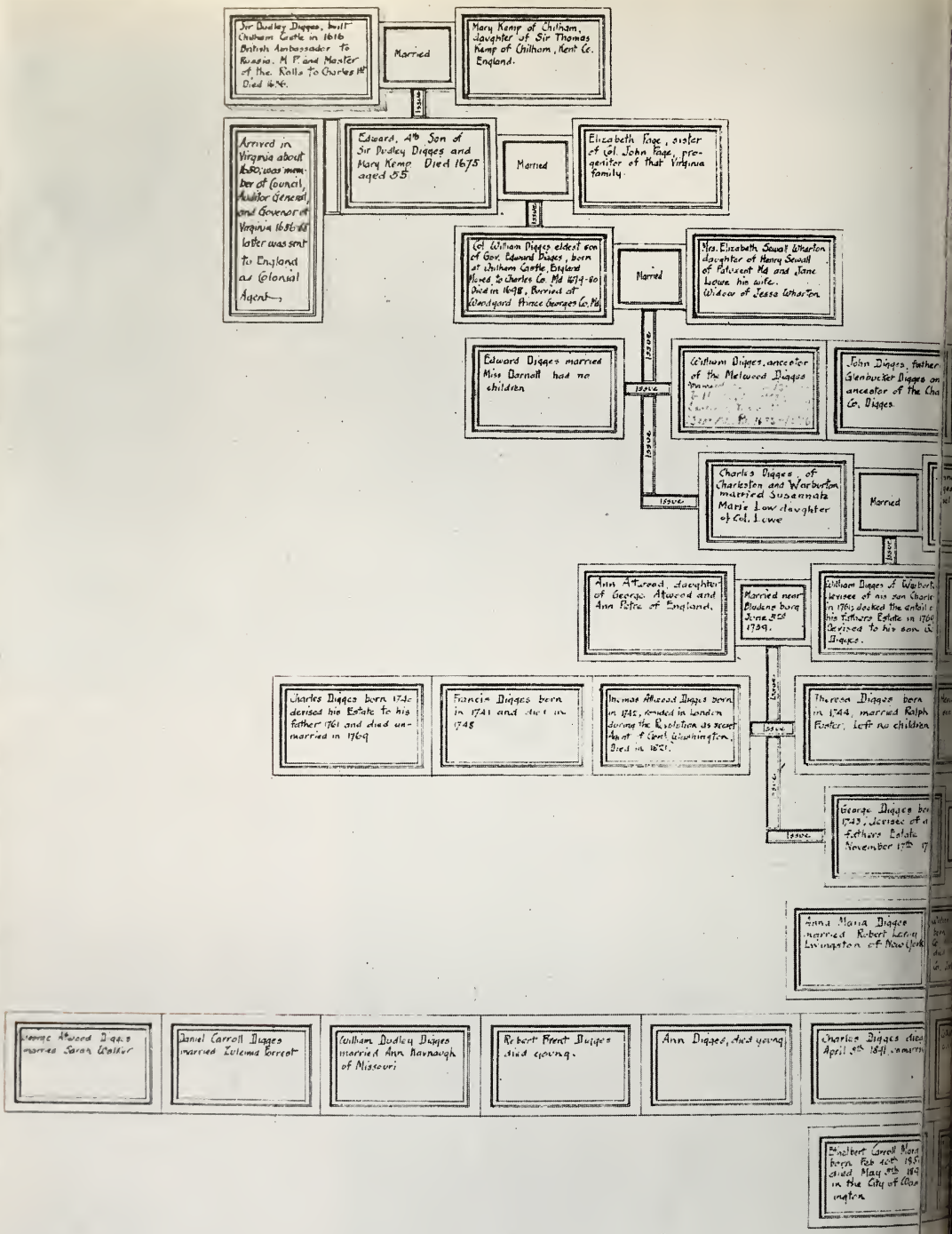
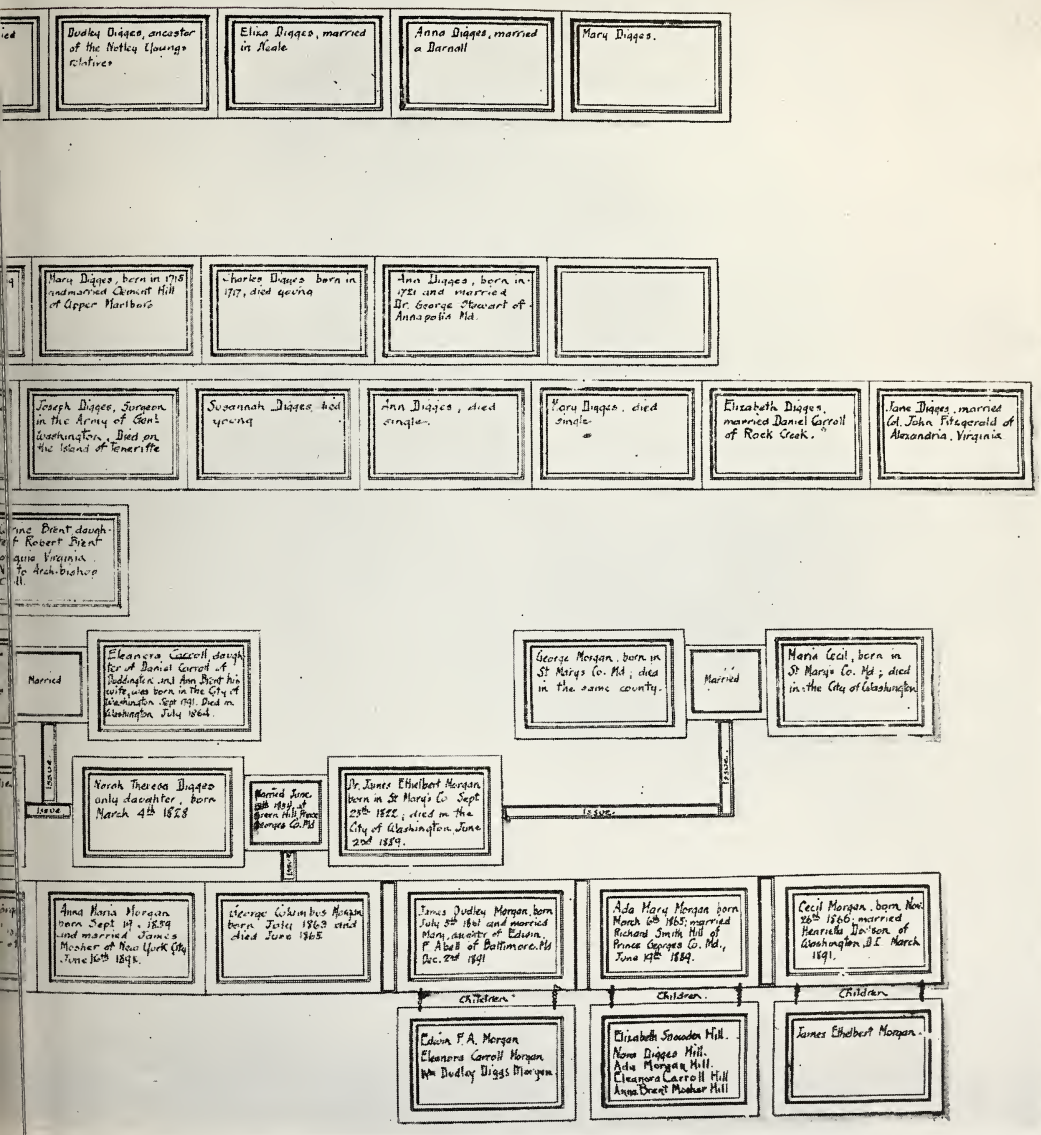


Photo by Handy, Washington.

CHART OF THE DIGGS FAMI


Dudley Diggs, ancestor of the Netley Lounge relatives.
Eliza Diggs, married in Neale
Anna Diggs, married a Darnall
Mary Diggs.
Mary Diggs, born in 1718 and married Clement Hill of Upper Marlboro
Charles Diggs born in 1717, died young
Ann Diggs, born in 1721 and married Dr. George Stewart of Annapolis Md.
Joseph Diggs, Surgeon in the Army of Gen.l Washington. Died on the Island of Teneriffe
Susannah Diggs died young
Ann Diggs, died single.
Mary Diggs, died single
Elizabeth Diggs, married Daniel Carroll of Rock Creek.
Jane Diggs, married Col. John Fitzgerald of Alexandria, Virginia
Married
Eleanora Carroll daughter of Daniel Carrol of Duddington and Ann Brent his wife, was born in the City of Washington Sept 1791. Died in Washington July 1864.
George Morgan, born in St Marys Co. Md; died in the same county.
Married
Maria Cecil, born in St Marys Co. Md; died in the City of Washington
Issue
Norah Theresa Diggs only daughter, born March 4th 1828
Married June 4th 1849 at Green Hill Prince Georges Co. Md
Issue
Dr. James Ethelbert Morgan born in St Marys Co. Sept 29th 1822; died in the City of Washington June 2nd 1859.
Issue
Anna Maria Morgan born Sept 19, 1849 and married James Mosher of New York City June 16th 1898.
George Columbus Morgan born July 1863 died Died June 1865
James Dudley Morgan born July 3rd 1861 and married Mary, society of Edwin F. Abell of Baltimore. Md Dec. 3rd 1891
Ada Mary Morgan born March 6th 1865 married Richard Smith Hill of Prince Georges Co. Md., June 17th 1884.
Cecil Morgan, born Nov 25th 1866, married Henrietta Dodson of Washington D.C March 1891.
Children.
Edwin F A. Morgan
Eleanora Carroll Morgan
Wm Dudley Diggs Morgan
Children.
Elizabeth Snowden Hill.
Nona Diggs Hill.
Ada Morgan Hill.
Eleanora Carroll Hill
Anna Brent Mosher Hill
Children
James Ethelbert Morgan.

married Susannah Maria Lowe, daughter of Colonel Henry Lowe, and continued the Warburton line. One of the children of the latter union was William Digges, of Warburton, who married, June 3, 1739, at Bladensburg, Ann Attwood, a daughter of George Attwood and Ann Petre, of England, and had several children, among whom were George Digges and Thomas Attwood Digges.

At the time that tried men's souls in the beginning of our country's history, George and Thomas Attwood Digges were sent to pursue their studies at Oxford, England. We are told that they were intimate friends of General Washington and he did not lose any time in securing their services. George Digges returned to America and joined the American forces, while Thomas Attwood Digges, enjoying all privileges of wealth and social position abroad, was utilized as American secret agent in England, staying in London and being of great assistance to the American cause.



Photo by Handy, Washington.

SIR DUDLEY DIGGES.

George Digges married Catherine Brent, daughter of Robert Brent, of Aquia, Va., a niece of Archbishop Carroll, and their son William Dudley Digges (1790–1830) married Eleanor, daughter of Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, and Ann Brent (1791–1864). This Daniel Carroll, in 1790, after a visit from President Washington, began the erection of Duddington Manor near Greenleaf's point, south of the site of the Federal Capitol. The plateau of land east of the future capitol was considered at the time as the most desirable region for residences, and it was in those days, as compared with the hills and swamps of the northwestern quarter or lowlands along the river. Daniel Carroll was the principal owner, and he built what was then considered a very fine mansion which he styled Duddington Manor. It was spacious, comfortable and elegant, upon a tree-shaded knoll, and the stories its walls might repeat would include the social chronicles of the capital.

Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer who had served in the Continental Army, was appointed by the Commissioners to lay out the city, following the plans outlined by Washington, believed to be derived from the outlines of Versailles, France. L'Enfant became discouraged on account of obstacles placed

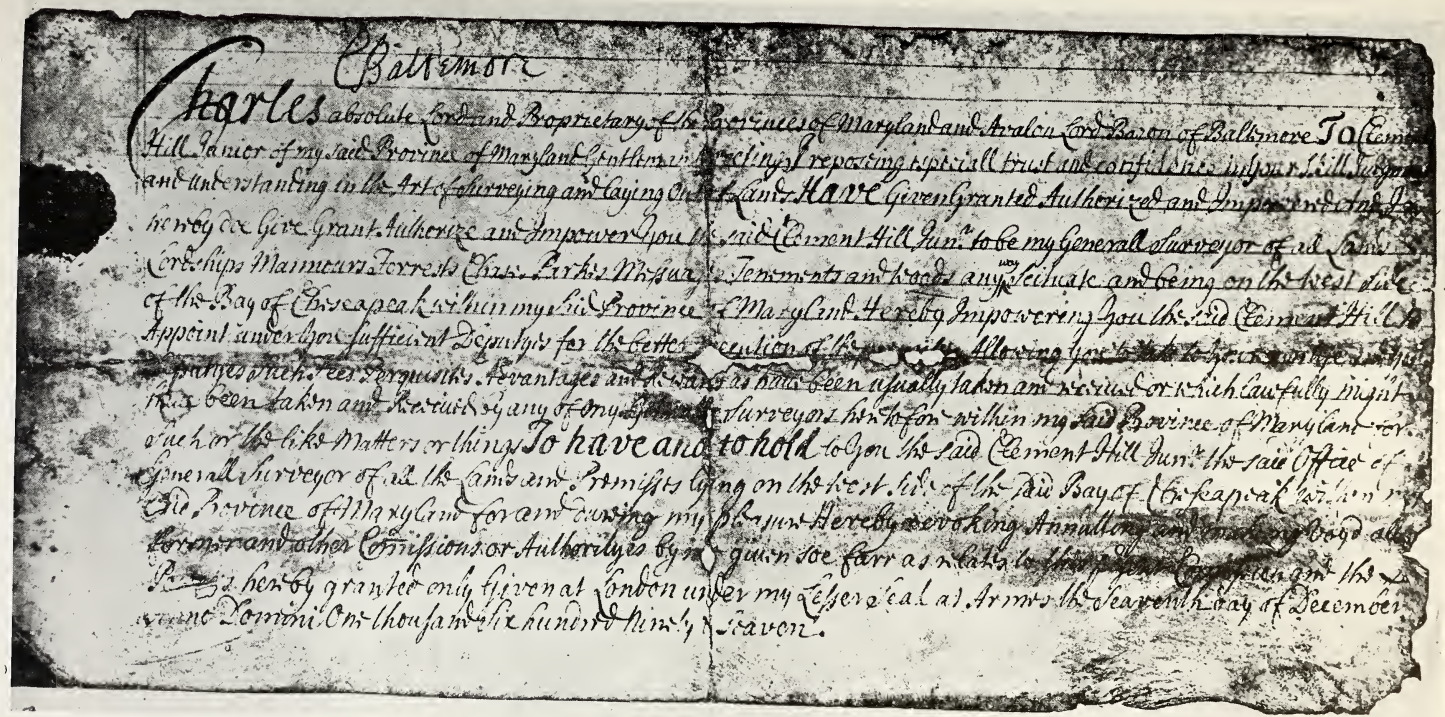


Photo by Handy, Washington.

COMMISSION FROM CHARLES, LORD BALTIMORE, TO CLEMENT HILL, JR., APPOINTING HIM GENERAL SURVEYOR OF MARYLAND AND DATED DECEMBER 7, 1697.

in his way, and was blamed for being irreconcilable to discipline, but his plan was essentially followed by his successor, Andrew Ellicott, a Pennsylvania engineer.

It appears that L'Enfant, in running his lines for New Jersey Avenue, discovered that the Carroll house projected over said avenue, and, by his orders, in 1791, the objectionable walls were pulled down.



Photo by Handy, Washington.

SILVER AND GLASS, INHERITED BY MRS. RICHARD HILL, FROM HER CARROLL AND BRENT ANCESTORS.

Carroll was incensed at the treatment, and it was due to the calm mediation of Washington that peace was restored between the contending parties, Carroll being indemnified for the damage done.

It seems the irony of fate to read that L'Enfant's last years were passed and his death occurred in the house of Eleanor Carroll Digges, daughter of the man he had offended. His remains were buried at Melwood, another holding of the Digges family, and rested there until 1909, when they were removed to Arlington. Talent, patient labor and sterling achievement did not save L'Enfant from dying in penury. He was, in his later life sustained by the bounty of others, and the only articles of his estate found when he died were the two engravings which are now in the possession of Mrs. Hill. L'Enfant's name is, however, indelibly associated with Washington, the City Beautiful.

Daniel Carroll (1730–1796) of Rock Creek, (known as The Commissioner, son of Daniel Carroll of Marlboro, and brother of John Carroll, the Archbishop,) was a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress, Maryland delegate to the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution, and was appointed by President Washington, in 1791, one of the three Commissioners to purchase lands from its owners in the District of Columbia to provide suitable buildings for the President, Congress and the public



Photo by Handy, Washington.

DIGGES SILVER, CHINA AND GLASS BELONGING TO MRS. RICHARD HILL. THE LARGE CHINA CUP AT THE EXTREME RIGHT WAS A LUNCHEON SOUVENIR, GIVEN BY DOLLY MADISON WHEN IN THE WHITE HOUSE.



Photo by Handy, Washington.

CHINA AND GLASS HEIRLOOMS IN THE FAMILY OF MRS. RICHARD HILL.

offices of the government. This work involved great difficulties, at first, because the inhabitants declined to sell their property at reasonable figures. Arrangements were made with the proprietors to cede to the United States the whole land, on condition that after surveying the same and the city laid off, the proprietors should retain every other lot, such parts of the lands taken for public use to be paid for at a certain price per acre and the landholders to have the use of the land until taken by the government.

Commissioner Daniel Carroll married Eleanor, daughter of Daniel Carrol (son of Charles Carroll the 1st, settler), and Ann Rozier, and was a brother of Charles Carroll, the father of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Therefore, it will be noticed, that Eleanor was a first cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and her brother Charles was the father of Daniel Carroll of Duddington who was, consequently, her nephew.

Daniel Carroll, The Commissioner, had a son, Daniel (died 1790), who married Elizabeth (1753–1845) daughter of Ignatius Digges, of Melwood; both are buried at Forest Glen. Her mother was a sister of the Commissioner's wife, so they were first cousins.

Mrs. Ignatius Digges, of Melwood, was Mary Carroll, the daughter of Daniel and Ann Rozier Carroll. An interesting story reminiscent of the War of 1812 hinges about the portrait of the latter. Mrs. Digges (her daughter Mary) happened to be alone at Melwood, her residence on the Marlboro Pike, when she learned of the approach of General Ross and his British troops on their march to capture the city of Washington. She promptly instructed an old servitor to hide her silver and other valuables in an underground excavation, well concealed, in the cellar.

As night was approaching General Ross sent word to her house that he and his staff planned to spend the evening there, and wished supper to be served for them. whereupon Mrs. Digges ordered her silver unpacked and a banquet cooked. General Ross was much astonished and pleased at the preparations in his honor, and sent one of his officers to escort Mrs. Digges to the table. His surprise was great when Mrs. Digges returned word that she had prepared the meal as one befitting his rank, but that no power on earth could make her break bread with an enemy of her country. It is stated that General Ross and his staff were so impressed by her courageous conduct that, when ready to retire for the night, they removed their shoes on passing her door.

The portrait of Mrs. Digges' mother had been placed in the fire-place to protect it from being damaged by the visitors. Unfortunately an over-zealous British soldier conceived the idea that an American might be lurking behind the portrait, and drawing his sword thrust it through the right eye. The slash in the canvas was afterward repaired by an English artist.

Members of the Digges family in every generation have taken part in the wars participated in by the United States, from the Colonial days to the present. Their militant, as well as their civil history, before their ancestors immigrated to America, is most meritorious, and they can justly claim descent from royalty in the following lines:

1. Malcolm 2nd, King of Scotland, b abt 954, reigned 1005–1031, died Glamis, 1034.
2. Alice ot Thora married Sigurd, Earl of Orkney, Norwegian ancestor of Bruce, and had issue.
3. Brusi or Brusee, Privy Councillor to King Olans, d 1031, mar. Ostrida dau. of Regenwald Wolfsen, Earl of Gothland and had issue.
4. Rognvald, killed abt 1046, mar. 1st Arlogia, dau. of Duke Waldamar mar. 2nd Felicia, dau. of Duke Robert of Normandy and had issue.



Photo by Handy, Washington.

THE GRAVE OF PIERRE CHARLES L'ENFANT, WHO PLANNED AND LAID OUT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. "GREEN HILL" (CHILHAM MANOR), PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD. SEVERAL YEARS AGO THE REMAINS OF MAJOR L'ENFANT WERE REMOVED TO ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY AND RE-INTERRED WITH FULL MILITARY AND CIVIC HONORS.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

ONLY once more after this will it be my privilege to bring messages to our Society through our Magazine. Therefore I am especially glad to be able to tell you of some very gratifying things in this next to the last message.

The first is that we have finally succeeded in purchasing the last three lots of land in the rear of our Administration Building which did not belong to us and over which we had no control.

We are most fortunate in being able to acquire this land when we did, for since our purchase the Government has spent $1,500,000 in the purchase of land near us, on which to erect buildings in accordance with the beautiful plans laid out for city development, which includes the tract stretching from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial and across the proposed memorial bridge to Arlington. Truly we owe much to the far-seeing wisdom of those who bought the small plot on which Memorial Continental Hall stands—then a swamp surrounded by huts and tenements, no Pan-American Building, no Red Cross Building, nothing but waste land and rubbish. This land was bought in Mrs. Fairbanks' administration. Under her administration Memorial Continental Hall was erected to a point which admitted of the first Congress being held there under her gavel. From that time to this each administration has added to our property as our needs grew and our Society developed, until now the Society may take just pride in owning the whole block on which stands majestic Memorial Continental Hall, with its fine, but suitably subordinated Administration Building and enough land to yield to the art of the landscape gardener.

I deem it one of the greatest privileges that my administration has been enabled to complete the work so notably begun in memory of our country's founders.

It is another source of satisfaction that the Administration Building is completed and the officers have been moved into their new quarters.

Another work that is progressing most happily is our Society's endeavor to bring cheer and comfort and encouragement to the women and children detained at Ellis Island. We have engaged the social worker authorized by the National Board toward whose salary the chapters have been paying at the rate of $2 a chapter. Great opportunities lie before us in this work, opportunities so great that it deserves to be in charge of a separate and independent National Committee, and the Board so ordered at its February meeting. Our Manual brings help and instruction to thousands on the Island, but the human touch and the human sympathy enter with our social worker and the efficient committee in charge. These women and children at the gates of a strange land, frightened, anxious, and often suffering, will find blessed comfort and relief ministered to them by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Therefore I feel sure that all our chapters will want to pay this small sum toward the salary of our worker and the supplies needed for her use in this work of relief and education.

These achievements lead me once more to the thought of the great responsibilities and opportunities that are ours as a Society. To whomsoever little is given, of him little is expected; but to whom much is given, of him is much expected, even tenfold and running over. We are but stewards of our great resources. As we have received, so let us freely give of ourselves, all that we are and all that we have, to the loyal service of our country and the perpetuation of its ideals. In our hands and in the hands of all truly loyal Americans, whether native or of foreign stock, lie the destinies of America and whether or not she

will remain the America founded by our forefathers and foremothers.

This one big thought I want to leave with you in this message, a thought suggested by our stewardship; you of American tradition and background—it is you who must save the country. If its principles, bought at the high cost of blood, toil and suffering, are worth saving—and who but a Bolshevist says they are not?—it is *you* who must do it.

You have the background of America and its beliefs: you are brought up in the faith of the fathers in civil and religious liberty; you are the heirs of all the ages of Anglo-Saxon freedom.

Hundreds of thousands come here yearly who have not that background, whose ideas of a government are those of a tyrant, whose ideas of liberty are merely license and who think of law and order as a despotism to be overthrown as a Czar or Kaiser. Which group is going to rule this country in the next generation, yours or theirs?

We are already beginning to see our American background vanishing here and there into the dimness of the past. That background must be painted in again in unfading, living colors. It must be a background that will throw out the bold outlines of our American democracy.

The great picture must grow out of it, strong and true and glowing. There is already too much red in the foreground, drawing the eye away from the main composition, distracting our attention from the structure that is purely American. Radical lines have no place in such a picture. Only the stripes in the Flag should be red. This thought need not be carried further. As painters of the picture of American ideals in the minds of aliens and of natives who need it, you will know what to do. Go forth and do it. You have done marvellously well in the past, but it is not enough.

The fundamental character of our country is in the balance of a transition period; on the one side is the pressure of radical destructiveness; on the other is your inheritance of constructive, law-abiding principles of American freedom and the American home. Your mission is clear, and the path lies open before you.

Shall we not all walk in it unswervingly for the salvation of America and the preservation of her destinies?

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

"Our Flag—It has long been known as the emblem of strength and power. The stricken nations of the earth have learned sweeter attributes, kindly sympathy, loving service, generous helpfulness. By these thou art welcome throughout the earth."

—*Apostrophe to the Flag, by Maria Sanford.*

WASHINGTON IN THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES

By Charles Moore

Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts

COLONEL WASHINGTON had prepared the way for retirement from military life by securing an election to the House of Burgesses, a position to which every Virginia gentleman aspired, and which his half-brother Lawrence had held during his life time. The Fairfax seats being held by George Mason and George Johnston, he decided to take the poll for Frederick County at Winchester, where he could count on the influence of Lord Fairfax. "I fear," wrote his Lordship, "that Coll. Washington will be very hard pushed," a prognostication quite justified by the fact. The election cost him £39 6s., spent on a hogshead and a barrel of punch, thirty-five gallons of wine, forty-three gallons of strong beer, cider, and a dinner for his workers.[1] His colleague was Thomas Bryan Martin, nephew and agent of Lord Fairfax.

On his twenty-seventh birthday George Washington began his legislative career. The journal entry records: "A new Member, having taken the Oaths appointed to be taken by Act of Parliament, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and taken and subscribed the Oath of Abjuration, and also subscribed to the Test, was admitted to his Place in the House." On the day following he was appointed a member of the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, Richard Bland being the chairman and George Wythe, Henry Peyton, Randolph Dandridge, Lewis Burwell, Archibald Cary, Benjamin Harrison, and Francis Lightfoot Lee being among the members.

The Journal for February 26, 1759,[2] states that, "Upon a Motion made, Resolved, *Nemine contradicente,* That the Thanks of this House be given to George Washington, Esq.; a Member of this House, late Colonel of the First Virginia Regiment, for his faithful services to his Majesty, and this Colony, and for his brave and steady Behaviour, from the first Encroachments and Hostilities of the French and their Indians, to his Resignation, after the happy Reduction of Fort De Quesne. And accordingly Mr. Speaker, from the Chair, returned him (he standing in his Place) the Thanks of the House."

As the story goes, Speaker Robinson, "following the impulse of his own generous and grateful heart, discharged the duty with great dignity, but with such warmth of coloring, and strength of expression as entirely to confound the young hero. He rose to express his acknowledgments for the honor; but such

EDITOR'S NOTE: The first of Mr. Moore's articles on George Washington appeared in the November, 1922, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

[1] Neill's Fairfaxes of England and America, p. 98.

[2] Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1758–1761, p. 65.

An Alphabetical

Poll for Frederick County taken the 24th day of July 17

Col.° Washington	Col.° Martin	Wm West	Capt. Sweringer
Rob.t Ashby	Rob.t Ashby		
Thomas Ashby	Thomas Ashby		
Rob.t Allan	Robert Allan		
John Ashby	John Ashby		
Stephen Ashby 5	Steph.n Ashby 5		
John Alderson	In.° Alderson Rec.r		
	In.° Armstrong	In.° Armstrong	
John Allan Sayl.r			
John Arnold		John Arnold	
		John Anderson	John Anderson
B	B	B	B
[illegible] Burn	James Burn		
Dennis Bow 10	Dennis Bow		
Christ.r Biber		Christopher Biber	
And.w Blackburn	And.w Blackburn		
James Ballenger		James Ballenger 5	
Jacob Burner	Jacob Burner		
In.° Bombgardner 15	In.° Bombgardner		
Sam.l Blackburn	Sam.l Blackburn		
Tho.s Babb		Thomas Babb	
Charles Baker	Ch.s Baker		
Sam.l Beam	Sam.l Beam 15		
Reynald Baldwin 20	Rey.d Baldwin		
Rich.d Barber	Rich.d Barber		
John Blair	In.° Blair		
Jacob Bowman	Jacob Bowman		
George Bower	Geo. Bower 20		
Henry Biber 25	Henry Biber		
Martin Black	Martin Black		
Philip Babb		Philip Babb	
James Burne	James Burne		
[illegible] Ballenger		William Baldwin	

was his trepidation and confusion, that he could not give distinct utterance to a syllable. He blushed, stammered, and trembled, for a second; when the Speaker relieved him, by a stroke of address, that would have done honor to Louis the Fourteenth, in his proudest and happiest moment. 'Sit down, Mr. Washington,'



Photo by Handy, Washington.

THE CELEBRATED COURT HOUSE AT WILLIAMSBURG, VA., SAID TO HAVE BEEN DESIGNED BY SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

said he, with a conciliating smile, 'your modesty is equal to your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language I possess.'"[3] No introduction could have been more flattering to a young member of a legislative body, made up of men who were soon to lay the firm foundations of a new nation.

Colonel Washington, having entered on his legislative career, took pains to learn his new duties. He did not make the common mistake of flattering himself that because he was proficient in the military calling, he had no need to apply himself to learning the business of a legislator, and the methods of procedure in the Assembly. After the first session he took an active part in the proceedings. Particularly did he concern himself with the claims of officers whose services were rendered under his personal command. The first law with which his name is associated originated on April 4, 1761, when "leave was given to bring in a bill to preserve the Water for the Use of the Inhabitants of the Town of Winchester, and the limits thereof, by preventing Hogs from running at large therein, and it is referred to Mr. Pendleton and Mr.

[3] Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.

Washington to prepare and bring in the same." The bill having been passed, it was "Ordered that Mr. Washington do carry up said bill to the Council for their concurrence."

Mrs. Washington owned in Williamsburg the House of Six Chimneys, and there the newly married couple made their home during sessions of the Assembly. Williamsburg was laid out on a large scale for those days, and the main features of its design were used in 1792 for the location of the Congress House and the President's House in the Federal City. A broad avenue still known as Duke of Gloucester Street, begins at Capitol Square and extends to the grounds of the College of William and Mary, next to Harvard the oldest college in America. This main axis of the town has a broad cross axis terminating at the gardens of the Governor's Palace. Capitol and Palace, together with Mrs. Washington's house, have disappeared. George Wythe's stone mansion on Palace Green is now a college club; and Tazewell Hall, the home of Edmund Randolph, and the Coleman, Blair, Tucker and Cary houses remain to tell of departed glory; while the Powder Horn, built by Governor Spottswood in 1714 carries one back over two centuries. The great Sir Christopher Wren (whose office turned out the plans of an hundred London churches built after the Great Fire of 1666) is credited with the design of the modest little court-house.

Near the entrance to the college grounds stands a marble statue of Lord Botetourt. Designed by Haward, a London sculptor, this refined and delicate work has withstood not only the vicissitudes of the War of the Revolution and the Civil War, but also the thoughtless indignities practiced by generations of college students and the well-meant but ill-considered efforts of would-be restorers. Marred and discolored, it stands today one of the art treasures of America. The older buildings of the college, notably the president's house, are substantially untouched; and, most happily, the rapid expansion of the ancient seat of learning is being directed physically as well as scholastically by President J. A. C. Chandler, a man of feeling for the fine architectural traditions that have come down to us from Colonial days, and himself a graduate of William and Mary.

"The crowning feature, however, of Williamsburg, is Old Bruton Parish Church (1714), whose white tower rises above an ancient graveyard, the whole mellowed with age and half covered with vine. It is a building of supreme beauty, the color of its brick walls laid up in a Flemish bond with glazed headers, the white blinds and fat muntins, the rare colored vines clambering up the walls and along the perfect cornice, giving an effect in Colonial unsurpassed." [4] In the well-executed restoration of 1907, King George VII, contributed the Bible, and President Roosevelt gave the lectern; and the hangings of Governor Spottswood's day were found and placed above the pew once occupied by the royal governors.

On April 2nd, Washington was excused from further attendance on the Assembly for the remainder of the session, doubtless because of ill health. On May 1st, he wrote from Mount Vernon to Robert Cary & Co., merchants, London, inclosing the minister's certificate of his marriage with Mrs. Martha Custis, and requesting that "for the future they address to him all letters which relate to the affairs of the late Daniel Parke Custis, Esqr., as by marriage he was entitled to a third part of that estate, and

[4] Brick Architecture of the Colonial Period in Maryland and Virginia.



Photo by Handy, Washington.

THE FAMOUS STATUE OF LORD BOTETOURT, DESIGNED BY HAWARD, A LONDON SCULPTOR, IT STILL STANDS ON THE CAMPUS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, IN WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

was invested likewise with the care of the other two-thirds by a decree of the General Court, which he obtained in order to strengthen the power he had by reason of the fact that his wife had the administration of the estate." He promised to continue to deal with the firm so long as they satisfied him of due attention to his business; and at the same time he ordered a considerable quantity of furniture and apparel, seeds and agricultural books. In September he sent another large order: for Mrs. Washington "a salmon-colored Tabby of the enclosed pattern, with satin flowers, to be made in a sack and coat," and "a Cap, Handkerchief, Tucker and Ruffles to be made of Brussels lace, or point, proper to wear with the above negligee, to cost £20," together with satin shoes, both black and white, "of the smallest 5s;" for the house 3 lbs. of Scotch snuff, an hogshead of best Porter, 3 gallons of "Rhenish in bottles," and busts of Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, Charles XII of Sweden, Prince Eugene, the Duke of Marlborough, and "two Wild Beasts, not to exceed twelve inches in height nor eighteen in length."

John Augustine Washington occupied and managed Mount Vernon during his elder brother's military service; and when the former married Hannah, daughter of Colonel John Bushrod, the bride and groom passed their honeymoon there. Before the Colonel's marriage the John Augustine Washingtons repaired to her ancestral home, Bushfield, in Westmoreland county. The substantial brick house, set up in the midst of spacious gardens, still looks out on the broad Potomac, where the river is joined by Nomini Creek. Beauti-

ful for situation, the restored mansion is now owned by Mark Skinner Willing, of Chicago, and is still a centre of hospitality. Mount Airy, the seat of Tayloes, and Sabine Hall, a home of the Harrisons, are within easy distance; but Nomini Hall, a focal point of Virginia culture and fine living in pre-Revolution-



Photo by Handy, Washington.

BRUTON PARISH CHURCH (1714) OF WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA.

ary days, has long since disappeared. Happily the diary of Philip Vickers Fithian, a tutor in Colonel Robert Carter's family, has preserved an unsurpassed record of family and social life during later Colonial days.

From the time he left Fredericksburg at the age of eleven years, George Washington had been used to the amenities of life. Ease of living, the luxuries of the table, the sports of the hunting-field, association with governors and soldiers from the courts and camps of Europe, acquaintance with society in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, the intimate friendship of Lord Fairfax and his family connections male and female, all these opportunities for education were earnestly embraced by a man who from early youth had aspired to be a gentleman. At the same time, he acquired a thorough understanding of human nature. Essentially a man of action rather than a student, his mind was so trained that in matters where he had no first-hand knowledge, his unerring instinct led him to seek out the advice of those best acquainted with the particular subject. He was patient in listening to all sides; and his judgments were sure. In all Virginia there was no man better fitted for leadership, and on the other hand, none to

whom life could bring more real satisfaction. Therefore it was with profound conviction that he could write to his cousin in London: "I am now I believe fixed at this seat [Mount Vernon] with an agreeable Consort for Life. And hope to find more happiness in retirement than I ever experienced amidst a wide and bustling world."



Photo by Handy, Washington.

MOUNT VERNON ON THE POTOMAC, THE HOME OF GEORGE AND MARTHA WASHINGTON.

Martha Dandridge, according to the record, was born on June 21, 1731, which would make her the senior of her husband by about eight months. Her father, John Dandridge, had died in Fredericksburg two years before her marriage to Washington. He had held the lucrative position of clerk of the county of New Kent. His brother, Honorable William Dandridge, with Colonel Byrd, had surveyed the North Carolina boundary and had died (1743) as an officer in the Royal Navy. On her mother's side she was descended from that Reverend Rowland Jones who had been the minister at Bruton Church from 1674 until his death in 1688. At the age of fifteen she began her social career at Williamsburg, and at eighteen she was married to Daniel Parke Custis, a man of thirty. Four children were born to them, of whom the elder two died in infancy, while Martha and John Parke Custis survived their father, who died in the spring of 1757, just a year before Colonel Washington and Martha Custis met.

Thanks to the friendly supervision exercised by Honorable William Fairfax, the mansion house at Mount Vernon was

in good order for the advent of Colonel and Mrs. Washington. The great problem of the garret stairs was successfully solved after repeated letters, and rooms were finished on the upper floor for the entertainment of guests too numerous to find accommodations on the second floor. The house then was about half the size of the one we know; for the dining room and the library ends were not built until after the Revolution. The overseer, also, had got the plantations in fairly good shape, and, weather permitting, there would be a good crop of tobacco to pay for the goods ordered from England.

What Colonel Washington wrote about retiring from a busy world must be taken with a grain of salt; for he had too many irons in the fire and was too ambitious to settle down to the self-contained life of a plantation, no matter how exacting. His services in the French and Indian war would entitle him to large grants of land in the Ohio country, so soon as the King could be induced to act.

Also schemes were afoot to set up proprietary colonies in the western company. Benjamin Franklin and his son, Sir William Franklin, Governor of New Jersey, together with Sir William Johnson, were urging the Walpole Grant, with the latter as the prospective governor; and Washington himself drew up articles of association for the Mississippi Company, in which he was to be associated with his brother, John Augustine, Francis Lightfoot and Richard Henry Lee, Henry Fitzhugh and Thomas Bullett, one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky; together with fourteen Virginians of standing and repute.

Mrs. Washington, for her part, had a numerous household to administer. In addition to her two children, there were many servants to be trained and kept busy, and a constant stream of visitors to be entertained and cared for, since the established reputation of Mount Vernon for hospitality must be restored after the vacant years. Altogether Colonel and Mrs. Washington had a large task cut out for them.

Moreover, although Quebec and Montreal had fallen to the British, and the French had surrendered Detroit with the control of the western country, Indian troubles were by no means ended, and at any time Washington might be compelled again to take the field in defense of the frontier borders of Virginia.



STATE CONFERENCES

INDIANA

The twenty-second annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Indiana, met with the General De Lafayette Chapter, at Lafayette, October 10, 11, and 12, 1922.

The State Regent, Mrs. Samuel Elliot Perkins, called a meeting of the State Board, at ten o'clock, Tuesday morning, and a meeting of State Regents at two in the afternoon. Both meetings were well attended.

The hospitality of the Lafayette Chapter commenced before the regular sessions. Mrs. Charles Q. Erisman, the efficient Secretary, gave a luncheon, for the officers to meet Mrs. Robert Wiles, and the Lafayette Chapter a tea at the Community House, for the delegates.

The regular sessions of the Conference were held in the Elks Home, the Auditorium being charmingly decorated by the Lafayette Chapter. The Conference was called to order on Tuesday evening, by the State Regent after the processional of state officers, led by the pages, had been seated. More than forty Chapters were represented by delegates for this opening meeting. The Invocation was given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, Salute to the Flag, led by Miss Mary Britton, Third State Vice Regent, was followed by the singing of "America." "Greetings and Welcome" were given by Mrs. G. I. Christie, Regent of the Lafayette Chapter, the "Response" by Mrs. J. B. Crankshaw, First State Vice Regent. "Our Society", was the subject of a short address, by Mrs. James M. Fowler, former Librarian General. This was followed by a "Song of Thanksgiving", and the State Song of Illinois, complimentory to the speaker of the evening, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles. The solos were beautifully given by Miss Marcia Kenwon, with Miss Arlina Knoblock at the piano. The address by Mrs. Wiles, "Safety for American Democracy", was a literary treat as well as a patriotic address. An informal reception closed the program for the evening.



MRS. PHOEBE TOUHIG "REAL DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," NOBLESVILLE, INDIANA, DAUGHTER, GRANDSON AND GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN, FOUR GENERATIONS.

Wednesday morning the program included the reports of the state officers announcement of Conference committees, necessary amendments to the By-laws, and reports of the Chapter Regents.

A luncheon for State and Chapter Officers was given at the Hotel Lahr. The afternoon program comprised reports of National Committees, Chapter Regents reports continued, and nominations of officers for the new year, beginning April 20, 1923. The Lion's Club in the afternoon, assisted in the splendid hospitality, by taking the Conference members in autos, to visit the new hospital at the State Soldier's Home, and the proposed site for the Paul Dresser Memorial Park. The newly installed Commandant-Major William M. Louden gave a reception and tea, having Governor and Mrs. McCray as honor guests. This was a very enjoyable reception, and the courtesy and kindness of Major and Mrs. Louden was appreciated by all the delegates. A dinner was served at the Lafayette Club, the honor guests being, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. Robert Wiles, Chairman of the Legislative Committee.

Thursday morning the reports of Chapter Regents were concluded, showing the splendid work accomplished all over the State. These reports were well given, and an inspiration for the new work of the year. A good report was also given of the "Children of the American Revolution," Mrs. John Downing Johnson being State Director. The Conference was delighted that the State Regent had discovered another "Real Daughter," making six in Indiana. The "Real Daughter" is Mrs. Phoebe Davis Touhig, of Noblesville, who celebrated her ninetieth birthday in December. She had her first pension check for $20 in December, and will receive this each month during her lifetime.

Mrs. Samuel Perkins Elliot, resigning the State Regency, a resolution was adopted supporting Mrs. Perkins in her view of wider service. The following officers were elected for the new year, beginning April 21, 1923.

State Regent, Mrs. Mindwell Crampton Wilson; Vice State Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Ross; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Sue R. Wallace; Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet V. Rigdon; Chaplain, Mrs. Frank Felter; Registrar, Mrs. Theadore D. Craven; Librarian, Miss Caroline Ford; Historian, Mrs. Harvey Morris; Auditor, Mrs. Wm. Matthews; Directors, Miss Julia Landers, Mrs. Charles Q. Erisman, Mrs. Charles Hartley, Mrs. Henry A. Beck.

A luncheon was given at Ladies' Hall, Purdue University, planned by Mrs. G. I. Christie, Regent, and her assistants of the Lafayette Chapter, making a fitting climax to a very successful Conference.

(Mrs. Harvey) Martha Tucker Morris,
State Historian.

VIRGINIA

The Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution held their twenty-sixth annual State Conference in historic old Yorktown, October 11, 12 and 13, 1922, being the invited guests of the youngest Chapter in the State, and the Comte de Grasse, organized by Mrs. George Durbin Chenoweth.

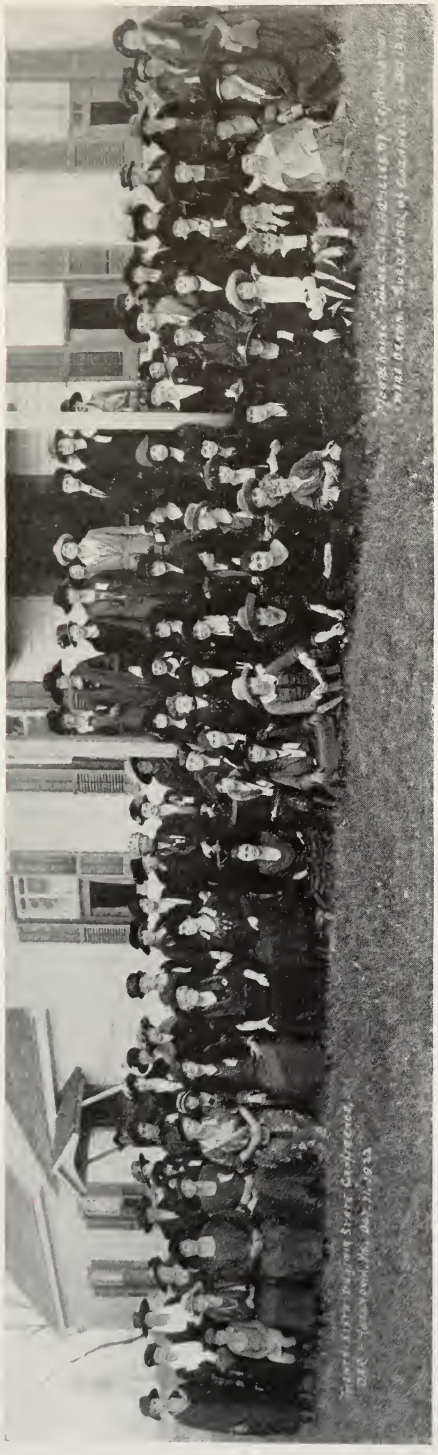
Yorktown, one of the most important places in the Revolution, has been overlooked so many years, together with its significance in history. Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president of the college of William and Mary, speaking before the Conference, said that on a recent visit to Boston, Lexington and Concord, he was struck by the number of monuments and markers on every hand, commemorating the opening scenes of the Revolution; but that here in Yorktown, where the long war was brought to a close, and where the decisive victory was achieved that established American independence, there is hardly anything to show that events of such far-reaching effect ever occurred, save the monument, tardily placed here by the government one hundred years after the surrender of Cornwallis.

Encroachment of business and real estate has made inroads into the old earthworks and threatens to destroy the historic landmarks. Unless something is done speedily, not only by the Virginia Daughters, but by those all over the country, the opportunity to preserve this hallowed spot intact will be lost forever.

It was with this thought in mind, that the enterprising Regent of the new Chapter at Yorktown, Mrs. Chenoweth, invited the Virginia Daughters to meet here; that it might awaken in them an enthusiam to do the things for which their Society was founded.

The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, on Wednesday morning, October 11th, in the Court House; the large room presenting a dignified and beautiful appearance, with the magnificent flag loaned by the Loyal Legion of Newport News, and flowers in profusion. Invocation was given by the Rev. Andrew Jackson Renforth, of Yorktown.

Dr. Barrett then introduced the Regent of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, Mrs. George D. Chenoweth, who delivered an address of welcome to the delegates. She paid especial tribute to Comte de Grasse. Had it not been for his timely appearance with his fleet in the harbor, Washington could not have carried to a successful close the final struggle. It was the combined efforts of all the forces, and most of all the fleet, which guarded the entrance to the harbor, that prevented Cornwallis' escape and forced him to surrender.



OFFICERS AND DELEGATES OF THE VIRGINIA STATE CONFERENCE BEFORE THE MOORE HOUSE (GOVERNOR SPOTTSWOOD'S HOME) YORKTOWN, VA., WHERE THE ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION WERE SIGNED, OCTOBER 18, 1781.

Two responses were given by the Regents of neighbor chapters, Mrs. Edward W. Finch, Regent of the Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, of Petersburg, spoke first. Mrs. W. B. Livezey, Regent of Hampton Chapter, followed her. She referred to the wonderful accomplishments of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, in the few months of its existence; mentioning especially the republishing of the volume entitled "The Yorktown Campaign and the Surrender of Cornwallis 1781," a book long out of print, and a most valuable history perpetuated to future generations by the efforts of this Chapter. She also paid a most appreciative tribute to the Chapter for their efforts to bring the Daughters of the American Revolution here, and prophesied that the days are numbered when one can say there is not a single monument or marker in Yorktown placed by the Society "to tell their sons how their fathers died."

The Conference then gave the Salute to the Flag, followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," played by the orchestra of the U. S. S. *Wyoming,* furnished through the courtesy of Rear Admiral J. D. MacDonald.

Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, the State Regent, then delivered her inspiring address to the Conference. She took as her text the inscription from the gavel presented to Mrs. Chenoweth by her former Regent, and State Regent of Rhode Island, Mrs. Richard J. Barker, which was as follows:

"Wood from old Weetamoe pear tree,
Fully grown, 1695.
Still bearing luscious fruit, 1922."

She spoke of the indominable spirit of our ancestors and their desire for liberty and independence; of the old mulberry trees outside the Court House, planted in the early days of the colonies, for silkworm culture, that are still living, while the bodies of the men who fought the battles here, have long since gone to dust. "But," she said, "it was not the physical, but the spiritual inheritance that lives. And the spirit of those men will live on and on, till the Golden Jubilee, the last of the physical and the triumph of the spiritual world."

Letters of regret were read from the President General and other National and State Officers who were unable to attend, and this was followed by music by the orchestra of the U. S. S. *Wyoming.* Mrs. Caldwell, of Roanoke, was recognized and said: "I am a friend and lover of the U. S. Navy, and after listening to this wonderful music, I propose Three Cheers for the Navy." The Director of the orchestra was then introduced.

The afternoon session was taken up with the reports of State Officers and Chairmen of Committees, followed by a splendid address by

Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president of the college of William and Mary at Williamsburg. He referred to the value of the history recently republished by the Comte de Grasse Chapter, and made a stirring appeal to the Daughters of the American Revolution, "to whom we all look for this high ideal, the perpetuation of our history, and that they give more and more attention to their great State of Virginia, and Virginia history; to Yorktown and all it represents, and to put forth greater effort to have our young people realize the importance of the vital matter of what our country stands for."

The State Regent laid a wreath on the tomb, and taking for her text "He gave all for Liberty," she paid a touching tribute to the life and character of this patriot.

The Delegates were then taken by automobiles out through Yorktown, over the battlefields, where Cornwallis made his last stand, to the "Moore House," where on the 18th of October, 1781, the Terms of Capitulation were drawn up, followed on October 19th by the surrender.

York Hall, the home of Governor Nelson, so beautifully restored by the patriotic devotion



MEMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA STATE CONFERENCE, AT THE TOMB OF GENERAL THOMAS NELSON, JR., YORKTOWN, VA., OCTOBER 11, 1922.

The Conference adjourned for a trip over historic Yorktown; first visiting the tomb of Thomas Nelson, Jr., in the churchyard of Grace Episcopal Church, built in 1700.

The inscription on the tomb is as follows:

"General Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Patriot, Soldier, Christian, Gentleman,
Mover of the Resolution of May 16, 1776, in The Virginia Convention Instructing Her Delegates in Congress to Move that Body to Declare the Colonies Free and Independent States;
Signer of the Declaration of Independence;
War Governor of Virginia;
Commander of the Virginia Forces.
He Gave All for Liberty."

of the late George P. Blow, was then visited. After this, following the lovely winding road through beautiful woods and fields, we were taken out to visit the Curtis Farm, where Washington and his tired army refreshed themselves at the spring, when on their march from Williamsburg to Yorktown. The old farm house was used as a hospital for the wounded from the battlefields of Yorktown.

In the evening a reception was given by the hostess Chapter in "Ye Olde English Tavern"; music was furnished by a band of twenty-five pieces from the U. S. S. *Wyoming*. About three hundred Daughters and guests attended. The U. S. Navy was represented by Admiral MacDonald, Admiral Scales, Admiral de

Steiger, and their staff officers, who in their white uniforms gave brilliancy to the scene. The quaint little inn has not for a long time been the scene of so much gaiety.

Tuesday, October 12th, the Conference was opened at 10 A.M., the State Regent presiding. The Invocation was by Lieutenant John H. S. Putnam, Chaplain, U. S. Navy, of the U. S. S. *Arkansas*. The entire morning was occupied with reports and business. These were continued in the afternoon session, Committee and Chapter reports showing great progress in the work all over the State. Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, former president of William and Mary, delivered a scholarly address, closing with these words: "Heartily and warmly, Daughters of the American Revolution, I greet you. I do so in the spirit of the Fathers, counting upon you to cherish and uphold the principles which they dedicated and sanctified with their blood and patriotic suffering. It is for you to keep the Government in the right track, true to the principles of the American Revolution, and this can best be done by teaching at every turn, the authority of the Fathers."

The election of officers next took place and Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, the brilliant and beloved leader was again reëlected State Regent for a term of three years. Other officers reëlected for the same term were: State Vice Regent, Mrs. James R. Schick, Roanoke; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Thomas Smythe Wallis, Cherrydale; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James R. Kyle, Lynchburg; State Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel F. Work, Roanoke; State Historian, Mrs. Robert L. Peirce, Wytheville; State Librarian, Mrs. W. W. Richardson, Norfolk, and Mrs. Edwin S. Bethel, Vienna, was elected State Registrar. An invitation was extended by Mrs. Edward Willis Finch to the Conference, to meet at Petersburg in 1923.



ON BOARD U. S. BATTLESHIP WYOMING.

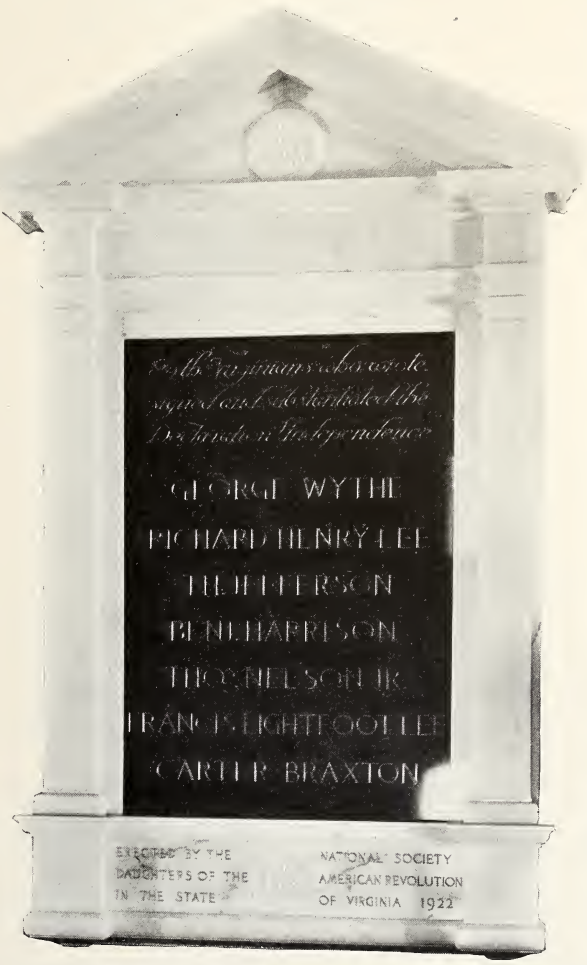
LEFT TO RIGHT: COLONEL G. A. L. DUMONT, FRENCH LEGATION; MRS. GEO. D. CHENOWETH, REGENT, COMTE DE GRASSE CHAPTER; STATE REGENT OF VIRGINIA, DR. KATE WALLER BARRETT; ADMIRAL J. D. MACDONALD, U. S. NAVY; RECORDING SECRETARY, MRS. T. S. WALLIS.

A recess was taken at 4 o'clock to visit the Fleet of the U. S. Navy in York River. These were: The battleships *Wyoming, Arkansas,* and *North Dakota.* The hospital ship *Relief,* the only ship of its kind in the world, and several Divisions of Destroyers. Each of the four large ships sent two launches to convey the delegates and their guests.

The State Officers were entertained on Admiral MacDonald's Flagship, the *Wyoming.* After being shown over the ship, tea was served in the Admiral's cabin. Mrs. Chenoweth, being invited by Captain Wainwright, to preside. Admiral MacDonald made a brief ad-

dress of welcome, followed by Mrs. Chenoweth, who spoke of the hospitality of the officers and paid a high tribute to the United States Navy.

The State Regent, Dr. Barrett, was then introduced, and thanked the Admiral for the welcome accorded the delegates and for the pleasure and inspiration it had been to see the great battleship. She then spoke of her trip to South America and her visit to Valparaiso, where she visited the graves of the twenty-seven sailors who were drowned when the British sunk the *Essex* during the War of 1812. These graves, she said, were kept in beautiful order and covered with flowers each day by the women of this place. In connection with this incident she told a story of young Farragut who was put in command of the *Essex*, Jr., when but twelve years old, a bit of history not generally known. Mrs. Caldwell gave an interesting talk, followed by Admiral MacDonald, who paid a fine tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and mentioned the high respect paid to this Society, not only in America, but abroad.



TABLET PLACED IN THE CAPITOL, RICHMOND, VA., BY THE VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, IN MEMORY OF THE VIRGINIA SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The evening session was opened by the State Regent at 8 o'clock. Invocation was given by Chaplain J. J. Brokenshire, of the U. S. S. *Relief*. Admiral A. H. Scales was then introduced, and in his interesting address he said, in part: "It is with much interest I note that the Conference is held in historic Yorktown, whose very soil is saturated with the history of our country, and whose name is a well-spring of martial tradition and patriotic ideals, in many geographical strategy there is always a keypoint. Yorktown is one of those keypoints. During the World War and the years that have elapsed since, the Navy has used Yorktown as an anchorage, and no matter how much the Navy may forget this beautiful York River in peace-times, in war-times a sound strategy compels its use....Yorktown is one of the greatest strategic centres on the Atlantic coast.

"It is extremely interesting to note the name of the local Chapter of your Organization, the Comte de Grasse Chapter. Remembering the distinguished career and achievements of this great Admiral, it is with pride I stand before you to-night and proclaim that we of the Navy, whose ships are anchored in the York River, belong to the same brotherhood, bred in the same magnificent school of the sea that produced the Admiral whose memory you have honored in the name of your local Chapter. Unless you are profound students of history, you do not realize what tremendous effect Admiral de Grasse, and the gallant Frenchmen under his command, had upon the surrender at Yorktown, and the independence of the United States."

Mrs. William B. Ferguson, of Newport News, gave a beautiful recitation, "America Mine," and following this the orchestra played the

"Star Spangled Banner," the audience standing at "Attention." The next speaker introduced was Colonel G. A. L. Dumont, Military Attaché, French Embassy, representing Comte de Chambrun, descendant of Lafayette, who was unable to be present. In his address he spoke of the friendship of France and America in the days at Yorktown which has continued unbroken in all the years, and made a plea that France be not misunderstood, in the present trying times. J. J. Brokenshire, then made a brief address.

A few minutes were given to allow those wishing to contribute to the fund to purchase the old Custom House at Yorktown, and led by Mrs. Moran with $100 in a few minutes a sum of $480 was raised.

After passing several resolutions and music by the orchestra the Conference adjourned to meet again at the Capitol of Richmond, October 13th, for the unveiling of the Tablet to the Virginia Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

On Friday morning the Delegates bade farewell to the hostess chapter and took the train to Williamsburg, where, at the invitation of Dr. Chandler, they visited the college of William and Mary and its beautiful Library, and were served a delicious luncheon. After which they visited old Bruton Parish Church, with all its historic association, and left in time to reach Richmond for the unveiling exercises.

The ceremony took place in the Capitol at Richmond on the afternoon of October 13, 1922, in the presence of the Governor of the State, the Attorney General, the members of the Society of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Attorney General Saunders presided. Rev. George Washington Dame, D. D., great-great-grandson of Thomas Nelson, Jr. offered the invocation. Doctor Barrett introduced Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell, as the mother of the tablet who was the originator of the idea of presenting it to Virginia. Giving a signal the flags, our National Flag and the Virginia State Flag were drawn aside by Katherine Spotswood Watson and Frederick Horsley. Descendents of Carter Braxton, and the beautiful Tablet was revealed. Mrs. Purcell said; "The Tablet is before you, it speaks for itself." The tablet bears the names of the Virginia Signers in the sequence in which they were attached to the Declaration of Independence as follows: George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton. At the top of the tablet is the seal of Virginia and at the bottom the seal of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, State Regent, presented the tablet to the Commonwealth of Virginia. "In the memory of the spiritual inheritance which we have received."

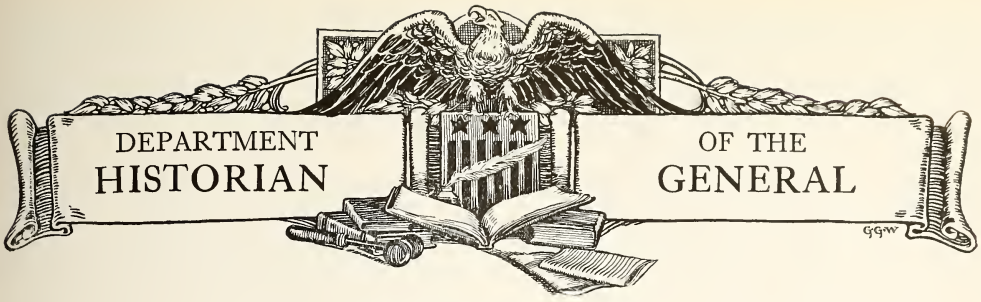
Governor Trinkle accepted the tablet for Virginia and in closing said: "I accept it as a tribute to those heroic dead who can never die; to those lost leaders whom we still follow; to those stars of freedom which shine forever out of a night that has passed away; to those seven golden candle-sticks which the young Virginia set on the alter of American liberty, and which have saved to illuminate the world."

Russel Duane, President of the Descendents of the Signers of the Declaration, made a scholarly address, after which all recited the American's Creed.

Following the unveiling exercises a reception was given by Governor and Mrs. Trinkle at the Governor's Mansion.

Thus was brought to a close the largest, and one of the most interesting State Conferences ever held in Virginia by the Daughters of the American Revoultion.

ELLEN SCHUTT WALLIS,
State Recording Secretary.



Historical Program

Conducted by
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.

VII. Expansion on the Pacific, 1845–1898.

For the geographical basis see Semple: *American History and its Geographical Conditions,* ch. xix.

I. California.

1. Spain had occupied California since 1760 with garrisons and missions, but with the independence of Mexico the missions were secularized and the results of their work lost.

Channing: *United States,* v, 512–516.
Smith, Justin H.: *War with Mexico,* i, 315–322.
Coman: *Economic Beginnings of the Far West,* i, 172–189.

The impotence of the Mexican government left California practically independent and France and England as well as the United States were taking an interest in the situation.

Smith, J. H.: *War with Mexico, i,* 322–330.
Channing: *United States,* v, 562–570.

2. American influence was reaching California from two directions, from 1822 a regular trade, hides for eastern manufactures, was carried on with the coast towns; at the same time Americans coming overland had begun to settle in the Sacramento valley.

Royce: *California,* 30–47.
Coman: i, 156–172; ii, 227–241.

The classic account of the coast and "hide-droghing" is in Dana's *Two Years before the Mast,* ch. ix-xxix.

3. At the outbreak of the Mexican War the American settlers in northern California, with the coöperation of Colonel Fremont's surveying party, rose against the Mexican government in the "Bear Flag Revolt". Meantime an American squadron under Commodores Sloat and Stockton had seized the coast towns. The southern settlements were occupied after a little fighting.

Smith: *War with Mexico,* i, 331–346.
MacMaster: *History of the People of the United States,* vii, 464–471.
Royce: California, 48–83, 175–198.
McElroy, R. M.: *Winning of the Far West,* 187–202.

The four references here given cover the same ground: other accounts may be found in Channing: v, 570–579; Garrison, *Westward Extension,* 232–239; Coman: ii, 241–248.

4. The news of the discovery of gold on the Sacramento led to an exodus from San Francisco in the spring of 1848, followed as soon as the news reached the East by a hoard of gold-seekers from the Atlantic ports by way of the Isthmus or Cape Horn, and when the season opened by thousands of immigrants across the plains.

MacMaster: vii, 585–609.
Royce: *California,* 234–246.

For descriptions of California at the period see S. E. White: *The Forty-Niners* (Chronicles of America, No. 25) Royce: *California,* 344–368; Coman: ii, 255–264.

II. Hawaii.

The American interest in Hawaii began with the Oregon-China fur trade and the whale fishery. Traders were followed by missionaries, and American influence became dominant in the islands.

Carpenter, E. J.: *America in Hawaii,* ch. i-iii.
Foster, J. W.: *American Diplomacy in the Orient,* 365–375.

Trouble between Queen Liliuokalani and the white inhabitants led to the revolt of 1893 and a petition for annexation to the United States.

Dewey: *National Problems,* 297–304.
Peck: *Twenty Years of the Republic,* 243–251.

President Cleveland refused annexation, but was unable to restore the monarchy. Hawaii remained a republic until its annexation came as a feature of the war with Spain.

Peck: *Twenty Years of the Republic,* 327–335.

Wilson: *History of the American People,* v, 240–244.

Foster, J. W.: *American Diplomacy in the Orient,* 378–385.

III. Samoa.

For the story of the tri-partite interests in Samoa, the United States, Great Britain and Germany, the quarrel over the native government, the hurricane, and the adjustment by the Berlin conference in 1889, see:

Dewey: *National Problems,* 203–205.

Foster: *American Diplomacy in the Orient,* 386–398.

IV. The Philippines.

Spain had held and misgoverned the Philippines since the sixteenth century. Dewey's victory at Manila (May 1, 1898) overthrew the Spanish power; Spain ceded the islands to the United States; the suppression of Aguinaldo's rebellion established American authority.

Latané: *America as a World Power,* 33–38, 69–99.

Wilson: v, 276–278, 290–298.

Haworth, P. R.: *The United States in our own Time,* 259–273.

For the views of those opposed to taking the Philippines see Hoar's *Autobiography of Seventy Years,* ii, ch. xxxiii.

As a Descendant of the

PATRIOTS OF '76

I desire to show my loyalty to the Finest Patriotic Society In The World
By enrolling my name as a subscriber to its organ

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

And request that my subscription begin with.....Number

Signature in full .....

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ALL REMITTANCES SHOULD GO TO THE TREASURER GENERAL. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

MARRIAGE RECORDS FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

Copied by Mrs. Penelope Johnson Allen
State Historian, Tennessee D.A.R.

THE following marriage records are all that have been preserved in Washington County, Virginia, before 1790, and are taken from the returns of the various ministers of the Gospel in compliance with the law to the County Court. They are to be found in a book of marriage records.

Certificates of marriage issued by John Frost and his returns to the Court of Washington County, August 17, 1787.

P. 2—John Sproles & Margaret Binglin, Feb. 13, 1785
Alexander McFarland & Lydia Priest, May 20, 1785
Jeffery Hildreth & Lilly Bowen, May 20, 1785
Thomas Johnston & Rachel Miller, April 1785
Ephriam Curchill & Anne Napper, June 22, 1785

P. 3—John Breeding & Elizabeth Napper, July 6, 1785
Ericus Smith & Rosy Puckett, Aug. 20, 1785
Thomas Young & Sarah Neil, Dec. 24, 1785
Reuben Roush & Sylvia Scaggs, Mar. 1, 1786
Jeremiah Puckett & Aggy Willoughby, Jan. 2, 1786
Henry Arsberry & Martha Moore, May 18, 1786
Moses Hickenbothom & Betsey Garrison, May 18, 1786

P. 4—Joseph Castle & Geminey Hensley, Apr. 17, 1786
Joseph Robertson & Chloe Bays, June 20, 1786
Drury Fletcher & Sarah Benham, July 6, 1786
Joseph Frost & Anne Brooks, July 20, 1786
Reuben Young & Hagatha Frost, Sept. 7, 1786
Makijah Frost & Nancy Robbins, Sept. 12, 1786
Daniel Mungle & Abigail McKinney, Sept. 14, 1786
George Lindar & Elizabeth Taylor, Oct. 10, 1786

Marriages solemnized by Thomas Woolsey

P. 5—Joseph Elder & Elizabeth Stoarh, Aug. 6, 1785
Michael Sword & Hannah Richardson, Aug. 12, 1785
Johnson Nelson & Rebecca Hilton, Aug. 29, 1785

P. 6—Robert Campbell & Mary Young, Oct. 15, 1785
Peleg Tillson & Rebeccah Dungings, Oct. 20, 1785
George Pemberton & Mary Lyon, Nov. 5, 1785
Adam Hope & Rachel Wallace, Nov. 17, 1785
William Belcher & Hannah Markum, Nov. 17, 1785
Charles Carroll & Agnes Gibson, Dec. 22, 1785
Jacob Beck & Sarah Lloyd, Dec. 29, 1785
Joshua Walker & Elizabeth Bunde, Jan. 25, 1786

P. 7—John Henderson & Margaret Hammond, Jan. 29, 1786
Philip Minton & Levina Watkins, Feb. 16, 1786
David Smith & Sarah Stuart, Mar. 6, 1786
Elias Woolman & Esther Rafferty, Mar. 14, 1786
John Bryan & Elizabeth McHenry, May 9, 1786
Enoch Moore & Mary Whitely, Mar. 23, 1786
James Muchton & Mary Moore, Apr. 5, 1786
Elenezer Minton & Elizabeth Fletcher, May 13, 1786

P. 8—Isaac Minton & Martha Johnston, June 2, 1786
Alexander Meek & Agness Buchanan, June 2, 1786

James Peery & Ann Faires, June 15, 1786
William Alexander & Barbarra Rollen, June 20, 1786
Alexander Whitley & Sarah Ramsey, July 26, 1786
James Belsher & Fanny Lee, Aug. 10, 1786
William Snodgrass & Sarah Long, Aug. 22, 1786

P. 9—James Bates & Mary Murphy, Aug. 22, 1786
Thomas Faires & Jane Murphey, Aug. 22, 1786
Alexander Forgey & Agness Meek, Sept. 5, 1786
Bennet Roberts & Agnes Congleton, Sept. 7, 1786
Stephen Woolsey & Catherine Wilkison, Sept. 7, 1786
Abram Hayter & Jane Hulton, Sept. 14, 1786
Wm. Clark & ———— McHenry, Sept. 14, 1786

P. 10—Francis Arbough & Matlany Minnegar, Dec. 17, 1786
Thomas Carberry & Catharine Abrian, Dec. 26, 1786
Samuel Britton & Mary Crow, Jan. 4, 1787
William Tillson & Ruth Randals, Jan. 11, 1787
William Philips & Mary Crosswright, Jan. 11, 1787
John Knox & Elizabeth Thomas, Mar. 5, 1787
William Lynch & Mary Lynom, Apr. 12, 1787
James Anderson & Esther Anderson, Apr. 12, 1787

P. 11—Robert Stuart & Mary Colton, Apr. 12, 1787
William Calhoun & Mary Hays, May 7, 1787
John Widner & Mary Rouse, May 10, 1787
Edward Austin & Sarah Fork, May 19, 1787
John Orr & ———— Montgomery, June 21, 1787
Macon Whitney & Rachel Debusk, July 5, 1787
James Smith & Hannah Parker, Aug. 2, 1787

P. 12—Elisha Debusk & Margaret Stuart, Aug. 23, 1787
Edward Smith & Hannah Crabtree, Sept. 7, 1787
John McHenry & Hannah Crabtree, Sept. 12, 1787
Joseph Snodgrass & Anne Hutton, Sept. 15, 1787
Joel G. Moher & Elizabeth Dickinson, Sept. 21, 1787
Lewis Thomas & Elizabeth Widner, Sept. 23, 1787
John Lee & Mary Lee, Sept. 24, 1787

Return of John Frost

P. 13—Joseph Head & Mary Young, Feb. 5, 1788
Lynch Brooks & Mary Hawkins, Feb. 20, 1788

Return of Rev. Chas. Cummings.

Joseph Campbell & Mary Keys, Feb. 26, 1788
Thomas Preator & Milly Wheeler, May 27, 1788
Archibald Roan & Anne Campbell, July 24, 1788

P. 14—Samuel White & Jany Laird, July 29, 1788
Joseph Laird & Anne Laird, July 31, 1788
Samuel Marrs & Lattice Laird, Aug. 5, 1788
Abraham Young & Nancy Bond, Aug. 12, 1788
Thomas Berry & Mary Hope, Sept. 18, 1788

Return of Rev. Thomas Woolsey.

P. 15—Turner Lane & Martha Anderson, Sept. 27, 1787
David Dryden & Mary Buchanan, Oct. 4, 1787
Levi Jones & Mary Cunningham, Oct. 11, 1787
George Wallis & Sarah Kennedy, Oct. 23, 1787
John Jones to Susannah Courtney, Nov. 3, 1787
George Clark to Rebecca Hallaird, Nov. 13, 1787
Samuel Buchanan to Jenny Keys, Nov. 29, 1787

P. 16—Nathaniel Potter to Charlotte Loy, Nov. 29, 1787
James Crow to Mary Long, Dec. 20, 1787
Abraham Docerty & Elizabeth Forks, Dec. 27, 1787
Henry Burk & Mary McKinney, Jan. 1, 1788
John Shannon to Anne Marshall, Jan. 10, 1788
William Edwards & Susanna Harris, Jan. 22, 1788
William Caldwell & Rachel McBrien, Jan. 24, 1788
Joseph Feebel & Elizabeth Belther, Jan. 24, 1788

P. 17—John Iler & Susanna Harrais, Mar. 20, 1788
Charles Stigler & Elizabeth Widner, Mar. 25, 1788
James Elegereg & Marey Done, Apr. 21, 1788
Isaac Williams & Sarah M. Randals, Apr. 24, 1788
Even Lee & Sarah Faires, May 8, 1788
James Fletcher & Jane Black, May 4, 1788
Hezikizh Clem & Mary Smith, June 17, 1788
Dennis Laughlin & Mary O'Brien, Aug. 21, 1788
P. 18—John Thomas & Elizabeth Gross, Sept. 2, 1788
Thomas Hansford & Margaret Beaty, Sept. 2, 1788
William Dunn & Liddy Mucgrove, Oct. 7, 1788
Nicholas Talbott & Jane Bates, Oct. 18, 1788
John Brush & Mary McNeeley, Feb. 8, 1789
James Jackson & Rosanna Philips, March 23, 1789
James Smith & Catherine Snodgrass, Apr. 2, 1789
John Maxwell & Elizabeth Watson, Apr. 2, 1789

Return of Rev. John Frost

P. 19—Jacob Weaver & Nancy Funkhouser, Aug. 26, 1788
Samuel Sprouts & Susanna Thomas, Sept. 4, 1788
Jacob Henrick & Elizabeth Kahler, Sept. 16, 1788

Return of Rev. Chas. Cummings.

James Campbell & Esther McCarrol, Sept. 30, 1788
David Evans & Hannah Greer, Oct. 2, 1788
Joshua Ewing & Rachel Craig, Oct. 2, 1788
P. 20—Bazil Talbott & Mary Logan, Dec. 15, 1788
John Jenkins & Ann Stevens, Dec. 31, 1788
John McCullough & Mary White, Feb. 5, 1789
John Stuart & Rosanna Beatie, Feb. 24, 1789
Robert Glenn & Agness Denny, Mar. 3, 1789
Reuben Bradley & Elizabeth Lusk, Mar. 10, 1789
Joseph Ray & Fanny Breden, Mar. 17, 1789
Alexander Denny & Rachel Bryan, Mar. 19, 1789
P. 21—Esau Hayter & Elizabeth Allison, Apr. 23, 1789
Robert Johnston & Mary Breeden, May 4, 1789
John Lane & Barbara Devault, July 31, 1789
Jacob Young & Jane Hallaird, Aug. 13, 1789
Elizah Ferguson & Hanah McDowell, Sept. 24, 1789
John Fulkison & Elizabeth King, Sept. 8, 1789
Alexander Breeden & Margaret Doran Oct. 22, 1789
John Young & Sarah Hale, Dec. 31, 1789
John McCanley & Rachel McCroskey, Jan. 12, 1790

Return of Rev. Ebenezer Brooks.

P. 22—James Cunningham & Elizabeth Gillispie, Mar. 22, 1781
James Rogers & Agness Forgey, Apr. 26, 1781
James McElwee & Agness Johnston, May 10, 1781

Return of Mr. Simon Cockrall.
Marriages solemnized by him.

P. 23—William Prator & Elizabeth Fuget, Apr. 26, 1785
Thomas Johnston & Rachel Mullen, May 17, 1785
Jeffery Hildreg & Lilley Bowen, May 17, 1785
Alexander McFarland & Lida Priest, May 19, 1785
Benjamin Jones & Frankis Bocock, May 24, 1785
Henry Nash & Agness Bundy, June 7, 1785
Isaac Bristor & Margaret Hanna, June 22, 1785
P. 24—John Breeden & Elizabeth Napier, June 23, 1785
Arrick Smith & Roas Pucket, Aug. 25, 1785
Richard Oney & Sarah Highland, Oct. 30, 1781
James Elkins & Molly Jackson, Sept. 23, 1782
William Evans & Matty Farril, Jan. 17, 1783
Eley Smith & Jane Denny, Mar. 8, 1783
James Fuget & Susanna Deskins, May 4, 1783

George Green & Christena Hanna, July 6, 1783

By the Return of some of the ministers it appears that they had solemnized the Rites of Matrimony between the following persons to wit:

P. 25—John Scott & Sarah Kincannon, May 3, 1782
James Vance & Bethia Kinkaad, Aug. 15, 1782
Martin Duncan & Elizabeth Wright, Sept. 5, 1782
George Gobble & Elizabeth Linder, Sept. 18, 1782
Abraham Nowland & Molly Creves, Sept. 27, 1782
John Litton & Rachel McCanley, Sept. 27, 1782

Return of Rev. John Frost.

P. 26—John Fleenar & Elizabeth Hensley, Oct. 6, 1789
John Lion & Lucy McCormick, Nov. 3, 1789
John Gobble & Jemima Linder, Nov. 17, 1789
Frederick Shell & Catherine Crisman, Feb. 23, 1790
William Cornet & Rhoda Gilam, May 7, 1790

Return of Rev. Charles Cummings.

Jonathan Marney & Anne Bryan, Feb. 2, 1790
James Bradley & Naomi Wells, Feb. 2, 1790
P. 27—Lewis Moore & Mary Owens, Mar. 5, 1790
William Russell & Agness McCullough, Mar. 18, 1790
Patrick Lynch & Katy Droake, Mar. 25, 1790
William Craig & Mary Carson, Apr. 8, 1790
John McCroskey & Margaret Duff, Apr. 15, 1790
David Logan & Hannah Robinson, Apr. 27, 1790
William Airs & Betsy Grigberry, May 27, 1790
William Mackado & Elizabeth Evans, June 1, 1790
P. 28—William Doran & Mary Duff, July 20, 1790
James Maxwell & Grizzel Berry, Aug. 12, 1790
Josiah Danford & Sarah Roan, Sept. 2, 1790
William Berry & Jane Beatie, Sept. 28, 1790
Philip Kerr & Nancy Comer, Sept. 28, 1790
John Black & Peggy O'Neal, Sept. 28, 1790
John Young & Cynthia McCullough, Oct. 21, 1790
William Berry & Elizabeth Duff, Oct. 21, 1790
P. 29—James Craig & Catherine McClannahan, Dec. 7, 1790

I certify that I have joined together in the Holy state of Matrimony William Wheeler and Mary Friend, the 22nd day of November, 1790.

Daniel Lockett.

I do certify on the 17th day of April, 1787, a marriage was celebrated between William Yocomb and Jane Smith, relict of Alexander Smith, deceased, by me.

Charles Cummings.





Easter

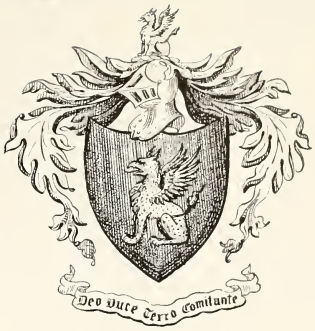
A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Davis

EASTER

The name Easter from the East(er) being only a male termination, was first associated with Kenneth MacAlpin, Duke of Northumberland, who had just returned from serving in the East, through a crusade with Richard Coeur De Lion, between 1189 and 1200. He married Edith Plantagenent (first cousin of Richard Coeur De Lion). Kenneth MacAlpin Easter, Duke of Northumberland, was a direct descendant of Kenneth MacAlpin, first King of Scotland. The name Easter having been taken as surname by the (Duke of Northumberland branch of the MacAlpin family) in honor of the Crusade in the East, (it having been considered a glorious privilege in those days to have fought for the cross in Palestine).

In 1594, Lord Kenneth MacAlpin Easter, a direct descendant of Kenneth MacAlpin Easter, Duke of Northumberland, was made Lord of Edinburg.

In 1649, Lord James Easter, a direct descendant of Laird Kenneth became the head of "The House of Easters". When King Charles the First of England was accused of treason, fled to Scotland, Lord James Easter hid him on his Estate and for this act he had to flee for his own life. He escaped to Spain and was protected by Phillip the Fourth. Later he married the daughter of the Duke of Barcello of the Royal House of Castile.

In 1703, Sir Robert Easter married Catherine, daughter of James, the Duke of Hamilton. In 1830, five generations after this alliance, four of their great-great-grandchildren, Hamilton, John MacAlpin, William and Archibald O'Hanlen Easter settled in Maryland.

Used through the courtesy of Mrs. Chas. W. Johnston, Front, Royal, Virginia.

DAVIS

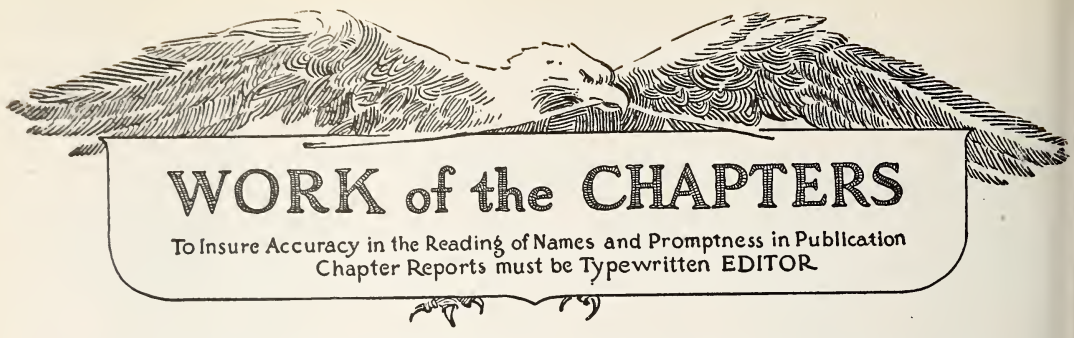
This family is of most ancient origin tracing back through several centuries B. C. Constantine, The Great, Roman Emperor, belongs to this family, also Beli Mawr, King of Britain, 100 years B. C.

Several generations later Roderick The Great, King of All Wales and of the Isle of Man, 843–877, slain defending his country against the Saxons, married Angharad, heiress of South Wales. He divided his kingdom into three parts, giving to his oldest son Anarand, the Kingdom of North Wales; to Cadell, 2nd son, the Principality of South Wales; and to Merfyn 3rd son, the Principality of Powes. For each of these Kingdoms Roderick built a palace and the sons were called the three crowned princes on account of their being the first to wear diadems around their crowns like kings in other countries, before which time the kings and princes of Wales wore only golden bands. Through his wife Angharad, Roderick acquired the Kingdom of Cardigan and thus became sovereign of all Wales (time of King Alfred of England.)

Griffith, Prince of South Wales died 1137, married Gwenllian, daughter of Griffith, ap Cynan, Prince of North Wales, slain 1136.

In the eighth generation from Rees, David Davis assumed the name of Davis for a patronymic, married Maude, daughter of Llewellyn ap Morgan of Rydodin.

At Tickenham, Somerset County, England are the ruins of Rees Davis dated 1500 and in the banquet hall is carved the Coat of Arms which formed the Seal to the will of Ichabod Davis, son of William of Roxbury, Massachusetts who settled there before 1640.



Colonel Charles Lynch Chapter (Altavista, Va.) was organized with 18 members at "Avoca," near Altavista, the historic residence of the descendants of Colonel Lynch, on November 10, 1922, by Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, former Regent of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter of Roanoke, Va.

The meeting was opened with The Lord's Prayer, followed by singing "America" and the ceremony of "The Salute to The Flag." Brief words of welcome to and appreciation of the Chapter were spoken by former State Senator Major John C. Hurt.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, Regent; Miss Juliet Fauntleroy, First Vice Regent; Mrs. W. C. Rierson, Second Vice Regent; Miss Irene Adams, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Ethel Hancock, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Walter Fauntleroy, Treasurer; Mrs. Clara Arthur, Registrar; Mrs. R. L. Cumnock, Historian; Miss Betty Hewitt, Chaplain; Rec. T. C. Page, Honorary Chaplain; to whom the oath of office was duly administered, and the name of the the new Chapter, "Colonel Charles Lynch" announced by the Regent.

A paper was read by Miss Juliet Fauntleroy, First Vice Regent, a descendant of Colonel Lynch, of which the following is a brief extract:

"Colonel Charles Lynch was one of the founders of the South River Monthly Meeting of Friends, and was Clerk of that Meeting from 1758 to 1767 when he was 'disowned for taking solemn oath contrary to the order and discipline of Friends,' as the Minutes express it. He was a member of The House of Burgesses from Bedford County in 1769 and was one of the signers of a Non-importation Agreement adopted by the members after Governor Botetcourt dissolved the Assembly. He was again a member of The House of Burgesses in 1774-1775.

During the latter years of the Revolution he raised a Regiment of Riflemen and took an active part in the fighting. In the Battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781, Colonel Lynch's regiment, reduced to 200 men, held position on the right flank of Green's army and did gallant service.

Colonel Charles Lynch, with his brother-in-law, Captain Robert Adams, Jr., and other devoted patriots, during the closing years of The Revolution, protected society and supported the Revolutionary Government in the region of Satunton River. If proven guilty, offenders were suspended from an old walnut tree, (still standing and marked), at Colonel Lynch's home where the trials took place, and received thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, and sometimes a coat of tar and feathers.

The old rhyme ran:—

Hurrah for Colonel Lynch, Captain Bob, and Callaway,
They never let a Tory rest until he shouted, 'Liberty.'

"Although the death penalty was *never* inflicted, the proceedings of this court gave rise to the term, 'Lynch Law.'

"In Henning's Statutes at Large, Vol. 2, appears an Act passed by the Virginia Legislature in October, 1782, exonerating William Preston, Robert Adams, Jr., James Callaway, and Charles Lynch from all penalties, suits, damages, etc., incurred by their action in suppressing a conspiracy against the Commonwealth in 1780."

James Lynch, the founder of the city of Lynchburg, Virginia, 25 miles from this place, was a brother of Colonel Charles Lynch. James remained a member of the Friends' Meeting, and is buried in the Quaker Burial Ground near Lynchburg.

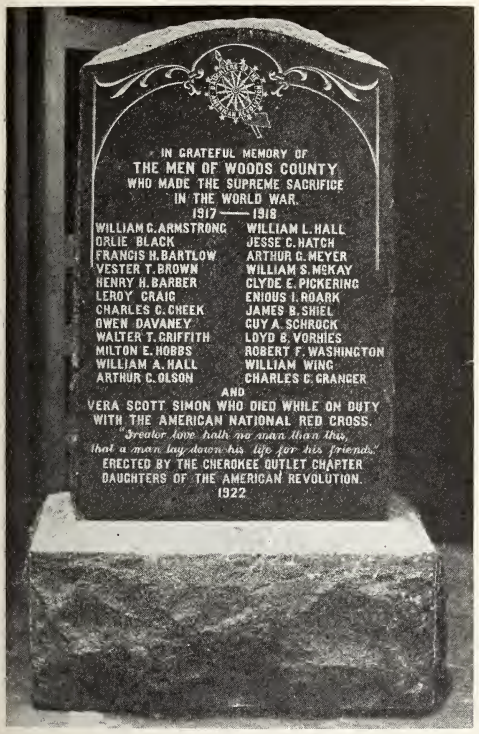
After the Regent had saluted the Chapter, "The American's Creed" was read in concert, and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" brought the formalities of the organization to a close.

Mrs. R. L. Cumnock,
Historian.

Cherokee Outlet Chapter (Alva, Okla.), after two years of activity, completed an event of widespread interest to the town and the community of Woods County on July 4, 1922. This important occasion was the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the soldiers of Woods County who gave their lives in the World War. The handsome red granite monument was placed in the courtyard square

and was presented to the Meyer Shiel Post of the American Legion, who took part with the Cherokee Outlet Chapter in the following impressive ceremonies:

Music by the Band. Singing of "America" by the Chapter. Invocation by Rev. W. B. Cummings. Presentation of Monument to Meyer Sheil Post, by Mrs. G. M. Lisk, Regent. Acceptance for Post, by Mr. Wallace Blakey. Short Talk on work of D.A.R. by Mrs. Ed.



TABLET ERECTED BY THE CHEROKEE OUTLET CHAPTER, ALVA, OKLAHOMA.

S. Roberts. Patriotic Address, by Judge R. M. Chase. Salute to the Flag. Taps.

As Mrs. Lisk finished her tribute to the soldier dead, the flags veiling the monument were drawn aside by Miss Frances West and Miss Marjorie Lisk and when the folds drew apart a beautiful white dove flew skyward. While the band played "The Star Spangled Banner.

The amount required for the purchase of the stone and its setting up was raised through the zealous efforts of the local Chapter, splendidly assisted by the business men of the city.

The Cherokee Outlet Chapter was organized in 1913, with Mrs. Grant Grumbine as Chapter Regent, and a membership of fifteen. Since then our membership has grown to thirty-six, but with over half of these non-resident members. We were honored last year when Mrs. Ed. S. Roberts was reëlected for the fourth year to the office of State Registrar.

Our Chapter has been further honored by having one of our members, Miss Sarah Crumley, as the State Regent for two years.

Though of small number we are alive. enthusiastic and always ready to help with any civic or patriotic work demanded of us.

(Mrs. John W.) Ada Loomis Barry,
Historian.

Tulsa Chapter (Tulsa, Okla.) is doing efficient work under the leadership of its Regent, Mrs. John Murray Ward, with the splendid coöperation of each member. The rapid growth of its membership is a strong indication of the attractiveness of the ideals and purposes of the Society as exemplified by the activities of the Chapter.

The year started off successfully, with the Regent entertaining the Executive Board with a luncheon at the Country Club, after which the regular business was transacted by the Board members.

Flag Day was observed by a luncheon on June 14th. Toasts and music in keeping with the day were responded to very graciously, also patriotic music by the orchestra was inspiring.

Educational work was observed by the Chapter holding a contest in the public schools for sixth, seventh and eighth grade pupils. Three prizes, consisting of Caprini bronze plaques of Washington, La Fayette and Indians signing a treaty were awarded.

The Chapter had the pleasure and honor of entertaining the State Board Executives Committee for a day, November 9th. The Regent and officers were hostesses at the Country Club at a luncheon for the visitors and afterwards they were taken on a tour of the city. As is the custom each year, the Chapter will give a scholarship to a girl in the Helen Dunlap school of Winslow, Arkansas, also a box to the mountain women of Kentucky.

The Chapter will coöperate with other chapters in marking "The National Old Trail of Middle West," each member paying 10 cents per capita.

It was our honor to be one of 36 states to send a can of soil to the Elizabeth Cummins Jackson Chapter of Grafton, West Virginia, participating in planting a tree on Arbor Day.

Armistice Day was fittingly observed November 11th. The Chapter participated in the celebration by a decorated float.

(Mrs. E. P.) Cora Hawker-Hill,
Historian.

Ponce de Leon Chapter (Winter Haven, Fla.). During 1922, Ponce de Leon Chapter has participated locally on Flag Day and on the Fourth of July. A short article on the history of the flag was written for our paper. Citizens and merchants were asked to display flags. It was interesting to see the variety and the ingenuity used in making attractive patriotic windows in the stores. In the Park the flag was flying all day.

Winter Haven invited the county to enjoy its hospitality on the Fourth. Special features were prepared for a continuous program throughout the day. The most attractive was the wonderfully pretty parade. The floats would have done credit to many a larger town. The accompanying picture shows George and Martha Washington, Betsy Ross and her flag and Uncle Sam. Unfortunately the little flax wheel is hidden from sight. The flag, the emblem and the letters in blue on the white background with blue trimmings completed a unique and effective patriotic float.

MARY FRANCES BYINGTON,
Historian.

Rochester Chapter (Rochester, Minn.) for 1921-22 accomplished much along lines of Americanization and Patriotic Educational Work, locally.

The Chapter has been under the direction of Dr. Evart, physician in charge at the Rochester State Hospital. At the June term of Court, Dr. Evart, representing the Chapter, presented to each newly made citizen, with appropriate words an American flag and Immigrant's Manual. For the benefit of foreign speaking women at the State Hospital, our Regent, Dr. Evart, has organized an Americanization school, conducted by the patients. In May the Chapter gave an entertainment of music and dancing for the disabled veterans of the World's War, who are at the State Hospital for the Insane. Cookies and polar pies were served after the amusements. Our leading social event, was a reception tendered the patriotic societies of Rochester. Costumes, tableaux, refreshments and games were of Revolutionary times.

A photostatic copy of several old Bibles found in this locality, were forwarded to the State Historian.



FLOAT OF THE PONCE DE LEON CHAPTER, WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA.

A Year's subscription to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE was favorably voted for the City Library.

Our membership has increased at least by seven new members. The Registrar has provided a permanent folder for the records of the Society. A list of names of Rochester men eligible for the S. A. R. was mailed to the St. Paul Society, S. A. R.

Financially, the Chapter has taken care of its quota to the National Society, the State Historical Society, the Tennessee School Founders Fund, and contributed to other just and worthy causes.

We have endorsed the following bills: The Yorktown Reservation Project, Shepard-Towner bill, also the bill directed against the illicit traffic in drugs. We have sent a letter of protest against the exploitation of our National Parks for commercial purposes.

The line of study for 1921-22 was American History, the Story of the Army, the Navy, the R. R., etc. At each meeting a review of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is given by some member.

The programs are unusual, in that the Flag code, the purpose of the National Society, the names of the National, state and local officers are included with the outline of the year's work. BELLE BOYNTON WELCH,
Historian.

Lewis and Clark Chapter (Eugene, Ore.). Sixty years ago, following the course the McKenzie River had cut, came Felix Scott and his band of intrepid pioneers who blazed the first wagon trail by way of the McKenzie, over the summit of the Cascade, linking Central and Western Oregon.

On June 25, 1922, at the call of Lewis and Clark Chapter a large number of patriotic, history-loving people gathered at McKenzie Bridge to dedicate a plaque to commemorate the accomplishment of Scott's Band and to do honor to all Oregon pioneers. The program was held at the summer home of Mrs. Bruce, L. Bogart, State Vice Regent, who had been an untiring worker in the task of transacting the business of purchasing the marker, supervising it's placing, with the aid and hearty coöperation of the men of the government forest service, who had also promised to look after the grounds surrounding the memorial; and in providing for the services of dedication.

Here on the banks of one of "Oregon's fairest streams," surrounded by the lofty mountains and with the deep, deep blue of the sky over head the voices of all the throng rose in "America."

"My Native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love,
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above."

Mrs. Bogart welcomed the guests to her home and our Chapter Regent, Mrs. J. E.



THE FELIX SCOTT TRAIL, MEMORIAL ERECTED BY THE LEWIS AND CLARK CHAPTER OF EUGENE, OREGON.

Hudson gave the welcoming address. She was followed by Miss Anne Lang, our state regent, who talked most convincingly on the purposes of our organization. The principal address of the day was delivered by Dr. J. M. Walters, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Eugene. "This memorial symbolizes the deeds of the many, who through hardships and danger braved the perils of the unknown country and made possible the Oregon of today," said Doctor Walters. "Memorial monuments are mile stones of the past, pointing

out the courageous deeds of those who have gone before and are of vast educational value to the future generation, as a tribute to the pioneers and as a lesson to those who reap the advantages of their early efforts, for posterity."

Mr. John McClung, 85 year old pioneer, read a paper describing his first trip through McKenzie Pass, prior to the opening of the trail by Felix Scott and his loaded wagons. Then after short talks by two other old settlers, Cary Thompson and George M. Miller, the marker was unveiled by Mrs. George Frizzel, who dedicated it to the people of Oregon in honor of the early pioneers.

The plaque is of a bronze set into a huge boulder and bearing the inscription "Dedicated to the pioneers of the McKenzie Pass, 1863, by the Lewis and Clark Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1922."

GEORGIA DILLON GILSTRAP,
Historian.

Menominee Chapter (Menominee, Mich.) has dispensed with the time honored custom of meeting at the homes of members, and all regular meetings for the year are held in the cosy reading room of the D.A.R. Boys Club.

Two of our members have been transferred to other chapters and our secretary-treasurer has removed to Iowa. We have had the pleasure of welcoming one new member and the applications of nine others are pending. Our membership is now 49, seventeen of whom are non-residents.

The result of a campaign for new subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is twelve subscriptions as against four of last year. The Chapter also takes a copy for the public library as well as the genealogical issue of the Boston Transcript at a cost of $4.25 and the New England Historical and Geneological Register at $5. Three lineage books have been purchased, costing $9 and two lineage books bound for $6.20. A total of $876.73 has passed through the treasurer's hands. Among the expenditures are $35 to the state budget, $25 to the Serbian Relief, $8.59 for year books, $5 for stationery, and $10 to the janitor of the Boys Club for a Christmas gift.

Our Chapter is one of 18 out of the 53 chapters of Michigan which was 100 per cent. on the three national projects, *viz*: The Plymouth Fountain, The Painting for France and the Manual for Immigrants, aggregating $30.60.

The Chapter was represented in the Fourth of July parade by a float, "The Spirit of '76" which cost $10.71. We own two $50 Liberty Bonds. Twenty-nine of our members filled large Christmas bags for tubercular soldiers in the hospital at Camp Custer. The inmates of the County Infirmary were made happy by the receipt of two large boxes containing work bags, neckties, oranges, candy, tobacco, pieces for quilting, etc., at Easter time.

Through its Regent and Corresponding-Secretary the Chapter has uttered a protest to our senator and representative against commercializing, for private gain, the Yellowstone and Roosevelt Sequoia Parks, also in response to the appeal of the Coldwater Chapter, the Menominee Chapter has protested to the Governor of Michigan against using Coldwater State School for a home for subnormal children.

Our Committee on patriotic education has had the American's Creed pasted in all new histories used in the public schools this year. This committee has also stimulated the observance of Constitutional Day in the schools and secured 60 Manuals for Immigrants for use in the night school which is held twice a week in the high school building, there being two classes, one in beginning English and one in Americanization.

The chief social event of the year was a luncheon given in honor of our State Regent, Miss Alice McDuffee at the Riverside Golf Club House, September 6, 1921. Twenty members were present to greet Miss McDuffee. After the luncheon, an automobile trip was made, visiting the five spots where markers had been placed by the Chapter, as well as the Walton Blesch Athletic Field, one of the finest in the state. The ride ended at the D.A.R. Boys Club where Miss McDuffee was shown over the beautiful club quarters for the boys.

A card party, given at the D.A.R. Boys Club, October 4th, a moving picture show on December 27th and a dancing party on January 2, 1922, replenished the treasury to the amount of $145.85.

Three of our members are on state committees, *viz*: Mrs. McCormick, chairman of National Old Trails, Mrs. Vennema, vice chairman of Children and Sons of the Republic, and Mrs. Trudell, vice chairman of Monuments, Memorial-trees and Highways.

The historian has located the grave of one of her Revolutionary ancestors, secured the inscription from his grave stone and written to a chapter in Connecticut giving his service and suggesting the propriety of marking his grave.

The program on Women in American History, as outlined in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is now demanding our attention, having had to date: The Spanish Women, Indian Women, Southern

Colonial Women of Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas.

We also had a fine report of the State Conference, held at Detroit, by Mrs. West, and Mrs. McCormick gave a delightful account of her trip to England, Scotland, Denmark, Germany, Belgium and France, with illustrations.

Our chief efforts in Americanization work are devoted to our D.A.R. Boys Club, now in its seventh year. It is a far cry from the club of 30 boys who met in the basement of one of the ward school buildings once a week, to the 610 boys now enrolled who meet in different squads five nights in the week in our commodious club house. Eleven speakers have entertained the boys on such topics as "Moral Courage," "Business Success," "Fire Prevention," "Value of Amusement," etc.

Friday night is given over to Troop 5 Boy Scouts, all members of the D.A.R. Boys Club. The cartoon work of the boys is very commendable. Our D.A.R. Club feel a little bit "puffed up" at winning second prize by its collection of cartoons sent to the National Conference of Boys Clubs held at Binghampton, N. Y. The Union League Club of Chicago winning first prize. This was more gratifying because the boys have had no training whatever.

The radio equipment of our club is, probably, the finest amateur outfit in the country. There is a class of 30 or more busy and interested boys. The club now has a government license and a call number.

There are several basketball teams, the younger squads being sponsored and refereed by the Big Brothers, and play outside teams. Our Chapter has expended $141.36 for the upkeep of the club.

Our Regent, Mrs. Margaret Harmon during her long continued illness, was deeply touched by the sympathy of the boys who presented her with the beautiful emblem of the D.A.R.

Our director, Mrs. Vennema has come nearer this year than in any of the preceding six to sailing over unruffled seas, due, not only to the gifts of many people, but also to her efficient organization of all lines of work. The 16 Big Brothers look after the building and the equipment, supervise the younger squads in their games, superintend the shower baths, run the movies, repair wiring, help in the library and take care of the magazines. The telephone maintained by the Chapter in Mrs. Vennema's home at an annual expense of $34.56 simplifies her work. Not the least of the contributing causes is the efficiency of the D.A.R.



READING ROOM OF THE D. A. R. BOYS' CLUB, MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN.

members who so faithfully assist evenings in the handling of over 600 boys.

The officers for the year were: Regent, Mrs. Margaret Harmon; Vice Regent, Mrs. Mary Trudell; Secretary, Miss Abigail Lyon; Treasurer, Mrs. Bertha Green; Registrar, Mrs. Anna McCormick; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ada Hutchinson; Historian, Mrs. Harriet W. Bill.

(Mrs. A.W.) Harriett W. Bill, —
Historian.

Rhoda Hinsdale Chapter (Shullsburg, Wis.), though not a new Chapter, has sent no communication to the Magazine since its first year. A report of its history and activities may be of interest to Magazine readers, as few Chapters, probably, are formed in communities where there is so little opportunity for growth. Organized in a town of twelve hundred people with thirteen charter members, the Chapter now has a membership of twenty-five, ten only of whom are residents. In the intervening years, however, forty names have appeared on our Chapter roll. Due to the activities of our first Regent, Miss Jannette Burlingham, an expert genealogist, three prosperous chapters have been formed by Rhoda Hinsdale's daughters, who withdrew their membership here to found chapters in their home towns. Aside from the personal gain arising from membership in the Society which comes through the knowledge of ancestry that we acquire, the mental development which comes from historical papers that we prepare, the acquaintanceship with other chapters, we have been of some help to the community in which we live.

The oldest gravestone in our cemetery has been restored, we have placed a handsome granite marker bearing the insignia of the Society and the words "This stone marks the old Chicago stage road and the tavern built by Fortunatus Berry in 1829. Erected by Rhoda Hinsdale Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Shullsburg."

A beautiful memorial tablet cast from metal recovered from the U.S.S. *Main* was procured by our Regent and placed in the assembly room of the High School. In January of 1917, we organized a Red Cross Chapter which in April was re-organized to include the entire town, with our Regent, Miss Burlingham as chairman. One of the signers of that first organization, Miss Mary Gratiot, served in France. We are much interested in the preservation of the ancient Indian village of Aztolan in our state and have contributed to the fund for its purchase. In June the gold medal given annually by the Chapter to the senior class in High School for excellence in American history was won by Joseph Blackstone, a proven lineal descendant of William Blackstone, who welcomed the settlers to Boston in 1630. In October we unveiled a marker on the scene of the Battel of the Pecatonica in La Fayette County, some twenty-five miles from this place. The bronze tablet, mounted on a base of heavy concrete, bears this inscription," At this place



TABLET ERECTED BY THE RHODA HINSDALE CHAPTER OF SHULLSBURG, WIS.

on June 16, 1832, between Wisconsin pioneers under Col. Henry Dodge, and a band of Black Hawk Sacs, was fought the battle of the Pecatonica. The annals of Indian warfare offer no parallel to this battle. Of the twenty-one volunteer soldiers engaged, three were mortally and one severely wounded. The seventeen Indians were slain. Thus was our land made safe for settlement. Erected by Rhoda Hinsdale Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and by the town of Wiota, 1922." The men engaged in this battle

had gathered the preceding day at Fort Hamilton, the home of William S. Hamilton (son of Alexander Hamilton) who was a resident of this county 1827 to 1850, when he removed to Sacramento and died that year, as mentioned in the January DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. The marker stands far from any town but over four hundred people witnessed its unveiling and gave, at the conclusion of the program, the first salute to the Chapter's new silk flag. The members of this Chapter take much interest in the acquisition of ancestral bars, one member proudly wearing fifteen, one has eight with an additional Chapter bar worn for her ancestress, Rhoda Hinsdale; another member eight with more in prospect, one wears seven, one five, and four have each three bars. Among our resident members are descendants of Edward Winslow, John Alden, John Howland, William White, William Blackstone, Roger Williams, Deacon John Doan and Anne Dudley Bradstreet. The Chapter has but two ex-regents, Miss Burlingham and Mrs. J. B. Simpson, both of whom are members of the Milwaukee Chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots. We, with our families, enjoy an annual picnic as the guests of members who live at Benton, a neighboring town. Our monthly meetings are held at the homes of members. The program of the year book is followed, one feature of which is a review of the Magazine. Lunch tea or dinner is served by the hostess, who is required to fly a flag on the day of meeting. Two of our members continue to aid their French orphans.

Under our newly elected Regent, Mrs. William H. Look, we hope to fulfill a number of interesting plans of which we may tell you in some later Magazine.

(MRS. J. B.) LUELLA SIMPSON,
Historian.

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS ON "WHAT I HAVE LEARNED FROM THE MANUAL FOR IMMIGRANTS"

The Committee, of which Mrs. Charles White Nash is Chairman, appointed by the President General to administer the Colonel Walter Scott One Thousand Dollar Prize Fund, recommended to the National Board of Management at its October, 1922 meeting, the following prize essay contest among students of the Manual for Immigrants, in order to stimulate the use and study of the Manual. The recommendation was unanimously adopted by the Board and is herewith presented to the States in the hope that all will take part. It is as follows:

> "That a prize of $5 in gold be given to each State to be awarded to the person, either foreign-born or southern mountaineer, who submits the best essay in English, of not less than 1000 words or more than 2000, on the subject: 'What I Have Learned from the Manual for Immigrants;' each State to arrange the details of its own contest through its Patriotic Education Committee, and the judges to be a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution appointed by the State Regent.
>
> "And that we offer an additional prize of $10 to be awarded as follows:
>
> "Five dollars to the foreign-born for the best essay among the winning essays, and $5 to the southern mountaineers for the best essay among the winning essays, these winning essays from the States to be submitted to a committee of judges to be appointed by the National Chairman of Patriotic Education."

The essays should be in the hands of each State Chairman on Patriotic Education not later than February 1, 1923. The winning essay in each State should be sent by the State Regent not later than March 1st to the National Chairman on Patriotic Education.

All essays should be numbered and the name and address of the writer attached in a sealed envelope.

The names of the winners in each State and of the winner of the additional prizes will be announced at the coming Congress.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10672. WHITE.—Capt. Joseph White was s of Thomas White, who was b abt 1599, and was in Weymouth in 1630 dying there in 1679. His wife's name is not known. He was Capt. of Mil and Representative to the Legislature several yrs. The s Joseph, date of b not found, removed to Mendon returning to Weymouth after the Indian uprising at Mendon abt 1675. He m Sept. 19, 1660 Lydia dau of John and Judith Rogers, b Mar. 27, 1642, and d May 8, 1729. John Rogers came on the *Lion* in 1632 and resided in Weymouth, he married Judith——, Apr. 16, 1639 and d Feb. 11, 1662.—*Mrs. H. H. Howard,* Brockton, Mass.

10697. HOWARD.—William Howard b Aug. 17, 1795 lived in Ky. until shortly after his m to Nancy b Jan. 3, 1802, dau of Jarrett Young b in Va., 1762 and raised in Camden District, S. C., he enl in 1780 and ser three enlistments, lived in Charleston, S. C. and Ky. and d 1835 in Knox County, Ind. William Howard and his w Nancy Moved to Bruceville near Vincennes, Ind., and in 1848 moved to Iowa County, Wis.—*Mrs. N. S. Wright,* 2245 Rowley Ave., Madison, Wis.

10700. HOUSTON.—If you will communicate with me I may be able to give you some information.—*Mrs. J. S. H. Patter,* 508 North Ave., East, Baltimore, Md.

10713. THOMPSON.—Sheldon Thompson, s of Jabez, grandson of Jabez, and desc from Anthony Thompson of New Haven was b at Derby, Conn., July 2, 1785 he d Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 13, 1851. He had ten ch four of whom lived to maturity. Sally Ann m Henry K. Smith; Agnes Latte m Edward S. Warren; Laetetia Porter m Henry K. Bielle; Augustus Porter m Matilda Cass Jones of Detroit.—*C. H. Thompson,* "Mt. Pleasant" Amherst, Mass.

10719. MARSHALL.—Colonel Thomas Marshall, father of John Marshall, Chief Justice U. S., Col. Marshall helped to organize the Culpeper Minute Men one of the very earliest organizations formed at the outbreak of the Rev., was Captain, then Major of the Regt and distinguished himself at the battle of Great Bridge; was at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, etc., and then through the hardships of Valley Forge with his sons John and Thomas. At the battle of Germantown he succeeded to the command of the Third Va. Regt at the death of General Murphy. Colonel Marshall had no dau Sarah. He had a dau Susan Tarlton Marshall who m Judge William McCling of Rockbridge Co., Va. His second ch was a dau Elizabeth b 1756 in Fauquier Co., Va., and m March 15, 1785 Raleigh Colston of Northumberland, Co., Va. References: The Marshall Family by W. M. Paxton and Campbell's History of Va.—*Mrs. R. C. Maupin,* 2004 Md. Ave., Baltimore, Md.

10746. HATCH.—Amey b July 10, 1687, Falmouth, Mass., d 1762, Tolland, Conn. Her sister Ruth Hatch b 1693, m Solomon Swift of Tolland, Conn; Rebecca Hatch b 1700 m William Berry and settled in Kent, Conn. Amey Hatch's father was Capt. Jireh Hatch b May 7, 1654, Barnstable, Mass., m Dec. 7, 1683, Falmouth, Mass., d Dec. 16, 1738 at Falmouth, resided at Falmouth, Mass. (sol in King Philip's War 1675-6. Lieut. 1702; Captain. His father Jonathan Hatch b prob in Eng. m April, 11, 1646 at Barnstable, Mass., d Dec. 1710 at Falmouth, Mass. Res. Barn-

stable and Falmouth, Mass. 1645 at Barnstable, 1661 at Falmouth. His w was Sarah Rowley. Am. Anc. Vol. 6. The mother of Amey Hatch was Amey Allen, b Aug. 14, 1665 at Sandwich, Mass., m Dec. 7, 1683, Capt. Jireh Hatch, d at Falmouth, Mass. Her father was James Allen, Esq. b 1636 at Braintree, Mass. m——, d July 25, 1714 at Tisbury, Mass. Res. Sandwich, Mass. and Tisbury, Mass. 1668, and eminent citizen of the Vineyard after 1668 and a local magistrate. His w was Elizabeth Perkins, b 1643 d Aug., 1722. James Allen's father was Deacon Samuel Allen b in England. Died Aug., 1669 at Braintree, Mass. R. Boston and Braintree, Mass., prob came to N. E. about 1630. His w was Ann——, d Sept. 29, 1641. Deacon Samuel Allen's father was George Allen, Sr. b 1568 in England, buried May 28, 1648 at Sandwich, Mass., came to N. E. about 1632. His first w d in England.

Amey Hatch who m Capt. Jonathan Delano June 20, 1704 at Falmouth, Mass. was b Jan. 30, 1680 d March 26, 1752 Tolland, Conn. Town clerk of Tolland 1724–36, Selectman 1724–35; styled Captain. His father Lieut. Jonathan Delano b 1647 at Duxbury, Mass., m Feb. 28, 1678 at Plymouth, Mass., d Dec. 23, 1720, Dartmouth. Constable, Surveyor and selectman of Dartmouth. Commissioned Lieut. by Gov. Hinckley, Dec. 25, 1689. Deputy from Dartmouth to Plymouth Court, 1689, w Mercy Warren b Feb. 20, 1657/8 Plymouth d after 1727 Dartmouth. His father Philip Delano b. 1602 Leyden, Holland m Dec. 19, 1634 Duxbury, Mass., d Aug., 1681, Bridgewater, Mass. Came in the *Fortune* 1621. His w Hester Dewsberry d before 1657. His father Jean de la Noye, of Leyden, traced back to Charlemagne and Adam. Mercy Warren's father was Nathaniel Warren, born 1627 d 1667 his w Sarah Walker. Nathaniel Warren's father Richard Warren of the *Mayflower,* 1620. Authorities. Delano; Delano Gen. pp. 99–102, 294, 295, 296. Pope's Pioneers p. 136. Waldo's History of Tolland, Conn., p. 114. N. E. H. & G. Reg. Vols. 71, p. 367, 72 p. 68. Records of Tolland, Conn. (original copy book 1 pp. 67–68, 84. Hatch; History of Barnstable County p. 474, Pope's Pioneers pp. 218–219. Gen. Notes of Barnstable Families (Swift) revised and corrected pp. 463–469. Allen, Savages. Gen. Dict. Vol. 1. p. 32. Tisbury, Mass., Vital Records p. 195. George Allen 1882, p 5–6.—*Mrs. Roland M. Jones,* 3336 Centre St., Omaha, Neb.

QUERIES

10370. Carr.—Wanted birthplace and par of Jonathan Carr and of his w Martha; Wanted also her maiden name. They lived in Morgan Co., Ind., in 1831 and had sons William and John b in 1804. Wanted also Rev rec in either line.

Stewart.—Wanted par of James Stewart and of his w Rebecca Jackson of Morgan Co. Ind. They had ch Jane, Susanne, Nick, John, Cager, and Aleck.—G. B. W.

10371. Donaldson.—Wanted par of John Donaldson, Decatur Co. Ga., b Mar. 1773, d Nov. 19, 1826, m 1791 Agnes Peel, dau of Richard and Mary Gamble Peel of Burke Co., Ga. John Donaldson and his bro Wm. were among the first settlers of South Ga. and in their wills left large tracts of land in Pulaski, Early and Decatur Counties, Ga.

10372. Jones.—Wanted name of w and date of m of Benjamin Jones b in King William Co., Va., Mar. 28, 1754.—R. E. R.

10373. Burr.—Wanted Rev rec of John s of Jonathan Burr b April 4, 1729 d Feb. 11, 1790 m Jan. 1, 1755 Emma Cushing of Hingham, Mass.—C. L. K.

10374. Robinson.—George Robinson b 1727 d 1814 ser in 4th Pa. Regt under Capt. David Plunkett d in Lexington, Ky. His first w was Anne Wiley. Wanted name of his second w also of his sons.—J. B. H.

10375. Helley.—Wanted par of Corp. William Helley of Barrington, R. I., who ser in Capt. Thomas Allin's Co. and appeared on the Alarm of Bristol, R. I., Apr. 1, 1776. He also ser on the mil guard of Barrington from Apr. 5 to May 20, 1778 and was a corp. in Capt. Viall Allin's Co. in 1780.—E. L. C.

10376. Harper.—Wanted ances of Elizabeth Harper b July 20, 1765 and who m Asa Peabody. Her father was Capt. Wm. Harper had he Rev rec.—I. B. I.

10377. Moon.—Wanted gen of Peleg Baxter Moon who m Mehitable Taft, Aug. 18, 1822, and prob lived at that time in the twp of Sweden, Monroe Co., N. Y. Wanted Rev rec of their respective fathers.—H. E. M. C.

10378. Anderson.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of John Anderson b abt 1757. He lived in Augusta Co., Va. abt 1770; in Rockbridge Co. abt 1781; in Botetourt Co. 1787 and later in Giles Co. He m first Sarah Bess or Beck and had ch James, Mary, Nancy, Isabella, Fanny, Polly and Joseph. He m second Catherine Wilson and had ch William and Rachel Rebecca. He ser in the Continental Army until sur of Cornwallis.—H. C. A.

10379. Hinds-Lee.—Wanted ances of Stephen Hinds b in Miss. abt 1775, d 1838, m Nov. 4, 1793 at Dauphin, Pa., Mary Ann Lee, b 1775 in Chester Co. Pa., and d 1855.

(a) Llewellyn.—Wanted par and given names of two Miss Llewellyns of Md. One m Judge Swain and the other a Mr. Jordon. Mr. Jordon had a dau Anna Eden Jordan.

(b) Steptoe.—Wanted ances of James Steptoe d abt 1757 and of his w Elizabeth wanted also her maiden name. Their dau Elizabeth who d abt 1789 m Philip Ludwell Lee of Va. Wanted his dates and Rev rec. He was of Belmont, Loudoun Co., Va.

(c) Mitchell-Bound.—Wanted ances and Rev rec of Hugh Mitchell of Fauquier Co., Va., who m Susan Bound prior to 1800. They had ten ch: Lithenia, m——Leffler; Margaret m Absalon Leffler; Nancy m Colin McFarquarhar Wilson; Sarah, Mary, Wiley, Andrew, Robert, John and Samuel. Wanted par of Susan Bound.—C. S. L.

10380. Gordon.—Thomas R. Gordon b Aberdeen Scotland was a sol in Rev. Moved from Washington Co., Pa., to Ohio, 1799. His s Robert m Susanna Bacon Winslow. Wanted name of w of Thomas Gordon and date of m.

(a) Marshall.—John Marshall of Va., m at Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1813, Margaret Moody Grant. Wanted gen with dates of John and also names of his bros and sis.

(b) Warner.—Wanted Rev rec and dates of Sgt. Obadiah Warner, Waterbury, Conn., and of his w Sarah Lewis.

(c) Miller.—Wanted Rev rec dates and name of w of Col. Miller of Jamestown, Va. whose dau Rachel m first——Kelly and second Capt. Noah Grant.

(d) Lawson.—Wanted name of w dates and names of ch of Lt. William Lawson of Va. His s James was also a sol.—C. G.

10381. Sand (r) idge.—Wanted Rev rec of Larkin Sandridge of Va. Name of w and dates of each and names of ch.

(a) Coleman.—Wanted Rev rec of Daniel Coleman, signer of Albemarle Declaration of Independence; name of w dates of each and names of their ch. He went to Clark Co., Ky., would like to corres with any of his desc.

(b) Phillips.—Want Rev rec of John Philips who is bur in Christian Co., Ky., wanted also name of w and dates of each and names of ch. Would like to corres with his desc.—M. B. M.

10382. Bryan.—Wanted par of Robert Bryan who m Elizabeth——. Their s Lewis b Oct. 2, 1756, m Lucretia their s John b Oct. 28, 1788, m Cherry Price. Wanted also maiden names of Elizabeth and Lucretia. John Bryan lived in Martin Co., N. C. and had bros who went to Ga. and Texas.—J. W. B.

10383. Michael.—John Michael, Sr., b Nov. 14, 1766, in Frankfort-On-Main and came to Hanover, Pa., when young m Catherine Beltz, b Apr. 1, 1769. Was this John Michael the sol in Capt. John Smullers Co. of Lancaster Co. in 1782 referred to in Pa. Archives 5th Series, Vol. 7, p. 319?

(a) Beltz.—Was Jacob Beltz, Sr., b in Weisbaden, Germany, May 6, 1747 and a taxpayer in Hanover, Pa. in 1783 the same Jacob Beltz who was a sol in Isaiah Davis' Co. Philadelphia Co., Mil 4th Bat., ser Oct., 1781 (Pa. Archives, 6th Series, Vol. 1, p. 778) the father of Catherine Beltz who m John Michael? Wanted name of his w and date of m.—M. L. C.

10384. Clark.—Wanted par of Joseph Clarke b 1810 d 1854 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Wanted also dates of Joseph Clarke who m Barbara Smith in Cincinnati, Ohio abt 1780 or 1785.—G. M. K.

10385. Buckles-Barr.—John Buckles b Jan. 18, 1799 in Shepherdstown, Va. d in Illinois, Jan. 14, 1889. Wife Nancy——b Jan. 14, 1798 d Nov. 14, 1849. Their ch were Esther b 1821 d 1857; Susannah b 1826; Wm. b 1823; Robert b 1828; Joseph b 1830; Nancy b 1831 d 1864; John b 1834; James b 1837 d 1905; Silas b 1841 d 1851; James, 1837–1905, m in Illinois, Mar. 22, 1866, Clementine Clarinda Barr, who was b in Ohio, July 3, 1843 and d in Illinois, 1910. John Buckles Sr., was an only ch. Wanted par John Sr., Maiden name and par of his w Nancy and par of C. C. Barr. and Rev ser on these different lines.

(a) Douglas-Wood-Reeves-Nye-Templeman.—Stephen Douglas was one of three bros who came over from Scotland and set in N. Y. abt the time of the Rev. Stephen m Lydia Cole and their ch were Stephen, Nathaniel, Daniel, Peleg, Sperry and Elizabeth. Peleg Douglas m Eleanor Wood and their ch were Roxina, Lemo, Elizabeth, Alfred, Lewis, Ann and George. Elizabeth Douglas m Daniel Reeves, Feb. 7, 1825 in Urbana, N. Y. their ch were Cythia, Mary, Eleanor, Henry, Louisa, Alvina, Eunice and Alma. Alma Reeves m Feb. 2, 1870 Jasper Newton Templeman s of Moses and Catherine Nye Templeman (Moses b 1807 in Stafford Co., Va., and Catherine b 1812 in Fairfield Co., Ohio). Wanted data and Rev rec on any of these lines.

(b) Morse.—Daniel Winchester Morse b Duxsbury, Vt., Feb. 6, 1810 d Mar. 5, 1894 at Union Springs, N. Y., m Apr. 2, 1825 at Tioga, N. Y., Jane Kendall Carruth b July 31, 1811 at Athol, Mass., dau of Amos Carruth and his w——Kendall, who were living in Candor, N. Y. 1837 and in Peruville, N. Y. 1837 and had ch Kendall, Amos, Levi, Jane and Lavinia. Daniel and Jane Morse had s Mortimer Ogilvie Morse b May 19, 1836 at Tioga and m Mary Chrestene Van Dusen dau of Richard Van Dusen (1813–1894) and his w Eliza. Wanted gen and Rev rec on these lines.

(c) Howser.—Aaron Howser b LaRue Co., Ky., nr Hodgenville, m Elizabeth Hawes b nr same place.

Their dau Sarah Howser b Atlanta, Ill., m Warren Moorhead, s of Hiram Moorhead of Dayton, Ohio, and his w Mary Judy b Illinois. Wanted gen and Rev rec on these lines.—B. R. M.

10386. Sweet-Seelye.—Oliver Sweet b Mar. 30, 1758 in R. I., d Oct. 24, 1825 at Pompey, N. Y., m Mar. 6, 1780 Charlotte Seelye b in Conn., Oct. 28, 1767 and d June 7, 1855 at Pompey, N. Y. Wanted Rev rec of Oliver Sweet and Seelye ances.

(a) Hodges.—Miriam Hodges b Sept. 24, 1779 Cambridge, N. Y. m Henry Tiffany, Jan. 8, 1798 at Cambridge, N. Y. They moved to Pompey, N. Y. where he d Dec. 29, 1848. Hodges ances and Rev rec desired.

(b) Harrington.—Wanted Rev rec of Henry Harrington b Sept. 27, 1738 Exeter, R. I., m May 30, 1765 at Exeter, Freelove Harrington b Oct. 13, 1742.

(c) Austin.—Wanted ances and Rev rec of father of Edward Austin b in R. I., 1773 d Sept. 6, 1854 North Creek, N. Y. Tombstone says Edward 2nd m Anna Harrington b Apr. 20, 1774 Exeter R. I., d Jan. 28, 1813.

(d) Warner - Bates. — Wanted ances of James Warner b in Saybrook, Conn., 1736. m Abigail Bates who d Oct. 12, 1807 they moved to Cambridge, N. Y. in 1780 where he d Dec. 11, 1812. Wanted his Rev rec.—E. A. M.

10387. Buford.—Wanted names of w and ch of Col. Abram Buford of Va. Whom did ch m?—C. G. K.

10388. Barber.—Wanted name of w and ch of Jonathan Barber of Exeter, R. I. a Rev sol and Pensioner in Generals Spencer and Sullivan's Expeditions. Applied for pesion in 1833 then 89 yrs old. Doubtless bur at Exeter, R. I.—C. C. H.

10389. Collins.—Wanted ances and name of w of John Collins of Lynn., Mass., their dau Hannah m Thomas Brown in 1723. Wanted also Brown gen.

(a) Baker.—Wanted name of w of Lyman Baker a Rev sol from Mass.

(b) Raymond.—Wanted par of Judith w of Richard Raymond of Salem, Mass., in 1634.—W. S. G.

10390.—Allen.—Joseph Allen, s of Samuel of Windsor, Conn., m Mary Hewlett, Hulit or Hulet. Wanted her par; dates and places of residence.

(a) McKnight.—John McKnight of New Haven, Hartford and Ellington, Conn., from 1712 to 1785 m 1720 Jerusha Crane, an English girl. He was a merchant and had dealings with Mr. Richard Edwards the leading merchant of Hartford and John Hancock of Boston. Wanted his dates and names of his ch.—M. E. T.

10391. Usher.—Maryland Calendar of Wills gives will of Thomas Usher of Kent Co., Md., Nov., 1714. Mentions w Elizabeth sons John, George and Thomas; dau, Elizabeth, Jean, Sarah and Mary. Has any one the marriage records of these sons? Names of wives and ch with dates wanted. In the History of Baltimore, Thomas Usher is stated to have come to Baltimore abt 1771 was he the s Thomas of Thomas of Kent County?

(a) Phillpotts.—Will of Edward Phillpotts 1718 of Charles Co., Md., mentions w Eleanor, sons Edward, John and Charles, daughters Eleanor and Mary. John evidently m Ann Cottrell dau of James Cottrell, Sr., and w Ann before the latters' will was made in 1722. Charles m Elizabeth, gr-dau of William Barton who mentions her in his will in 1717. Edward seems to have d in 1724–5 leaving w Margaret and sons John and Edward. Wanted names of all the ch with dates of each of these sons.

(b) Scott-Edwards.—Wanted ances of both Peter Scott and his w Hannah Edwards of Coventry, Conn., m Nov. 5, 1740. One ch Zebidiah, Nov. 22, 1741 recorded in Coventry other ch and place and dates of death desired.—B. A. C.

10392. Tripp.—Wanted par of Mercy Tripp b Mar. 22, 1785 d July 24, 1826 Coventry, R. I., m James (4) Colvin (Stephen 3) (Elder James 2) (John 1).

(a) Burlingame.—Wanted par of Mercy Burlingame b Nov. 30, 1759 d 1842; m Peter (4) Colvin (Moses 3) (James 2) (John 1) Rev sol.

(b) Johnson.—Wanted ances, dates of Ann Johnson of Coventry, R. I., m James (3) Catwell (Stephen 2, Stephen 1,) Rev sol.

(c) Whitford.—Wanted ances, dates and all inf possible of Hannah Whitford b 1757 d Sept. 18, 1849 m Mar. 23, 1774 at West Greenwich, R. I., (Stephen (3) Catwell) (Stephen 2, Stephen 1).—A. E. L.

10393. Hubert.—Wanted name of w and place of m of Paul Hubert Rev sol; also maiden name of Philadelphia w of his s David. Did he have other ch?

(a) Simpson.—Wanted par of Walter Simpson and maiden name and par of his w Ann. They lived in Md. abt 1816 and had eleven ch. John, Bessie, m John Chambers; Anna Maria m Benjamin Hubert; and others. Walter Simpson was in Alabama in 1839.—E. B. T.

10394. Wood (s)-Grow.—Wanted ances and Rev rec of Samuel Wood (s) of Madison and Chenango Counties, N. Y. His ch: Salen was b June 4, 1789 and m June 12, 1823, Cornelia Grow; Jonas m Ethelinda Grow; Ira m Sarah Grow. Samuel and twins John and Asa. Wanted also the Grow ances.—J. L. P.

10395. Copeland-Edmiston.—Wanted gen and given name of father of Priscilla Edmiston, her mother was Esther Copeland, and their home was in Juniata Co., Pa. Wanted also Copeland gen.—E. M. E.

10396. Young.—Wanted par with dates of Elizabeth Young of Va. who m Henry Harter of Franklin Co., Va. Their s Joseph m Susannah Dodd in 1833; they removed to Hancock County, Ill., the same year. Did Elizabeth's father have Rev rec?

(a) Barnes.—Wanted par with dates of Lucy Barnes of Middletown, Conn., who m Reuel Pelton, April 9, 1792; she d June 24, 1851. Did her father have Rev rec?—M. P. D.

10397. Skinner.—Thomas Skinner lived in Md., Va., and N. C. His s Thomas m —— Parrish of either Warrick or Elizabeth City Counties, Va., and had several sons. Their s Thomas m 1st Sarah Anne Hayes of Elizabeth City Co., secondly —— Folkes, and third Martha Green. Wanted any inf of this Skinner line.—W. H. C.

10398. Eaton.—Wanted par of Pinkethman Eaton and names of bros and sis. Rev rec of bros and father. Pinkethman Eaton was taken prisoner at Stono, N. C., and killed by his own sword in 1780.—A. E. S.

10399. Chumley.—Wanted name of w with her dates of Daniel Chumley of Halifax Co., Va., who d in Wilson Co., Tenn.

(a) Harvey.—Wanted par of Isaac Harvey who m Nancy Chumley in Va. or Tenn.

(b) Lewis.—Wanted dates of Col. Samuel Lewis who d at Bolivar, Tenn., 1828, also maiden name of his w Esther and her dates.

(c) Williams-Vandegriff.—Wanted ances of Bassett, James and Thomas Williams. Wanted also ances of Nancy and Vinie Vandegriff, b abt 1825, both of whom m Thomas Williams, Wilson Co., Tenn.

(d) Adams.—Wanted dates and maiden name of w of William Adams, bro of Isaac Adams of Va., who fought at Yorktown. He is thought to be related to President Adams.—L. B. V.

10400. Gill.—Arch Gill was m two or three times. Wanted names of his wives in the order in which they came and also the places of marriages. Arch Gill's Rev rec is mentioned in the "Women of the Revolution," Vol. 3, pp. 278, 394.—M. C.

10401. Gray - Baskin - Braddock. — David Matthew and John Gray, bros, settled in Washington Co., now Greene Co., Pa., in 1770, and built block house on land near Graysville (now Harveys), Pa. Indians soon drove them away and they went to Fort Jackson (now Waynesburg), Pa., where they remained during Rev. Matthew Gray, who m —— Baskin and had two ch, was killed by Indians while going from Fort to farm. No rec of John's m. David Gray m —— Baskin, sis of his bro's w. Their s David b Aug. 14, 1781, in Fort Jackson, no record of bro or sis. David, Jr., m 1802 Elizabeth Braddock their only ch Francis Washington, b Aug. 23, 1803, in Block House built by his grandfather in 1770, m Dec. 16, 1824, Sarah Roseberry, b June 27, 1804; they had nine ch who were heirs to an estate where a portion of Baltimore now stands. Francis Washington Gray died of fever Jan., 1844, before claim was perfected. Wanted Rev rec of David Gray; Francis Braddock, f of Elizabeth, and —— Baskin, f of David Gray's w.

(b) Roseberry - Hughes. — Mathais Roseberry of Washington Co., now Greene Co., Pa., m abt 1796, Sarah Hughes. Their ch were Mary or Polly; b abt 1797, m first Robert Scott and second Elijah or Archibald Guthrie; Elizabeth (Betty) m Shadrack Mitchell; Martha (Patty) b Nov. 7, 1801, m Ephraim Morris; Sarah or Sally b Jan. 27, 1804, m Francis Washington Gray; Thomas m Polly Hill; Nancy m Thomas Hill; Mathais (Tice) m Sally McClain; Catherine m Joshua Burleigh; John m Polly McClain; Lucinda b Apr. 16, 1819, m John Vannatta Apr. 14, 1839; James never m. Wanted Rev rec of the fathers of Sarah Hughes and Mathais Roseberry.—V. P. H.

10402. Bell-Been.—Wanted ances, dates and place of b of Robert Bell and w Jane Been. Their s William was b Dec. 25, 1759, in Rowan Co., N. C. Would like to corres with anyone having inf of this family.—M. B. Z.

10403. Rice.—Stephen Rice, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had sons Thomas, Hezekiah and Ibjan, who immigrated to Hanover Co., Va., when it was a colony. Wanted date of the immigration, gen and m of Thomas.

(b) Guess-Guest-Gist.—Wanted gen of John Guess, said to have been from Hanover Co., Va., before the Rev.

(c) Trethre.—Nathaniel Trethre made his will in Elberton Co., Ga., in 1822. Evan Trethre made his will in Elberton in 1817, supposed to be bros. Understand that Evan Trethre is on pay-roll of Rev. Wanted date of this pay-roll and proof that he is the same Evan that made his will at Elberton and that he had ch Nathaniel and Evan mentioned above. Zylphania w of Nathaniel Trethre made her will in Elberton; was her maiden name Morgan? Wanted her lineage. Isham Morgan made his will in Elberton, 1823, mentioning w Elizabeth, dau Sarah, Elizabeth, Ridgeway.—S. G. J.

10404. Harris.—Wanted ances of John Harris, b 1794, Boston, Mass.; m Armenia Fargo. —F. B.

10405. Bronson.—Wanted par of John Bronson, b Feb. 19, 1794, in Susquehanna Co., Pa., d Apr. 14, 1866, m Phoebe Blakeslee, b Oct.

18, 1793, d Oct. 13, 1831. Their dau Emmaline m Cyrenus Johnson and moved to Indiana in 1831. Wanted also par of Phoebe Blakeslee.—M. D. B.

10406. WIGGINTON.—Wanted name of place from which Roger and William Wigginton immigrated to Westmoreland Co., Va., 1655. William was a Baptist preacher and attended church in Capel Parish that was known as Wycomico, between the years 1655 and 1706. The will of Henry Wigginton, s of Roger, mentions his cousin Samuel, s of Peter Rust, also his cousin Elizabeth, w of Dr. Thomas McFarland. Richard and George Lee were the executors of Henry Wigginton's will dated the 8th day of Aug., 1748. Were they from Scotland or England or were they Scotch-Irish?—J. W. W.

10407. PLUNKETT.—Wanted par of Margaret Martin who lived in Mifflin Co., Pa., in 1790, and afterwards moved to Mayesville, Ky., and who m Armstrong Plunkett. Wanted also his gen and Rev rec on either side.

(a) HUFFMAN.—Catherine Huffman, a wid, m Capt. John Ashby, 1783, Fauquier Co., Va. Wanted maiden name of Catherine and given name of the Huffman she m.

(b) DICKINSON.—George Dickinson had s Elisha Lafayette, b in Caroline Co., Va., and moved to Arkansas, 1835. Wanted name of w of George and Rev rec of father.—M. H. C.

10408. SHATTUCK.—Wanted Rev rec of Samuel Shattuck of Mass., b 1726, d 1805, and m Elizabeth Wesson.

(b) THOMAS.—Wanted ances of John Harris Thomas of S. C. and Ga., s of Thomas and Emily Harris and his w Margaret, dau of Jesse and Margaret Robinson Karlile.—A. V. R.

10409. MILLER.—Wanted dates of b and m and maiden name of w of James Miller who received large tracts of land in Claiborne Co., Tenn.

(a) MOODY.—Wanted dates and Rev rec of John Moody of Fluvania Co., Va., also surname of his w Susannah ——.—A. S. B.

10410. MEDCALF.—Wanted Rev rec of James Medcalf who came from England, m Margaret Curtis, and of their s Abraham who m Mary Pyle, June 18, 1767, and had ch Margaret b 1769; Moses b 1771; James b 1773; Jesse b 1775; Mary b 1777; Phoebe b 1780; Abraham b 1782; David b 1783.

(a) THAYER.—Wanted Rev rec of Uriah Thayer who m Rachel Taft in 1727; he was of Bellingham, Mass., afterward removing to Mendon, Mass. Their s Simeon m Zervia Bolton in 1764 and settled in Richland, N. H. Wanted his Rev rec also.

(b) MCCARTY.—Wanted par with dates and Rev rec of father of Peter McCarty who was a sol in War of 1812 and a resident of Winchester, Va.—A. C. T.

10411. NEALE - TALBOTT - DEMOVILLE. — Has anyone inf regarding the Neale genealogical material which was being compiled by Miss Ellen S. Neale of Mercer's Bottom, Va., in 1906, who died before the book could be published. Daniel Rhodam and Christopher Neale joined Cooper's Run Church in Bourbon Co., Ky., 1804. Demoville Talbott of Fairfax Co., Va., appeared to be a member of the same church; what was their relationship and did they come to Ky. together? Demoville Talbott had bros Daniel, Rhodam and Presley (also a Neale family name) and a sis Hannah Neale Talbott.—W. H. W.

10412. HARRIS.—Martha (Patty) Harris b in Erie Co., N. Y., was the dau of Asa Harris of Harris Hill or Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y., who came from the eastern part of Alleghany Co., now Columbia, close to the Mass. line on Military Land Grants; was in the 17th Regt Albany Mil, 1776. Wanted par and dates of Asa Harris and his relationship to Asa Harris of Pittsfield, Mass. In 1821, Martha Harris m Minnah Hyatt at Buffalo, N. Y., who d several yrs later, leaving his wid and ch, Mary Alice and Sylvia Amelia. Later his wid m Eleazer Wakeley. Wanted par of Minnah Hyatt and dates and Rev rec of his ances. The Hyatts are of English desc.

(a) WEISER.—Henrietta Weiser, dau of Henry, had a twin bro Wm. all of whom were b near Harrisburg, Pa. What relation were these Weisers to Conrad Weiser? Was there Rev ser in this line?—T. J. H.

10413. PRICE.—Wanted par of Augustine Price and his bros Daniel and Henry who bought land in Augusta Co. See Records Vol. 1, page 308. Is this Henry the one mentioned in Wayland's Rockingham County, p. 101, under Rev claims allowed?

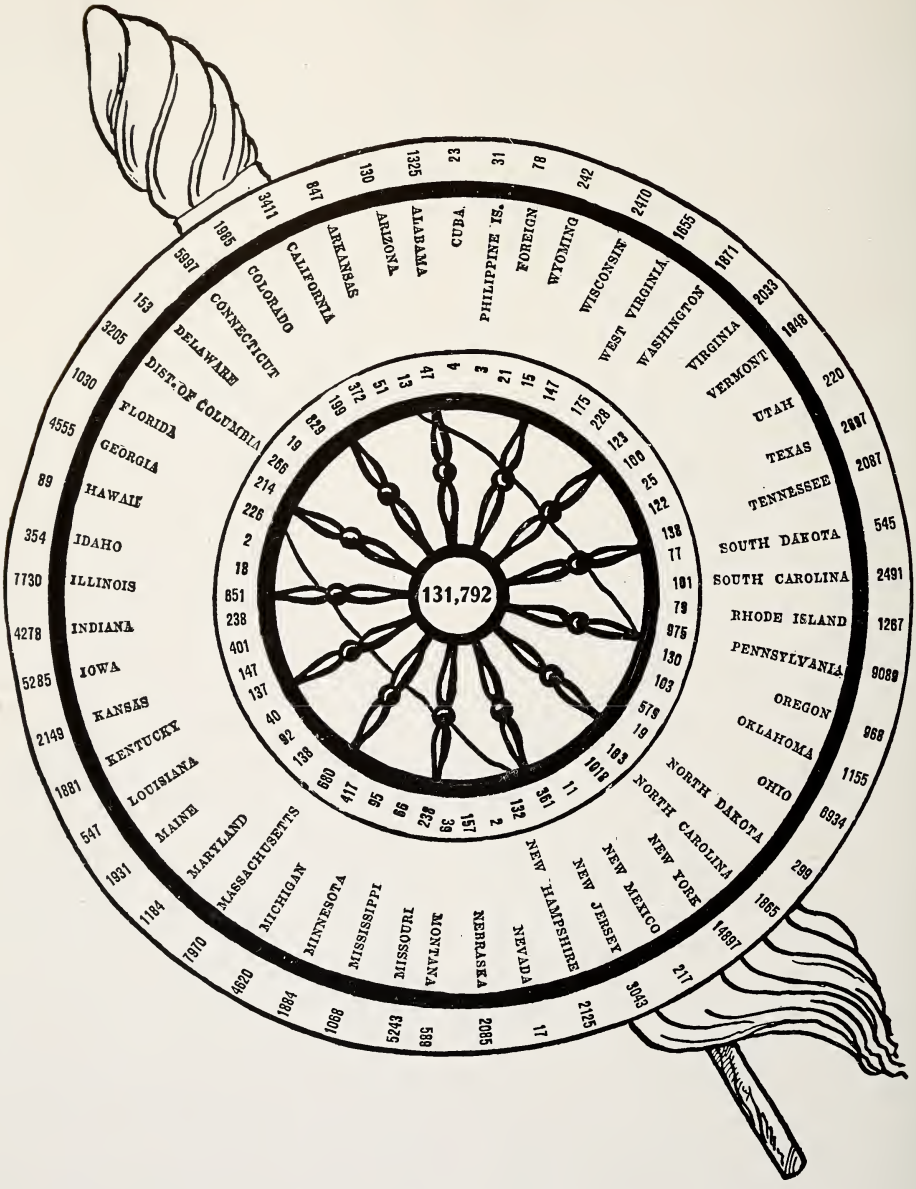
Wanted dates for Henry and dates and maiden name of his w Madalena.

(a) COGER-COOGER.—Was Michael Coger mentioned in Wayland's Rockingham County pp. 73, 85, 92, 95 the father of Elizabeth who m Henry Miller (1743–1784)? Wanted dates for Elizabeth.—M. J. W.

10414. NORRIS.—Wanted par of Martha Norris who m March 10, 1803, Thomas King of Huntingdon, Pa., did her father have Rev rec?

(a) JACKSON.—Wanted par of Nancy Jackson who m in Ireland, Alexander King and d in Huntingdon, Pa., 1825. Wanted also par of Alexander King b in Ireland lived at New London Cross Roads, Chester Co., Pa., and was a Rev sol d in Huntingdon, Pa., 1826.—M. W. C.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



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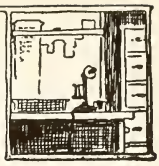
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NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, January 29, 1923

A SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members, confirmation of two State Vice Regents, and authorization and confirmation of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Monday, January 29, 1923, at 3:05 P.M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the members joined with the President General in repeating the Lord's prayer.

In the absence of Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Hunter moved that Mrs. White be elected Secretary *pro tem.* The motion was seconded by Mrs. Elliott and carried.

The roll was then called and the following members responded: *National Officers*: Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Strider, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. White; *State Regents*: Mrs. Hardy, District of Columbia; *State Vice Regents*: Miss Nettleton, of Connecticut and Mrs. Maupin of Maryland.

The President General then announced the death of Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Honorary Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of Connecticut who had served as State Regent for fourteen years; and stated that a Committee had been named to draft resolutions for the February Board meeting, and that memorial services would be held during Congress for all National Officers, ex-National Officers and Daughters who have passed away during the year.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1600 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,
(Miss) Emma T. Strider,
Registrar General.

Miss Strider moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 1600 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Hanger and carried. The Secretary *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 1600 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger then read her report as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

I present for confirmation the State Vice Regent of Ohio, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart of Milford to succeed Mrs. James Henry Allen of Kenton, deceased.

Also the State Vice Regent of Wisconsin, Mrs. T. W. Spence of Milwaukee, to succeed Mrs. Isaac P. Witter of Wisconsin Rapids, who has resigned.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Sallie Cowan Laben, Crown Point, Ind.; Mrs. Ella Rosemond Mackin, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; Mrs. Helen Harrison Gentry, Lexington, Ky.; Miss Lettie K. Marks, Hartford, Ky.; Mrs. Louisa C. Osburn Haughton, Ellicott City, Md.; Mrs. Cordelia Anna Simmons, Chestertown, Md.; Mrs. Lucia Glidden Strong, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Clara Hampton Whittle Noland, Poplarville, Miss.; Mrs. Helen Johnson, Parker, S. D.; Mrs. Kate Bassler Matteson, Darien, Wis.

The authorizaton of the following Chapters has been requested: Bristol, Va.; Elkton, Md.

Through the State Regent of Kentucky, the resignation of Mrs. Mary Taylor Logan, as Organizing Regent at Hartford, Ky., has been reported.

The following names for organizing Chapters have been submitted: Lieut. Joseph M. Wilcox at Camden, Ala.; Redwood Forest at Eureka, Calif.; Elisha Arnold at Homer, Ind.; Nineteenth Star at Peru, Ind.; Owatonna at Owatonna, Minn.; Beaver Valley at St. Edward, Nebr.; Gen. William Campbell at Bristol, Va.

The State Regent of Arkansas requests the official disbandment of the "Ezra Downer" Chapter at Blytheville, because of not having enough members to carry on the work.

The State Regent of Missouri requests the official disbandment of the "Laclede" Chapter

at St. Louis, because "it was not a working organization."

The following Chapters submit their names for approval and the completed organizations are now presented for confirmation: Seminole at West Palm Beach, Florida; Cairo at Cairo, Georgia; Kankakee at Kankakee, Illinois; Green Tree Tavern at Charlestown, Indiana; Henry Helm Floyd at Morganfield, Kentucky; Saint Cloud at Saint Cloud, Minn.; Continental Congress at Marceline, Mo.; Mary S. Lockwood at Coleridge, Nebr.; Ebenezer Clark at Minatare, Nebr.; Beacon Fire at Summit, N. J.; Winnipesaukee at Wolfeboro, N. H.; Leni Lenape at Delhi, N. Y.; Gu-ya-no-ga at Penn Yan, N. Y.; Jacob Roberts Brown at Mountville, S. C.; Unaka at Erwin, Tenn.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Organizing Secretary General.

The adoption of the report of the Organizing Secretary General was moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Hunter and carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Hunter, read her report.

During the reading of the report of the Treasurer General, the Board rose in silent memory of the 279 members lost by death.

The following motion, made by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Miss Strider, was unanimously adopted after the acceptance of the report of the Treasurer General:

> "One hundred and five members having complied with the requirements of the Constitution and By-laws and having made requests to be re-instated, I move that they be re-instated and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the re-instatement of the 105 members."

The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these former members reinstated. Mrs. Hunter also reported 318 resignations.

The minutes having been read by the Secretary and approved by the Board, on motion the meeting adjourned at 3:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,
Louise C. White,
Secretary, pro tem.

FORM OF BEQUEST

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given.

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of
($), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVII **Contents** No. 4

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MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR
PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1920-1923.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVII, No. 4 APRIL, 1923 WHOLE No. 368

THE BANDS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.
Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

THE elaborate military brass band of to-day has little in common with "The Spirit of '76," for the military music of the Revolutionary War was nothing more than what we would call a drum and fife corps and rather a small one at that. But it was a most valuable adjunct to the fighting rank and file, and it is questionable if a smile of fancied superiority is justified at the thought of it. Of course we have heard fife and drum corps; at times, if fortunate, we have heard what is called good ones; but we cannot be sure that we have ever heard one that is really as good as the drums and fifes that swung through the streets of old Philadelphia when Washington was marching to cut off Cornwallis at Yorktown; that squealed down the Jersey road when he pounded after Clinton's retreating troops, or that filled in the hoarse cheer of the charge at Monmouth, swirling it to a shrill scream of triumph, punctuated by the crash of musket and cannon-shot.

The drums and fifes of the Continental Army were taken very seriously by the men of the Revolution, and their contribution to the service, the discipline and efficiency of the army was very real. The appeal of uniforms, arms and flags would not carry so easily without the drums and fifes to wake them into life and action. The scraping thud of marching feet, the flutter and snap of the colors gain vividness and spirit from the rythmic tap of the drum and the high, clear shrill of the fife.

The camp and garrison calls of our army have long been given by the bugle, an instrument almost unknown in America during the Revolution, though the dragoons, or cavalry, had a trumpet. The late world war developed a system of whistle and silent arm signals for the march and battlefield that supplanted other sound orders for obvious reasons; but the Continental Army took its orders from the drum. By the drum it rose in the morning, assembled, paraded, saluted, marched off, ceased work and retired for the night. These signals (termed "calls" for the bugle) were known as "beats" for the drum. The principal ones were the

Reveille, the General, the Assembly, the Retreat (at sunset, which was the finish of the day's work, when all troops returned to their barracks, or encampment), and the older Taptoo, later Tattoo and now Taps, which originally meant to put the tap to, or close the tap or drinking vats of the public tavern, which, necessarily was the signal for closing the tavern. Taps then, as a military meaning, is "lights out" for the night. These were the principle "beats"; there were others, of course, which will be mentioned later, but these were the main signals of the military day.

The drum itself, with which these signals were given, was much like our present day instrument (bearing in mind that the huge bass drum was unknown to the Continental Army), but differing from it in size, proportion and weight. It was a snare drum, so called from the gut strings, or snares, stretched across the bottom, which add to the resonance and give a timbre to the vibrations impossible to obtain in any other way. The diameter of the Revolutionary drum was only slightly larger than that of to-day, but it was about three times as long and its side was of wood; the usual cords, laced into the head and base rims were held tight by sliding leather clips and kept the skin drum heads taut. The drum was carried, as now, in front of the body, against the left leg, supported by a shoulder belt and slings in such manner as to incline its head at a proper angle for easy beating.

The fifer was inseparable from the drummer when the army was on the march, and his fife differed little from the fife of to-day; it was a little larger, a little cruder in workmanship finish, but that was all. The uniform of both drummer and fifer was the same as that of the regiment to which they belonged, and they carried no arms of any kind. Together the drums and fifes, twenty to thirty each to a regiment, constituted the bands, or "music" of the army. The terms music and musician in the Continental Army are somewhat confusing to us because of the great advances made in the invention and manufacture of band instruments since the days of Seventy-Six. Then the distinction apparently was one of numbers. If there were only three or four drums and fifes grouped together they were merely "drums and fifes" or the "music"; if there were from ten to fifteen or more of each it was then a "band." Colonel Christian Febiger, of the Second Virginia Regiment, in a letter to the Commander-in-Chief, in February, 1782, wrote that his bandsmen were enlisted as "musicians and fifers," a curious distinction, and though some of the army returns distinguish drummers, fifers and musicians, no returns of supplies mention any musical instruments other than drums and fifes.

In the British army many of the bands by 1776 and later had evolved beyond the drum and fife, and by 1783 the British Guard regiments generally boasted of bands consisting of oboes, clarinets, horns and bassoons in addition to drums and fifes. But these brass wind instruments were unknown to the Continentals, who possessed no musicians skillful enough to play them. A delightful commentary upon this situation and the then new instruments is found in Major General Henry Knox's report on the British stores captured at Stony Point. To Knox was assigned the appraisement of the captured property in order that the Light Infantry might be paid the prize money awarded them for their brilliant exploit and, while the chief of artillery was perfectly conversant with the value of cannon, shell,

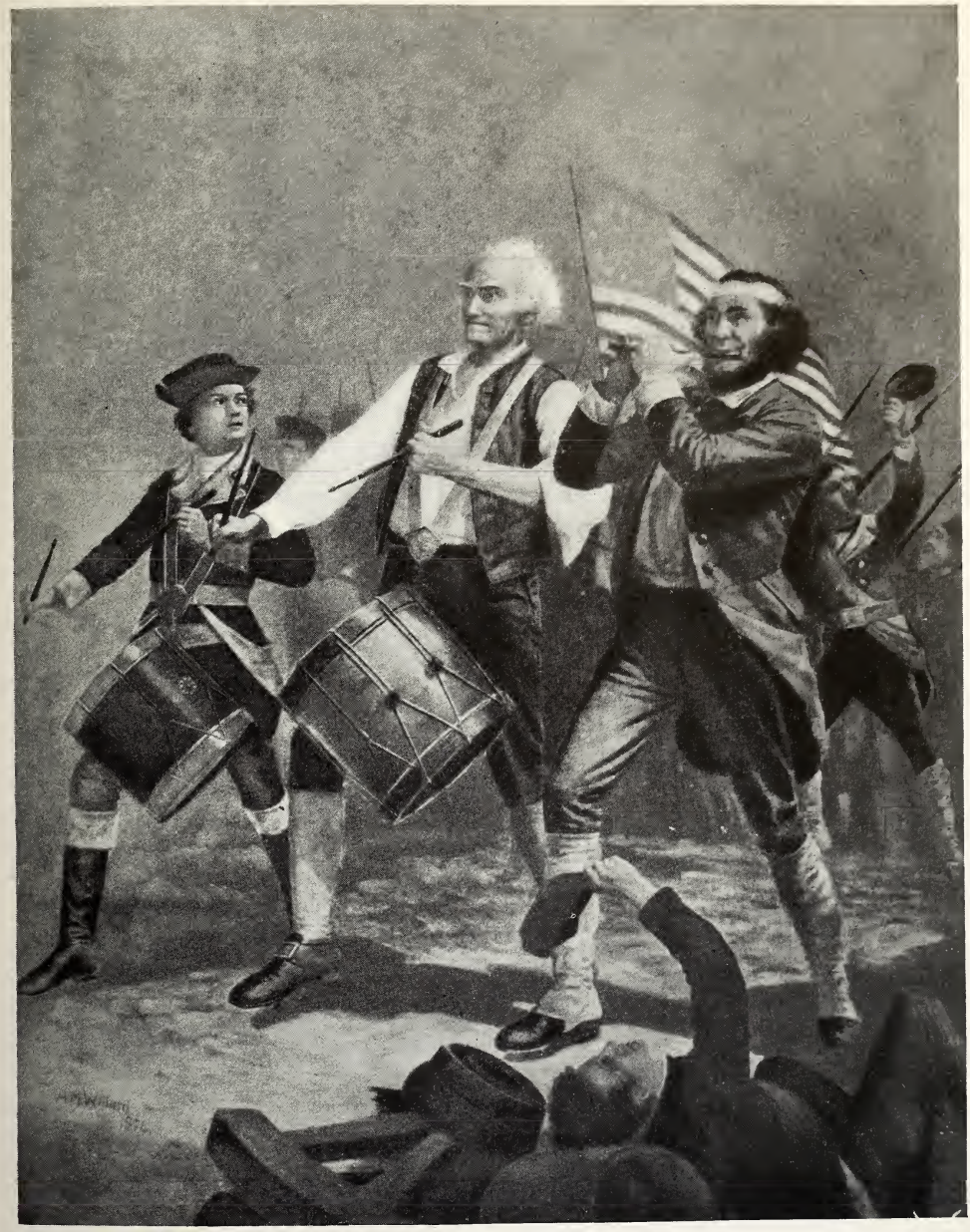


Photo by Handy, Washington.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

powder, rammers, carcasses, caissons and such, he was completely at sea when he encountered 2 French horns, 2 bassoons and 2 clarinets He wrote down that he was unacquainted with the value of these, but as he had heard that the Light Infantry was offered 1000 dollars for them he, therefore, naively appraised them at 1000 dollars.

So far as America was concerned the progress of military music was slow. The author of an old work on this class of harmony, published some years after the Revolutionary War says in his preface: "Martial music has been too generally considered, not only by people in general, but by military characters as an object of small importance and worthy of but little of their attention and encouragement . . . . and . . . . notwithstanding its . . . . utility . . . . it has remained with us in a very low and depressed state." However there was proper appreciation of the value of the drum and fife music by the Commander-in-Chief and, indeed, there is a deal of evidence to show that Washington not only recognized the military value and utility of music, but that he took personal pleasure in hearing it, and that this liking extended to all kinds of music with which he was acquainted. It was a common knowledge in the army of this partiality of the Commander-in-Chief for melody that brought about the first public recognition of Washington's birthday. This occurred at Valley Forge when the bandsmen of Procter's Artillery marched over the frozen road of that gloomy encampment, down into the bleak valley, bravely paraded before Headquarters in the biting cold and chill and serenaded their Commander-in-Chief. It was a military compliment that Washington would not let pass unnoticed, and from the scanty funds in his possession he ordered a small gratuity of "hard money" distributed to the doughty players in recognition of their efforts. It may be of passing interest to know the names of the men who were the first to publicly celebrate Washington's birthday. They appear on the returns of Colonel Procter's regiment as follows: Drum Major William Norton; Fife Major Thomas Guy; Music Master Charles Hoffman; Musicians William Shippen, Peter Colkhoffer, Jacob Snell, Thomas Mingle, George Weaver; Drummers John Spade, Henry Gregor, Hugh Fegan, George Thompson, Thomas Connelly, Michael King, William McDaniel; Fifers Jacob Smith, James Crutcher, David Broderick, Michael Clingan, Jacob Bryan and Robert Patterson. All of these were Pennsylvanians except Fifer Patterson, who was from New Jersey and enlisted in Trenton; Hoffman, Colkhoffer and Weaver, though Pennsylvanians had been born in Germany; Clingan had been born in London and Drum Major Norton in Ireland.

It was the fifes, of course, that furnished the music, so-called, the drums added the color and emphasis. It does not appear that the drummers ever had any sheet music, or practiced from written notes. The army returns of the Revolution show that the fifers were furnished with music sheets on which the music was written or copied out by the fife majors, who kept record of the established marches and other pieces in blank books which were furnished them for preserving the original scores against loss by accident. It is regrettable that none of these score books seem to have survived.

But while the fifes were the real music of the Continental Army the drums were the more important instruments. The method of playing, the various strokes used by the Revolutionary drummer have not been greatly added to or developed by later knowledge. The principle strokes or

taps were the "flam," the "roll" and the "drag." The "flam" was a light tap followed by a hard one with the other stick; the "roll" was two clean, sharp strokes with one stick followed by two similar strokes with the other, alternating as rapidly as need be; the "drag" was one hard stroke with one stick, then two light strokes with the other and alternating the hard strokes with either hand. The possible combinations of these strokes are almost infinite, and an early American treatise warns that "the drummer should be careful never to fill up the beat or march with unnecessary or superfluous strokes or rolls as any more than are necessary to keep the time correctly and coincide with the air of the tune for which the beat is intended is highly disgusting."

Among the pieces necessary for the drummer to learn was a slow march, a parade march, a funeral march, the quick step, the "troop," sometimes used as the assembly, which was specially a British march, to the time of a slow waltz and was nicknamed by the soldiers the "Ladies Parade"; the cadence of this was about 72 to the minute. The quick step, or ordinary marching pace was about 120 to the minute; the double time or old double quick was about 140 to the minute. As to the titles of the various popular airs played by the Continental Army "bands" it is not possible to give them with any degree of certainty. "Yankee Doodle" was, of course, quite well known and doubtless often played after 1777; but there is no evidence to show that it was a prime favorite with the military. Of the titles of pieces that have survived since the War of 1812, we cannot be sure that many of them were popular or even known in the days of the Revolution.

The Drum Major was in charge of the entire band (both drums and fifes) while on parade or march; he selected the pieces to be played and governed the starting and stopping of the music. He carried a cane or staff that was not so very different from that now used. There was a Fife Major whose office does not now exist in the army. He had charge of the fifes, saw to their proficiency and ordered all things connected with them. He necessarily had to be more of a musician than the drum major, but was under the latter's command at all times when the drums and fifes were together. The drums are first noticed in the general orders of the Commander-in-Chief, July 14, 1775, eleven days after he took command of the army, in fixing the honors to be paid to the General officers by the guards. The Commander-in-Chief was to be received with rested arms and the drums were to beat a march; a Major General was received with rested arms and the drums beat two ruffles; a Brigadier General received the same arms honor and the drums beat one ruffle. The "ruffle" was a short roll, played in a subdued tone. This regulation was modified in May, 1778, so far as it applied to the Commander-in-Chief, by omitting the drum honor whenever the troops were near the enemy, as it was considered unwise to thus announce the presence of the head of the army to the British.

The pay of drummers and fifers was fixed by Congress July 29, 1775, as the same as that of a corporal, seven and one-third dollars per month. The war was a year old before the matter of the pay of the Drum and Fife Majors was settled, although their exact regimental status seemed to have been a matter of some doubt for the entire period of the war. Washington objected to following the practice of the British army, which was to increase the pay of the Drum and Fife

Majors above that of the drummers and fifers by stoppages of small amounts from the pay of the rank and file. It would, he thought, cause uneasiness and trouble and he suggested to the Board of War that the pay of these music directors be increased to one dollar a month more than that of the common soldier. This was done and, later, this small increase was cannily sequestered under the specious plea of economy.

The Continental Army drummer seemed to be a persistent enthusiast in his determination to master the art of making rythmic noise. He revelled in every opportunity to drum vehemently and, in October, 1776, a general order was directed against him. He was forbidden to beat his drum except on parade and main guard, the practice of marching the fatigue parties to their work with a full compliment of drums and fifes playing gaily, was stopped and after retreat no drums were allowed to beat on any account. The drummer practiced at any time he felt the spirit move him, and the harassed soldier did not know whether he should fly to arms or not. A regular practice hour for drumming was set later on and, at Valley Forge, as spring advanced, this hour was put forward and the drummers allowed to drum from 5 to 6 A.M., and from 4 to 5 P.M. Practicing at any other times than these incurred severe penalty, the matter being put before the troops by general orders in this wise: "The use of drums are as signals to the army, and if every drummer is allowed to beat at his pleasure the intention is entirely destroyed, as it will be impossible to distinguish whether they are beating for their own pleasure or for a signal to the troops."

That our forefathers sometimes developed cases of "nerves" over the frequent hullabaloo of the drum enthusiasts is evident from Major General Heath's orders in Boston during the month of May, 1777. The inhabitants complained of Sabbath Day practicing, and Heath ordered that the beating of drums on the Lord's Day (except for certain special reasons) be omitted. A few days later the honorable the General Court complained that the frequent beating of drums around the court house interrupted the debates and, it appearing that the eloquence of the legislators was a much more important noise than that caused by a well beaten drum, all drumming was forbidden while the Legislature was sitting "(except on special occasions), either for practice or on duty."

A good picture of the place of the drum in the daily life of the camp is found in the orders of Captain Leonard Bleeker to the troops encamped at Canajohary Creek, June 18, 1779. Captain Bleeker evidently had had some trouble with his drummers and drumming, and he straightened matters out in the following manner: "For the future, until further orders, one drummer will be for duty from each regiment, and the daily beats shall be as follows: The different daily beats shall begin on the right of the camp, and be instantly followed by the whole army, to facilitate which, the drummer's call shall be beat by the drummer then on duty of each regiment a quarter of an hour before the time of beating, when the drummers will assemble before the colors of their respective regiments, and as soon as the beat begins on the right, it shall be instantly taken up by the whole army. The drummers beating along the front of their respective regiments, from the centre to the right, from thence to the left, and back again to the centre, where they finish. The

different beats and signals are to be as follows. The General is to beat only when the whole is to march, and is the signal to strike the tents and prepare for the march. The Assembly is the signal to repair to the colors, the March, for the whole to move. The Reveille, is to beat at daybreak, and is the signal for the soldiers to rise, and the sentries to leave off challenging. The Troop assembles the soldiers together for the purpose of calling the roll and inspecting the men for duty, it will begin tomorrow at half after seven in the morning, and the men ordered for duty, to be on the grand parade at 8 o'clock. The Retreat is to beat at sunset for calling the roll, warning the men for duty, and reading the orders of the day. The Tattoo, is for the soldiers to repair to their tents, where they must remain until Reveille beating the next morning, unless ordered otherwise. To Arms, is a signal for getting under arms in case of an alarm. The Parley is to desire a conference with the enemy."

The marching regulations laid down by General Washington for the Main army, ordered that the "drummers are to beat the first division of the foot march to be taken from the front to the rear and upon the last *flam* of the first division being struck, the whole are to march." The drummers on the march were forbidden to put their drums into the wagons, just as the rank and file, unless they were sick or lame, were forbidden so to stow their muskets. If detected in such an attempt they were to be flogged on the spot.

There was a scarcity of drums and fifes throughout the war, and many were the complaints and calls for a supply of the first mentioned instrument. The thin wooden sides of the drums made them particularly vulnerable, and a large number of them were broken and out of repair at all times. The Continental Board of War finally found means to have drums made, but even after this was arranged a scarcity of materials continued to cause delays. The Commissary of Artillery reported to Washington, in January, 1777, in despairing tones that he had no drums to issue except 40 broken ones; that not 2 of these were fit for service, and that he had no heads or other materials with which to repair them.

In August, 1778, the music of the army was put upon a consistent basis by the appointment of an Inspector, or Superintendent of Music for the entire army. Lieutenant John Hiwill, of Crane's artillery regiment, was appointed to this position by general orders of the Commander-in-Chief, August 19th, and held the position until the disbanding of the Continental Army. While he still retained his lieutenant's rank, he was given the pay and rations of a captain of artillery. This was one of the unique appointments of the war and was the beginning of the systematizing of the music of the army. There were many difficulties to be smoothed over and the new Inspector's days were full of activity. The main trouble lay in the lack of drums and fifes and a secondary difficulty was the lack of uniformity in the status of the musicians. An example of this was the trouble over Colonel Henry Jackson's regimental band. Washington wrote to Major General John Sullivan, December 20, 1778, that a band was no part of the army establishment and no privileges could be granted Jackson's musicians without causing difficulties with other regiments. It seems odd that a band was no part of the army establishment, when an Inspector of Music had been appointed four months prior to this statement from Washington, but such was the

fact. Drummers and fifers were practical necessities in the army and means had been found to obtain them and continue them from the beginning of the war; but their status was somewhat akin to independent or partisan troops, though they lacked the coherent organized entity even of these. They were strictly non-combatants who did not appear to possess any of the specified qualifications of the common soldier. It is but another example of the general looseness of the Revolutionary organization. Difficulty arose on this score in the third year of the war by the drummers and fifers refusing to do guard, sentry, police and other duties of the soldier, and the Board of War recommended to Congress that all able-bodied drummers and fifers be obliged to do duty as soldiers and that they be furnished with arms. Unfortunately for this hasty recommendation of method, the enlistment agreements, under which the drummers and fifers were secured, blocked such summary exercise of slap-dash authority, and the matter was not settled until many months later. After the Board of War was replaced by the appointment of a Secretary of War, this tangle of enlistment agreement and soldier duty again arose, and the Secretary of War wrote to Congress, December 21, 1781, that the method heretofore used for enlisting men as drummers and fifers with additional pay injured the service. Men fit for the ranks escaped the duties of soldiers by engaging as drummers and fifers, while boys, hardly able to bear arms, were drafted into the ranks. He recommended to Congress that no men be enlisted as drummers and fifers, but that commanding officers be given authority to draft men from the ranks for that purpose with such additional pay as the commanding officers saw fit to order them. But the Secretary thriftily suggested that this additional pay be stopped from the soldier and used as a fund to keep the drums and fifes in repair. This suggestion appealed to Congressional economy so it was ordered that in future no recruit should be enlisted to serve as a drummer or fifer. When such were needed they were to be taken from the ranks in such numbers and of such description as the Commander-in-Chief, or the commanding officer of a separate army, should direct and be returned back to the ranks and others drawn out as often as the good of the service made necessary. A good drum and fife were to be furnished to each musician, but that stoppages out of his pay should be made to keep the instruments in good order.

When the French army arrived at Rhode Island, the Continental drums and fifes were thrown somewhat in the background by the more showy bands of Rochambeau's force. On Washington's visit to Newport in March, 1781, to confer with the French commander, the French officers arranged a ball in his honor. They decorated the ballroom with flags, swords, drums, streamers and all the fanciful color that the army possessed, and General Washington opened the ball by request. He danced the first number with Miss Margaret Champlin, one of the reigning belles of Newport, and, as the signal was given, the French officers took the instruments from the hands of their musicians and flourished the opening strains of "A Successful Campaign." which piece Miss Champlin had chosen as the one with which the ball should open. The fife music of this old and popular Revolutionary composition has survived and is here given:



It proved a prophetic choice for, eight months afterwards the two generals present at that Newport ball finished a successful campaign by forcing the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; a defeat so crushing in its effects and so humiliating to the troops involved that the British bands, permitted to play a British march while the ranks moved out to surrender, attempted a satire by viciously beating out upon their drums "The World Turned Upside Down." But instead of satire those drums were, all unconsciously, beating a powerful truth into the ears of the entire world, for they were announcing the beginning of the end of monarchy as a system of government and, in the year 1781, that truly was a world turned upside down.

After Yorktown the Continental army began to take real definite shape as a disciplined, fighting machine. The experiences of seven years of war were beginning to tell, and nowhere does the results show more clearly than in the general orders of the Commander-in-Chief. A tightening of discipline is plainly evident, and the loose ends of the army were caught up and woven into the military fabric as never had been the case before. Contact with the trained veterans of France probably helped largely by furnishing a standard, but, whatever the cause, a more systematic routine of management is evident. The Inspector of Music was ordered to perform his duties in conjunction with the Inspector General of the Army, to be present with the Inspectors and report to the Commander-in-Chief the condition and number of the instruments. This report disclosed such a deficiency of drums and fifes that Inspector Hiwill was sent on special mission to the Secretary of War in Philadelphia to lay the matter personally before that official. He was ordered to stay in Philadelphia, if necessary, and lend his aid and advice in the manufacture of the instruments. In August, 1782, he was ordered to see to it that there was exact uniformity in the different "beats" throughout the entire army. Drum signals were to be continually made use of and pointedly attended to. The drum and fife majors were to assemble daily and receive instruction from the Inspector of Music, and this was to continue until they were perfect in their duties. By this it seems evident that, even as late as 1782, there was a noticeable lack of skill among the bandmasters, and in one of Hiwill's reports there is to be found this delicious bit: "N. B. The Fife Majors and Fifers of the 5th Regt. are in bad order."

The value of the band in the army, as well as the difficulties under which it often struggled are well portrayed in a letter from Colonel Febiger, March 14, 1782, to Washington. He had tried to raise a band but had had such small success that he conceived the notion of inducing British and German deserters to serve as such. He soon found that no dependence could be placed upon these, so he next tried to train native youths; boys too young for military service in the ranks. He succeeded in forming a band of eight, though he could not obtain these recruits without promising the soldier's bounty, clothing and rations. He paid for the drums and fifes out of his own pocket and then the Board of War refused to reimburse him for the outlay on the ground that every regiment would make similar claims even though it did not take any pains to raise a band. Febiger proudly stated that his youths' " music had more influence on the minds and motions of the militia last summer in this state than would the oratory of a Cicero, & in the recruiting business they are at least as useful as a well spoken recruiting sergeant."
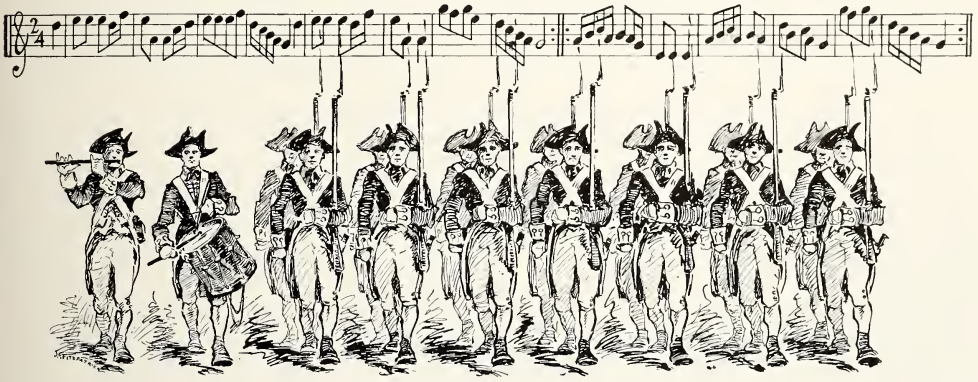
After Yorktown the Continental Army marched north, leaving the French to winter in Virginia, and the next summer the French moved north and joined the Continentals on the banks of the Hudson. The American troops were at Newburgh and they moved down the river, to join the French at Verplanck's Point, in boats. Practically the entire army went down by water, and only the artillery and heavy baggage marched by land to King's Ferry. This was the first grand water manœuvre of the army, and it was accomplished without delay or hitch in one day. The troops moved down to the boats and embarked according to plan in which the drums and fifes played an important part. After all were embarked and the lines formed, the rear brigade beat a march which was taken up and repeated to the head of the line. Three cannon shot were then fired from the artillery park at West Point and the boats immediately got into motion. The carrying power of the Continental drum and fife is well attested by this, for it is evident that the music carried from the vicinity of Newburgh through the Highlands to the ears of the waiting artillerymen at West Point. Blue and white flags were flown at front and rear of the column of boats to regulate the speed, and the bands of the different regiments were ordered to play alternately throughout the line. Inspector Hiwill had charge of this and regulated the " beats."

Never has the Hudson River beheld so beautiful a picture as when the army that gained liberty for a nation came down its broad bosom that August morning. The early morning sun sparkled upon the river and bathed in splendor the massive cliffs of Storm King and Crow's Nest. At the foot of these mighty buttresses of the Hudson Highlands, where the river narrows to a cool, shadowed curve, the mile long line of buff and blue filled craft wound through that age old waterway; bayonets sun tipped with silver, flags fluttering and snapping in the breeze and the stirring music of drums and fifes dancing cheerily across the sparkling water to echo sweetly back from the green and purple heights far above.

The movement was so perfectly carried out that Washington thanked the army in general orders the following day. Shortly thereafter a grand review was held in honor of Comte Rochambeau. He was met at King's Ferry by a dragoon guard of honor and escorted through the entire American army, drawn up in two lines, facing each other fully clothed and

equipped for the first time during the war, with supplies furnished by France. During the entire manœuvres of the day all the marches played by the Continental bands were French.

Practically the last regulation issued for the music was given in general orders at Verplanck's Point in September, 1782, fixing the position of the drum and fife when the guards marched by platoons. The music was to dress on the front rank of the first platoon, the drum to the right of the sergeant and the fife to the right of the drum. When the Continental Army finally disbanded the men of the rank and file were allowed to retain their muskets; the drummers and fifers thought they should also be given arms and, as they had been drafted from the ranks, the Secretary of War thought this idea reasonable. Congress thought otherwise and forbade arms being given to the musicians. They were allowed to take home with them their drums and fifes and that was all. Little of the military music of the Revolution has survived; but in the back of an old book of fife music the writer was fortunate enough to discover a few pages of manuscript and one of them bore the title "Old Continental March." It is here given:





A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THIS is the last time that I shall address you through these pages as President General. This is a sad thought to me, for the three years that I have spent in your service have brought many beautiful experiences to lighten the hard and increasing labors of the office. Foremost among them are the friendships made, the harmonious personal relationships with one and all of you, the inspiration that has come to me from your splendid loyalty and coöperation. These are the things that have made the past three years stand out from the rest with a depth of meaning all their own. They have given me courage and strength to go on and give the best that was in me to our Society and to its high and sacred calling as a servant of our country, working for our country's good.

For we are nothing if we are not the servants of patriotism. We have done nothing if we have not added our just measure of service, big or little, to the cause of "Home and Country." In all my effort to make our service measure up to what it ought to be, I have felt and deeply appreciated your ever ready response. Everywhere the chapters have loyally supported our national work, often at much sacrifice to themselves. That their contributions and coöperation are voluntary, adds to the grace and honor of their response. Everywhere their spirit has been fine and loyal, and filled with the enthusiasm which gives life to every undertaking. Without this spirit of enthusiastic coöperation I could have accomplished but little. If my administration has done anything that is worth while and abiding, it is due to the fine harmony and loyal response of our National Officers and Chairmen, and our State and Chapter Regents, for it is *your* administration, yours and mine together. Together we have done many things that I believe are of abiding worth. For this I am sincerely grateful—grateful to have had the opportunity to lead our great organization in ways of usefulness.

For we are not organized for ourselves and our own pleasures or advantages; we are organizing to be of use to someone else—and that someone else is our country, our city, our little town.

It is not what we get out of a society for ourselves that counts; it is what we put into it. Many members try to calculate what they get in return for their dues; they try to strike a balance to see which comes out ahead, themselves or their society. This is the wrong way to go about it. It is what they *give* to their society that counts to their credit on the eternal record books of service. And they will get out of it exactly what they put into it. If they gave nothing, they will get nothing back. This is the law of selfishness. But to her who gives her heart and soul to the service of the society who coöperates with friendliness and good will, who does her share, both in and out of office, to her will flow the rich reward of good work well done, and the blessing of those beautiful human relationships, born of loyally bearing one another's burdens and working for one another's good. These are the things that cannot be bought by merely paying dues. They are bought at the priceless expenditure of one's self.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is worthy of this expenditure, this priceless gift of one's self. If I could only make you realize all that it means simply to be a Daughter of the American Revolution, I should feel that one thing alone had crowned my three years with success.

These are the days of changing ideals. The standards of the past seem too often like the tattered and blood-stained standards of a war long gone by, which are placed in glass show-cases to be reverently remembered, but never again to be followed in the thick of battle for the ends they sought. The standards of *your* past must never be furled—not for them the museum, but the battlefield of life, guiding the nation still in the pathways where our fathers' feet have trod. America needs every one of you to keep her to their well-beaten path, holding high aloft their standards of patriotism, of home life and public service, of liberty under law, of religion held fast in the daily lives of the people. Those are your standards, your heritage of ideals. They are unknown to hundreds of thousands in our country today. They are scoffed at by thousands more, even by those whose heritage they are. Many cry out for "progress." "Away," they shout, "from the musty notions of a dead age!" They forget that progress can go backward, even to the cave-dwellers, if they get off the beaten track of God's evolution onward and upward.

In that beaten track your ancestors trod, without swerving to the right hand or to the left. Their faces were turned toward the light of human liberty; in its glow they built up this nation. It is for you to cherish what they built up, and guard it from desecrating hands. This is what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution. Realizing this, and giving of yourselves, heart and soul, to the service of our great National Society, organized for these most sacred purposes, can you not see what a power you are in this country—135,000 of you, all working together to keep it true to the farseeing vision of the fathers?

Administrations come and go, but this remains: You are your country's keeper; you are the preserver of its homes; you are the mothers of its children; upon your shoulders lies its future.

Shall it be the America we know and love, or some strange product of the "melting pot" that does not melt?

Keep America American in thought and soul—this is our eternal purpose as a society. This is my last message to you and to those who come after me in the administration of your affairs. Above play and politics and persons are the sacred purposes of our organization; upon her who leads us as President General lies a sacred responsibility. For my successor, I can ask no greater boon than the loyal support you have given to me while bearing the responsibilities of this high office. May she realize that its sacred obligations are greater than its honors, for only thus can a Daughter of the American Revolution lead Daughters in the perpetuation of their God-given heritage of freedom.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED BY HEADQUARTERS STAFF

DELEGATES and members of the 32nd Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will see another milestone of achievement in the history of the organization in the completed Administration Building, which is one of the most modern and completely equipped office buildings in the National Capital.

Congratulations are due the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor and Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General, who served as chairman of the Administration Building Committee, and her able assistants on that committee for the splendid result of their labors. The coöperation of chapters and Daughters throughout the country added to the committee's work made the erection of the building possible.

It was through a resolution passed in the 29th Continental Congress that the project of an Administration Building, the need of which had long been felt, was launched. The text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution deems it necessary in the proper management and conduct of its affairs to erect an additional building or buildings on the land owned by the National Society, in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, and to provide for the financing thereof; be it

Resolved, that for the purpose of enabling the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to erect a building or buildings on the land of the National Society, situate in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by an architect to be selected by a committee appointed for the purpose by the President General, said architect to be subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, the National Board of Management be and hereby is authorized, empowered and directed to negotiate on behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution a loan in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000), or such part or parts thereof as said National Board of Management my deem necessary, from any bank, trust company or other financial institution, or from an individual or individuals, on the note or notes of said National Society, and, if necessary in order to borrow the money aforesaid, to secure the repayment of said note or notes by a mortgage or deed of trust on the real estate of the National Society situate in the District of Columbia; and

Be it further resolved, that the National Board of Management and the officers of the National Society be and they are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to do all acts and things, and to execute, acknowledge, deliver and file all instruments and papers that may be necessary, convenient or proper to carry out the foregoing resolution.

The Committee headed by Mrs. Guernsey, began work immediately after the closing of the 29th Continental Congress. Plans of architects were inspected, and by October, 1921, the work had so far progressed that it was possible to lay the cornerstone on October 19, 1921, the 140th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Interesting but simple ceremonies marked the cornerstone laying. Among the special guests were members of the National Board of Management who had remained in Washington after the completion of the October Board meeting to attend the ceremony. An eager spectator



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MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, PRESIDENT GENERAL, IN HER OFFICE, ATTRACTIVE, BUSINESSLIKE AND YET WITH A HOME ATMOSPHERE. AFFORDED BY BLUF SILK HANGINGS AND FLOWERS IN ARTISTIC GROUPINGS. FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT



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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S SECRETARY. THIS ROOM WAS ALSO FURNISHED BY CONNECTICUT



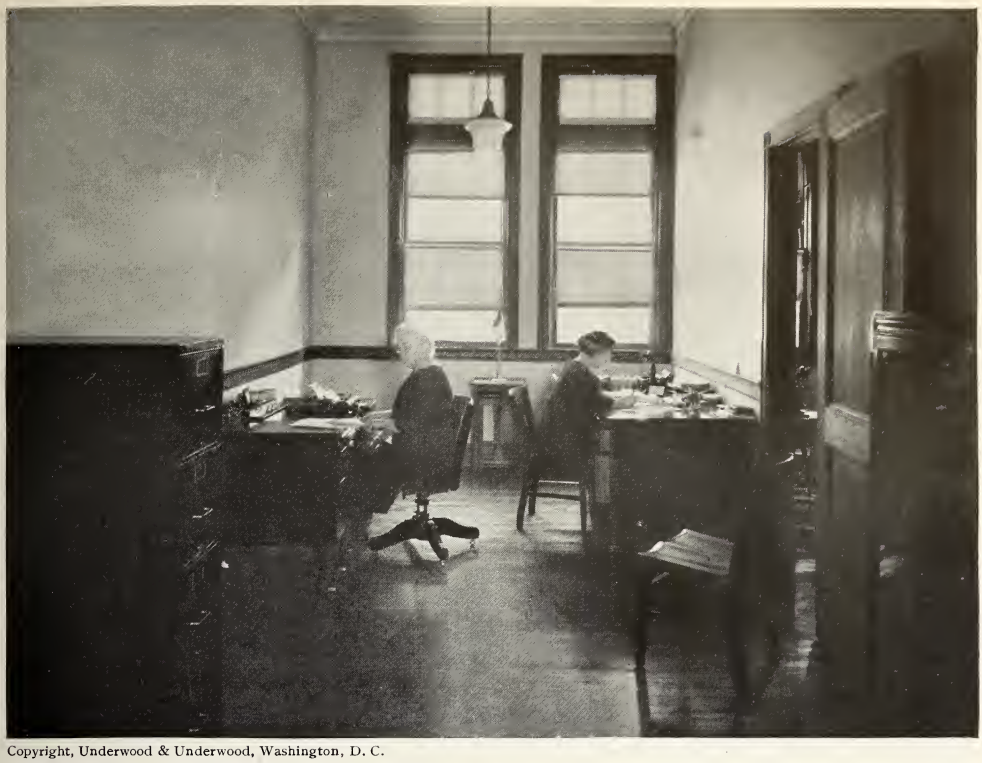
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WASHINGTON STATE FURNISHED THE PRIVATE OFFICE OF THE ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL, WHERE THE IMPORTANT WORK OF ORGANIZATION IS DIRECTED



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CARD CATALOGUE ROOM IN THE CENTRE OF THE BUILDING. THIS BEAUTIFULLY LIGHTED ROOM IS PART OF THE ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT AND RENDERS ACCESS TO THE OFFICIAL FILES EASY AND EFFICIENT



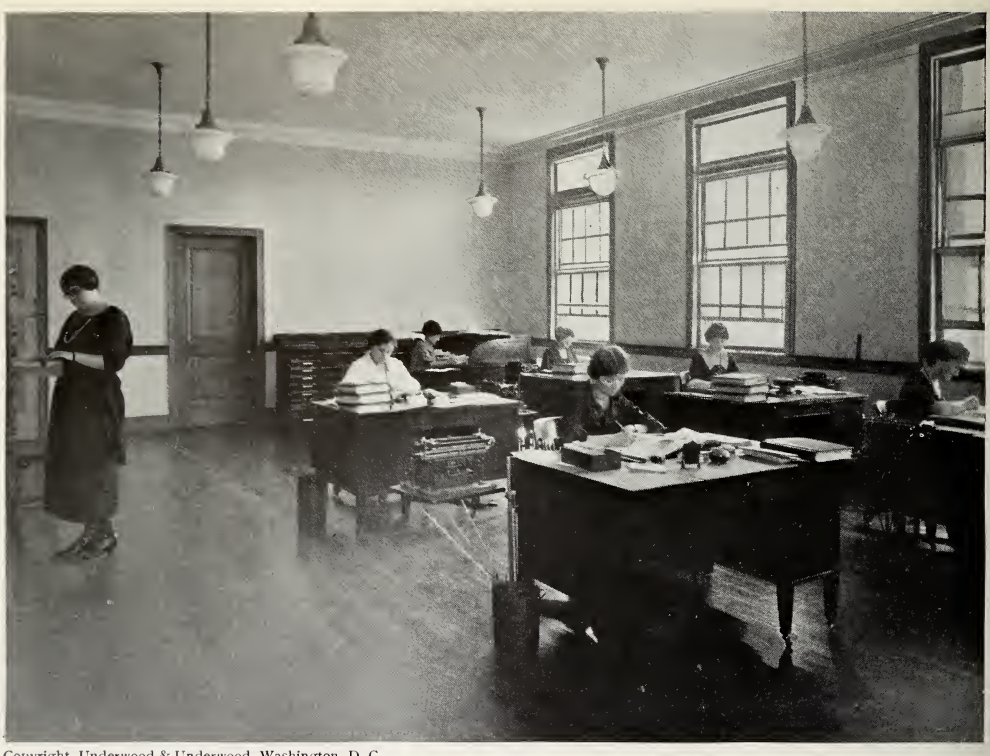
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PRIVATE OFFICE OF THE TREASURER GENERAL FURNISHED THROUGH THE GENEROSITY OF MRS. L. L. HUNTER WHO MANAGES THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE SOCIETY AT PRESENT



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THE RECORDS OF THE FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY ARE KEPT IN THIS RECORD ROOM OF THE TREASURER GENERAL



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THE PERIL OF DESTRUCTION BY FIRE FOR THE PRICELESS RECORDS OF THE SOCIETY HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED BY FIREPROOF VAULTS, SUCH AS SHOWN HERE, IN ONE OF THE ROOMS OF THE TREASURER GENERAL'S DIVISION

was the late Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Honorary Chaplain General, "The Little Mother of the D. A. R."

In her brief address Mrs. Guernsey as Chairman of the Committee on Erection of the Administration Building and author of the recommendation of the 29th Congress that started the Society on the practical plan of such a building, pointed out vital facts in the history of the Society and said in particular:

"This morning we have arrived at another stepping stone in our national history. To-day there are three outstanding things for which we are thankful; first, our thanks are due to our Heavenly Father for giving us this perfect day to lay the corner stone of this building; second, that our United States Senate has ratified the treaty and we are now at peace with the world; third, that we have here with us this morning to be present at the laying of the corner stone the dear little lady whom we call the "Little Mother of our Society," Mrs. Lockwood made the first resolution in any of our gatherings that we should have a building of this kind."

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, the President General, gave an interesting résumé of the achievements of the Society, its aims and ideals. In the course of her address she said:



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PRIVATE OFFICE OF REGISTRAR GENERAL WHICH WAS FURNISHED BY FLORIDA

"Our Society is to be congratulated on the development that has made this building a necessity. More than anything else is this building a visible evidence of the high place we hold in the Nation's esteem because we have drawn to ourselves such numbers and influence. We stand for the ideals and principles of the forefathers and foremothers. We are seeking to perpetuate them in our national life. We are guardians of the spirit of '76, and defenders of the Constitution set up by the fathers. We are on guard against radicalism in all its insidious forms. Because of this we have won the recognition of our Government and the respect of the public, and have attracted loyal and patriotic American women to our ranks in ever



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ONE OF THE OFFICES OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT SHOWING THE CARD CATALOGUE OF ANCESTORS



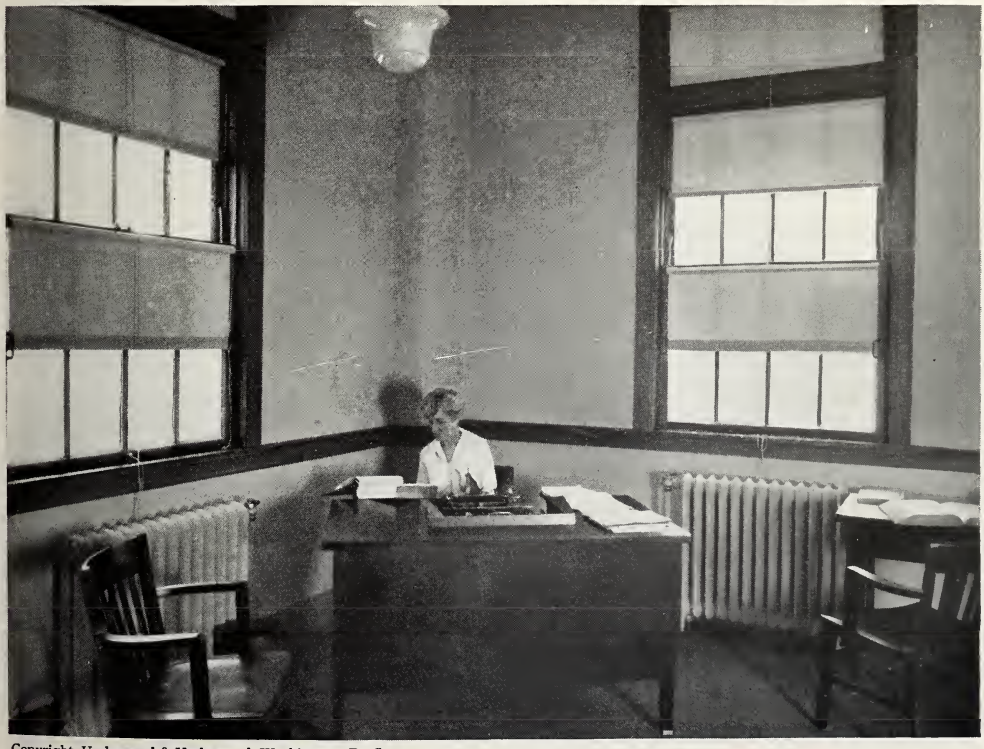
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ANOTHER VIEW OF A ROOM USED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S STAFF AND ALSO SHOWING THE BOUND VOLUMES OF APPLICATION PAPERS



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ANOTHER ROOM IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



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NEW HAMPSHIRE GAVE THE FITTINGS FOR THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S OFFICE



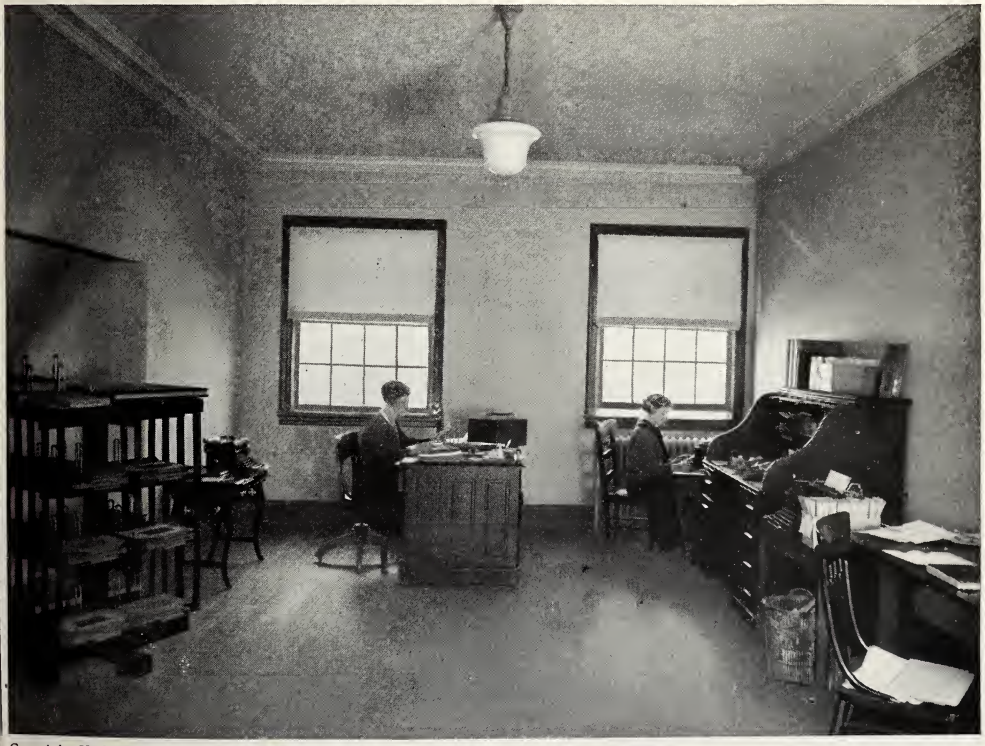
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THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR OF THE D. A. R. MAGAZINE



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BUSINESS OFFICE WHERE THE HUGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS MATTERS HANDLED YEARLY IS TRANSACTED. THE GENEROUS DAUGHTERS OF GEORGIA GAVE THE ATTRACTIVE FITTINGS FOR THIS ROOM



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THE HUNDREDS OF CREDENTIALS INCIDENTAL TO THE 32ND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, ARE BEING INSPECTED AND HANDLED IN THIS CREDENTIAL ROOM, WHICH SOUTH CAROLINA HAS FURNISHED

increasing numbers. With the greater facilities offered by this building, our Society enters upon a new era of progress and usefulness. No longer cramped in the conduct of its business and its patriotic work, it will proceed to larger and larger fields of service for 'Home and Country.'"

Generous gifts from the several states as well as from individual Daughters have provided the attractive furnishings and fittings of the building. The fountains and windows were paid for by different members of the Society. The gifts of the various states and the rooms for which they were responsible are as follows:

Basement.—Clerks' Rest and Lunch rooms, Kansas.

First Floor.—Historian General's room, North Carolina; Recording Secretary's room, Tennessee; Corresponding Secretary's room, New Hampshire; Organizing Secretary's room (private office) Washington State; Treasurer General's private office, Mrs. L. L. Hunter; Business Office, Georgia; Registrar General's private office, Florida.

Second Floor.—President General's suite, Connecticut; Smithsonian Reporter's room, Nebraska; Magazine and Editor's office, ; Children of American Revolution, Children of American Revolution; two committee rooms, Pennsylvania; Credential room, South Carolina; large assembly room, National Officers' Club; South Corridor, West Virginia; four marble columns, Mrs. Magna.

On February 5, 1923, which will remain a red letter day in the annals of the Society, the working staff and administrative equipment of the organization was moved into the new Building without formality, and in a few hours everything was moving smoothly and the new plant was running at full blast. The staff was delighted with the efficient arrangements that had been provided for them. Ample light and air and sufficient space makes the building ideal for working purposes, leaving Memorial Continental Hall free for its original purposes as a memorial.

The new Administration Building is about one hundred feet back of Memorial Continental Hall and contains two stories and a high, well-lighted basement. It is connected with the Hall in two ways—by an underground passage from basement to basement, and through an artistic pergola on the land between the buildings.

The card catalogue room occupies the centre of the building, two stories high, with high windows and skylights for plenty of light and ventilation. Suitable fireproof rooms have been provided for the official records of the Society. Near the main entrance is placed the office of the business manager.

On the second floor is a beautiful assembly room; several small committee rooms and the living quarters of the superintendent.

In the basement are fireproof storage and stock rooms for all the offices; suitable lockers for use of employees; a rest room, kitchenette and lunch room for the clerks; coal bins and heating plant.

The Library and Museum, of course, remain in Memorial Continental Hall, together with the offices of the Librarian General and Curator General.

STATE CONFERENCES

FLORIDA

The twenty-first Annual Conference of the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Orlando, January 15, 16, 17, 1923, and was one of the most constructive in the history of the organization.

The State Regent, Mrs. James A. Craig, presided at all the sessions of the Conference, and her grace and charm, as well as her efficiency as a presiding officer was noted throughout.

Florida was honored by a number of distinguished guests, whose presence contributed to the enjoyment and also to the worth of the Conference. The honor guests included Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General; Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, ex-President General; Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, Vice President General from North Carolina; Mrs. Howard McCall, Vice President General from Georgia; Mrs. E. G. Sewell, Vice President General from Florida; and Miss Katherine Nettleton, Vice State Regent of Connecticut. All were heard from at the various sessions of the Conference, both in inspirational addresses, and in technical discussion, the members getting a clearer idea than ever before of the scope and work of the Society. Ten states and the District of Columbia were represented among the visiting Daughters, who brought greetings to the Florida Conference.

The hostess of the Conference was the Orlando Chapter, and it had neglected nothing that would add to the pleasure of the guests. Receptions and luncheons and teas were planned, and rides about the beautiful city of Orlando, all being arranged so that nothing would interfere with the business sessions, and duty and pleasure would go hand in hand.

Reports of State Officers, Chairmen of Committees, and Chapter Regents showed all have been keeping in touch with the ideals of the Society, and rendering service along the lines laid down for them. Conspicuous among these was the work of the Registrar, and planning for a State Genealogical Library, which, thanks to her efforts, and the generosity of the Orlando Chapter, will be established this year in Orlando.

Among the constructive steps taken at this Conference were: the placing of the Society upon a firmer business basis by having books opened by a qualified accountant; appointing a committee to investigate school conditions in Florida and decide upon a school giving educational and industrial instruction to boys and girls, to receive the D.A.R. endorsement; undertaking the work of marking appropriately the landing of Jean Ribault on the St. John's River near Jacksonville, accepting the generous offer of Jacksonville Chapter, with whom the work originated as a nucleus; stressing the work for better films.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. James A. Craig, Katherine Livingston Chapter, Jacksonville; First Vice Regent, Mrs. Theodore Strawn, DeLand; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Amos Norris, Tampa; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Smitz, St. Petersburg; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Brooke G. White, Jr., Jacksonville; Treasurer, Mrs. Guy F. Williams, Everglades Chapter, Miami; Auditor, Mrs. Raynor, Daytona; Registrar, Mrs. John Leonardi, Sanford; Historian, Mrs. Adhemar Brady, Titusville.

WILMA E. DAVIS,
State Corresponding Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The twenty-sixth Annual Conference of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Spartanburg, November 14, 15 and 16, 1923. Cowpens and Kate Barry Chapters acting as hostesses.

From the opening session at Converse College, Tuesday evening, until the close of the Conference, every minute was full of interest.

We were fortunate in having with us our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Treasurer General, Mrs. L. L. Hunter and the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger. The presence of these women was inspirational, and by their coming, there will be greater interest in the new year's work. Another charming guest was Miss Dorothy Hunter, daughter of the Treasurer General.

The business sessions were held in the church of Advent Parish House, in the spacious dining room luncheons were tendered by the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs of the city.

The convention body was one of the most representative of the noble womanhood of

South Carolina, women who are working with a dignity of purpose and with high ideals.

The report of the State Regent, Mrs. Franklin Clark Cain, showed a membership of 2400, 56 chapters, 3 new ones having been organized during the year. She told of many lines of endeavor whereby there was much accomplished.

The Treasurer's splendid report showed that the funds had been handled wisely and well. The reports of all State Officers and State Committees clearly demonstrated how actively they had been engaged.

In the Manual for Immigrants, South Carolina is answering the second call, although the foreign element does not directly effect the State.

Old graves are being searched out and marked, and historic landmarks are being preserved. Eighteen medals and prizes have been given for historical work. The correct use of the flag is being taught in the schools. The Chairman of South Carolina room of Memorial Continental Hall reported that funds had been raised for furnishing the room.

The War-stained flag from the Battleship *South Carolina* was on exhibition, the flag having recently been secured by a special D.A.R. Committee as the Battleship was about to be "scrapped." Likewise, this committee secured from that Battleship, the Silver Service which was donated to it by the *State of South Carolina.* The South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution have been made custodians of this Silver Service, which is valued at $5,400.

One of the chief points of interest was the South Carolina D.A.R. Industrial School at Tamassee. The report on this work thrilled the heart of each Daughter. The problem of education in our State is one in which the D.A.R., standing for patriotic education, is vitally interested. The superintendent of the school was present and told of the great work done. The school is a young one and a small one but the building is crowded to its utmost capacity. The cottage donated by the New York D.A.R., is being built, and in it will be domiciled, very soon, twelve girls, a matron, and a teacher. This cottage will indeed be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." It is the first building to grace the Cottage Trail, though it is hoped that another will be erected very soon. The Library work of the State D.A.R. has put at Tamassee a splendid library, which is an asset to the school.

Along the line of patriotic education, much work has been done to blot out illiteracy, as was shown by the energetic Chairman who is also a member of the Tamassee School Board.

The Georgetown School, supported by the Georgetown Chapter, received valuable aid from the chapters and individuals over the state.

A most interesting feature of the Conference was the drive out to the Battleground of Cowpens, fifteen miles from Spartanburg. Here fitting exercises were carried out. A body of school children had walked two miles to participate. The American Legion Drum Corps gave a touch of the military. The splendid address by Dr. D. D. Wallace and the presence of the President General and other distinguished guests and the great body of D.A.R., impressed the Senator and Congressman who were present, and they were further inspired to push more than ever the appropriation for a larger and more lasting monument than the one which now marks the spot.

The social features of the Conference were delightful. At the final reception, as the President General and other national officers entered, they were greeted by twelve maidens in Revolutionary costume, who on either side, courtesied as they passed through the line, while inspiring music was played by the American Legion Band.

Mrs. M. T. Turner,
Corresponding Secretary.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

4490. MUSGROVE.—Sarah Elizabeth Musgrove was the dau of Halla and Eskeran or Esteran Musgrove who came from Ky., to Mo., abt 1830–31. Said Sarah Elizabeth Musgrove b abt 1812 m Thomas Holman. Am interested in data on this Musgrove line.—*Mrs. Elizabeth Holman Clements,* La Plata, Mo.

8979 a.—Please corres with *Mrs. Rosine Findley Paul,* 138 Vine St., Kittanning, Pa.

10651. MORSE.—There is an error in your query that will prove very misleading if further research is attempted on this line. Referring to Nathaniel (5) Morse, son of Daniel (4) it says: Dea. William (3) Dea. Wm. (2) Anthony (1) etc. Now there is no Dea. Wm. (2) but it should be Dea. Benjamin (2). Write to me; I will gladly send you information you may be glad to have concerning the wives of Dea. Benj. and Dea. Wm. and their families and can also tell you the desc of Eliz. Morse who m Daniel Morse.—*Mrs. A. L. Ozmun,* 209 Irwin Ave., Lead, S. D.

10670. COX.—Nancy b 1788, Nancy b 1808, Nancy b 1825 (Cox) were desc of Ensign George Cox and his w Susanna Decker of Brooke Co., W. Va., whose father was Col. Isaac Cox. Can give data in full if desired.—*Anna M. Priest,* 18 N. 5th St., Newark, Ohio.

10674. SANBORN.—Cabel Mastin Sanborn (1) b in Lockport, N. Y. Aug. 26, 1836. A merchant and prominent man in Maquoketa, Iowa, m Oct. 15, 1857 to Harriet Burd of Maquoketa, b in Mercer Co., Pa., Mar. 23, 1839, d 1893. Children, Nettie Marcelia, Leroy Luther, Charles Henry, Wm., Harriet B. and Ella. Son of Caleb Mastin Sanborn b Aug. 22, 1788. A farmer and blacksmith in N. Y. and Ill., m Hulda Hanks of Hoosick, N. Y. b May 11, 1798, d July 23, 1877. He d in 1848. Children, Luther Hanks, Nelson Porter, Julia A. Caleb, Mastin and Marcella Huldah. Son of Caleb Marston Sanborn b in North Hampton, N. H., abt 1761, m (1) Hannah Hobbs of North Hampton (2) Judith Ingalls of Canterbury. Settled in Sanbornton and d there. Children Caleb Marston and Hannah. Son of Thomas Sanborn b in North Hampton, May 17, 1738. Lived on the homestead at North Hampton m Anne Marston dau of Caleb of Hampton. Thomas signed the Test in Hampton. Died on a visit at Sanbornton, Nov., 1807. Son of Dea. Daniel Sanborn, b at North Hampton Feb. 17, 1702, a wealthy and prominent man. Lived in North Hampton; was a granter of Sanbornton, m Jan. 14, 1725, Catherine Rollins, d 1786. Will dated 1764, proved 1787. Children, Phebe, Anne, Catherine, Daniel, Sarah, Rachel, Thomas, Moses, Aaron, Sarah, Abijah. Son of Ensign John Sanborn b Nov. 6, 1681, son of Richard Sanborn b Jan. 4, 1655, son of Lieutenant John Sanborn b 1620. I have much Sanborn data and would be glad to help you further if necessary.—*Mrs. Myrtle E. Speer,* 415 West Jefferson St., Washington, Iowa.

10752. HOWARD.—According to Henry Ames Blood's History of Temple, N. H., 1758–1858, pp. 97, 107, 112, 115 Deacon Samuel Howard was a Lieutenant in the Sixth Co., 15th Regt., N. H. Mil. Samuel Howard was b at Malden, Mass., Oct. 5, 1739 and d Feb. 11, 1815, m Elizabeth Barrett b Jan. 24, 1743. I have also

a record of their twelve ch and dates of their births and marriages and would be glad to corres with G. G. O.—*No name given,* Add: 508 Crossett St. Syracuse, N. Y.

10784. Martin.—The ancestors of this Martin family were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who lived nr Silver Springs, Cumberland Co., Pa. The first is William Martin of Allen Twp. whose will probated July 2, 1785 is on record in the Register of Wills Office at Carlisle, Pa. He may be your William Martin b Mar. 29, 1718. The executors were Mrs. Martin and Samuel Martin, probably his w and s. The next in desc is this Samuel Martin also called Senior, b 1744 and d Sept. 28, 1828 and bur in the cemetery at Silver Springs Church; his w Margaret was b 1785 d Feb. 12, 1802 and is bur beside him. He has a Rev rec described in Pa. Archives, the Silver Springs Church Books and a monument at the Church. He had one s Samuel Jr., who appears on the tax lists and another s William who was b Dec. 25, 1785 and d 1839. William Martin m Catherine Leamer of Cumberland Co. and in 1815, removed to Harrisburg, Pa. One dau Mary Elizabeth m Robert Vaughan. In the cemetery at Silver Springs there are two other gravestones described as follows; "Mary wife of Thomas Martin, died 1818;" "James Martin died 1841 aged 25 years." I know of no Martins in Cumberland County nor nr Harrisburg except the desc of the one son of William Martin.—*Mrs. Samuel P. Powell,* Spotsylvania, Va.

10806. Wilson.—Samuel Wilson (formerly spelled Willson) was not the s of Ezra but of Edward Wilson, Sr. Both Samuel Wilson and his father were residents of Troy, N. Y., and both are bur there. Samuel d July 31, 1854 at the age of 88.—*J. F. Wheeler,* Troy, N. Y.

QUERIES

10415. Boyce.—Wanted dates and names of ch of Peter Boyce and Abigail Cowan of that part of Albany Co., N. Y. which was later Charlotte Co. and now Washington Co. He was one of the first volunteers from Albany Co., dur the Rev.—H. H. H.

10416. Cunningham.—Major William Cunningham b in N. C. was Lieut. of the first Va. Regt and commanded a company under Col. Richard Parker. He ser as Aide to Gen. Washington and received land warrant from Va. for ser in the Rev. This grant was located where now Columbus, Ohio, stands. Wanted names of William Cunningham's ch and whom they m with dates of b and m.

(a) Scott.—Wanted maiden name of w of James Scott who settled in Franklin Twp Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1799. Wanted also date of his m.—M. B. B.

10417. Oliver.—Wanted gen of Alexander Oliver of Conway, Mass., who m 1770, Mary Warner.

(b) Brown.—Wanted gen of Thomas Brown b Jan. 7, 1733 d Dec. 31, 1820, m Lydia Barclay b Dec. 5, 1739. Lydia Barclay lived at Perth Amboy, N. J. Thomas Brown lived at Root, Montgomery Co., N. Y.—M. L. B.

10418. Knight.—Wanted maiden name with her dates of w of Jonathan Knight who was b at Scarborough, Maine and lived during the Rev at Englishman's River now Rogue Bluff. He took part in the sea fight Machais Bay on June 12, 1775 in which the British armed schooner *Margaretta* was captured. He moved to Calais, Maine in 1790. Wanted also dates of his dau Mary who m Arthur Hill Gilmore abt 1790. Arthur Hill Gilmore came to Calais from Ireland in 1786 and later moved to St. George, New Brunswick. Will be grateful for any inf or correction on this line.—M. W. C.

10419. Eno.—Wanted gen, Rev rec of ances, or any verified data of Roger Eno or Enos who married Lydia Gates at Amenia Dutchess Co., N. Y. before 1804 lived there for some time and then moved to Hartland, Conn., where he took charge of a farm for his father-in-law, Theophilus Lord Gates. After the death of Gates in 1822 he went to Portage Co., Ohio, where he d, Sept., 1834. Did Theophilus Lord Gates have Rev rec? His father Jesse Gates enlisted with Capt. Morgan's Co., Sept., 1776.—R. M. J.

10420. Wilson.—Would like to corres with some desc of Joseph Wilson, s of Edward and Lucy Francis Wilson, who was b at West Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 9, 1759, m March 6, 1785, Elizabeth Caldwell.—D. C. D.

10421. Brooks.—Would like to corres with desc of Jeremiah Brooks b Mar. 13, 1754 in Bowentown, N. J. who m Dorcas Smith who d Nov. 13, 1775, and of his sis Phoebe Brooks who m Moses Harris (1779–1822) moved to Warren Twp, Trumbull Co., Ohio, with Capt. Oliver Brooks and Richard Brooks. Correspond with me: Robert P. Brooks, 347 East 37th St., Paterson, N. J.

10422. Cobb.—Andrew Cobb s of Chipman Cobb and Elizabeth Ingersoll b Falmouth, Me., March 27, 1734 d Livingston, Me., July 22, 1822. He ser in Rev in Capt. Samuel Whitman's Co. Col. Reuben Fogg's Regt, m Hannah dau of Daniel Green and Mary Bloom. Did Daniel Green have Rev rec.—N. S. W.

10423. Kenner.—Wanted par and any inf of James Kenner b abt 1765 in Va., m Miss Wilkinson and lived at Culpeper Court House,

Va., in 1800 and in Alexandria, Va., in 1812; had ch Mrs. Kincheloe, Mrs. Robinson, Alexander b 1800, James said to have owned and sailed merchant ships out of Baltimore and to have died at sea.

(a) BURGAN.—Wanted par and any inf of James Burgan b abt 1760 m Miss Friend and lived nr Sharpsburg, Md. Had dau Maria b 1812 m 1840 Alexander Kenner at St. James Parish, near Sharpsburg, Md.—W. O. H.

10424. HARVEY.—Wanted proof that David Harvey the father of Judith Harvey Sargent ser in the Rev. He was b in Amesbury, Mass., Apr. 24, 1726, bapt. 1729, m Feb. 19, 1746 Judith Chase b Oct. 24, 1727. He d July 27, 1815. Wanted also Rev rec of John Harris the father of Rosamond Butler Harris who m Sair Sargent. In Hyde Family Genealogy, Vol. 1, p. 127, John Harris was b in Norwich, Conn., 1759 and m first Elizabeth Hyde and second Jerusha Tracy.—G. M. C.

10425. ADAMS.—Wanted par of Jesse Adams and of his w. Their s Zebulon Adams b July 11, 1789 lived nr Williamsborough, on head of Lake Champlain, Essex Co., N. Y. Was a lumber merchant and farmer and m——Collins. A second cousin of John Quincy Adams. Moved to Illinois abt 1840.—J. O. A.

10426. WADE.—Wanted par of Mary Willis Wade w of John Strother (1721–1795) of Culpeper Co., Va. Was she a desc of Henry Willis and Mary Washington or was she desc from Armiger Wade of York Co., Va.

(a) PEARCE-SHEPHARD.—Wanted par of Willis Pearce b 1767 in Sussex Co., N. J. His bros Benjamin b 1757 and Jonathan b 1762 fought in the Rev. Wanted all inf of Mary Shephard who m Willis Pearce, Jan. 8, 1791.—V. W.

10427. PRUET - PREWETT - PREWITT. — Henry Pruet is listed with the heads of families in Henrico Co., Va., in *An Account of ye Fortye Tythables* in the same *Fortye* with Col. William Byrd. Did Henry Pruet m a dau of Col. William Byrd? If so please give name and all particulars. Was he an ances of Gen. George Byrd Pruet who was father of Michael Pruet of Va. and Ky. and of Byrd Pruet b in Va., 1752, m abt 1779 in Campbell Co., Va., to Ellen Hurt and removed to Fayette Co., Ky.

(a) ELAM.—Wanted par and any inf concerning Jesse Elam b 1781 in Ga. and of his w Rosa Evans b in Va., 1781. They immigrated to Ky., possibly Morgan Co., where their s Isaac was b June 2, 1803 and m Margaret Lanham. They later moved to Adams Co., Ill. and Scott Co., Mo., before finally settling with the pioneers in Dallas Co., Texas.—L. P. G.

10428. HART.—Wanted par of Col. David Hart b Aug. 15, 1770 and ser in War of 1812.

(a) MOON.—Wanted Rev rec of Simon Moon who m Judith——. Their s John was b in Guilford Co., N. C., 1775, m first Diana Mendenhall dau of Aaron and Mariam Mendenhall. John Moon removed to Ohio from N. C. in 1807.—M. M. M.

10429. KRAMER.—Wanted all inf possible of John Kramer of Pa., who ser in the Rev.—W. F. W.

10430. PERRY.—Ezekiel Perry Sr. m Elizabeth Docton in N. C. and moved to S. C. after the Rev. She d abt 1800. Their known ch were Ezekiel Jr., m Mary, dau of Capt. Michael Watson of 96 District S. C.; James m Sarah supposed to be a Watson; Simeon m Miss Cotton, dau of Cullen Cotton; Sarah m Jesse Pitts; Docton m Miss Yarborough and moved with his family to Ga. before 1820. His ch were Abner, Ezekiel, Simeon, Jane and Sarah. Abner b in Edgefield Co., S. C., 1811, m in Ga. Mary Ann Thompson. Wanted dates and Rev rec of Ezekiel Perry Sr., of N. C.; also par and given name of Miss Yarborough and par and Rev rec of ances of Mary Ann Thompson.—S. B. H.

10431. MCCONNELL.—Wanted dates and place of birth, m and date, names of w and ch of Andrew McConnell, who was killed in the Battle of Blue Licks, Ky., in 1782. His dau Sarah McConnell m Ephriam January who is said to have been in the same battle. Wanted proof of same and date of his death and marriage.—F. A. C.

10432. THURBER.—James Thurber, a native of N. Y. State, ser in the War of 1812 pension claim 5958, in Capt. Hull's Co. of N. Y. Mil. Wanted place of b, par and any inf of this family.—I. T. T.

10433. BAILEY.—Wanted par and Rev rec of Benjamin Bailey d in Cuylerville, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1855 aged eighty wanted also par of his w Mary Burr, who d in Cuylerville, Jan. 30, 1849, said to be a cousin of Aaron Burr.—O. F. B.

10434. MEECH.—Family tradition is that Margaret Meech who eloped from a N. Y. City Boarding School with John Henry was desc from a Rev Officer named Burlington, Birmingham or Burlingham, and that his family homestead was invaded by Burgoyne and searched for valuable papers. At one time the Meech Family lived in or nr Albany but no desc has definite dates. This inf is very vague but I would like to corres with any desc of the Meech family.—J. T. W.

10435. WELLS.—Wanted maiden name of mother of Martha Wells of Conway, Mass., dau of Benj. b Nov. 25, 1776, m Nov. 14, 1799, Abner Dickinson, Jr., of Whately. Wanted also Rev rec of Benjamin Wells.

(a) Hotchkiss.—Wanted Rev rec of Deacon Joseph Hotchkiss, s of Joseph and Hannah Cruttenden Hotchkiss b Oct. 22, 1736 in Guilford and removed to Cheshire and m July 30, 1761, Hannah Atwater.—I. L. D.

10436. Dale.—Wanted par and Rev ances of John Henry Dale and his five sisters. He was b abt 1809 presumably in Tenn., m Elizabeth Ann Hall of Ohio in 1833 in Claiborne Co., Miss. His sister Mary m——Russell prior to 1818; Elizabeth m Charles Richie in Claiborne Co., 1825 and removed to Fla.; Martha m Evan Griffith from Claiborne Co. in 1826; Leah no definite data except in the same section. Margaret m——Robinson. Were there more bros and sisters in this family? From where and when did they come to Tenn.?—C. G. K.

10437. Hinton.—Wanted gen, dates and place of residence of James Hinton of Va., who m Catherine Hyatt of Md. and d in Ky., in 1819. He was much older than his w Catherine who was b in 1778. He was the youngest of four bros who ser in the Rev. They lived in Wellsburg, Va., in 1806. His w m again and d 1856 in Ill. Their second s Judge Alfred Hinton (1800–1888) m Lucretia Pruitt.—T. A. C.

10438. Westcott.—John Leeland Westcott was b in Oneida Co., N. Y. His ances were from Boston, Mass. Wanted any inf along this line.—B. C. P.

10439. Brown.—Wanted par of Moses Brown who m Polly (?) Bisbee, in Whitman then South Abington or East Bridgewater, Mass. Had he Rev ances?

(a) Pratt.—Wanted par of Lucy Pratt of Weymouth, Mass., who m 1795 Noah Stowell of Hingham. Had she Rev ances?

(b) Nott.—Wanted par of Ruth Nott of Walco, N. H., who m Jan. 21, 1781 Joshua Emery of Haverhill.

(c) Webster.—Wanted par of Abigail Webster who m John Emery in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 24, 1751, and m second, Oct. 14, 1766, Thomas Webster.—M. B. P.

10440. Clark.—Wanted proof of Rev rec of John Clark in Madison Co., Ky. in 1788. In a deed drawn up in 1797 his wife's name was Obedience. Children, Ann m James Hill; Prudence m John Metcalf, Sr.; John B. b June 13, 1773 m Mary (Polly) Hall 1792; Probably another s Jesse m Elizabeth Sullivan, Feb. 15, 1799. Three sons of Jesse Clark deceased were mentioned in an agreement drawn up in 1821 by John Clark. These people lived in Ky., but James and Ann Hill removed to Greensburg, Ind. This John Clark is confused with, and even bought part of the Shelby County land owned by John Clark the father of George Rogers Clark. The ch of John B. and Mary Hall Clark were Sarah b Jan. 25, 1793, m Elijah Maddox; Prudence b Dec. 28, 1794 m Wilson Maddox; Asa Winslow b Jan. 15, 1797 m Lavinia Winn Snead, dau of John Patrick and Elizabeth Gathright Snead, Dec. 15, 1818; Spicy b Aug. 24, 1799 d Sept. 6, 1801; Levi b Dec. 30, 1801 m Keziah Jones, dau of Major Israel and Margaret Connor Jones, July 28, 1825; Cinthy b Apr. 1, 1805 m Andrew Shuck; Israel b Aug. 13, 1807 m Sarah Owen; Eliza b Apr. 15, 1810 m Sam Richardson. Would like to corres with anyone interested in these families and would like to know the Rev history of these families.—J. A. C.

10441. Garegus-Garrigues.—Wanted dates and places b, m and d and maiden name of w of Jacob Garrigues who ser in Rev from Marion Co., N. J. and d 1830; his w d 1824. Their s James b 1783 m Elizabeth Godden and removed to Indiana abt 1820.

(a) Schooley.—Jonathan Schooley b 1777 d 1856, m 1st Mary Clancy Clark b 1768 d 1837 and m second Mary Morris b 1785 and d 1867. Lived for a time in Pa. and previous to that in N. J., removed to Claremont Co., Ohio, in 1816. Wanted par of Jonathan and the names of his ch.

(b) Plummer.—Wanted dates, name of w with dates of Samuel Plummer b 1742; came from Durham, Cumberland Co., Me., to Dearborn Co., Ind. in 1817. He d there in 1820. His ch were Joseph b 1779 m 1st Sarah Taylor, 2nd Mary——; Rev Daniel b 1783 m Lucy Freeman and Luther b 1790 m Lydia Sylvester; War Records show that three Samuel Plummers ser in the Rev from Me. Wanted Rev rec of this Samuel.

(c) Whitehead.—Wanted par, names of ch etc., of John Whitehead b in Morris Co., N. J., 1791 d 1867 m 1814 Mary Redding Carter b 1792 d 1873 removed to Ripley Co., Ind., 1818, had ten ch.—L. M. S.

10442. Leamer.—Wanted dates of b, m and d and Rev rec of George Leamer who m Mary Siever wanted also her par. All came from Cambra and Clearfield Counties, Pa. His bros and sis were John, Eliza who m—— Redman; Susie m——Turner and Ann m—— Glasgow. Would like to corres with anyone having inf of any of these families.—I. L. S.

10443. Homes.—Wanted any inf of Capt. John Homes of Hopkenton, Mass. a Rev sol. His record may be found in Mass. Soldiers and Sailors, vol. 8 p. 208.—E. R. R.

10444. Smith.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of Joseph Smith who lived nr Putney, Vt., in 1790 he was b 1744 and m Olive Griggs b 1752. Their ch were Joseph Jr., Jonathan, Benjamin, Nathan, and Isaac P., who m Abigail Johnson

b 1788. Wanted her par also. She had a sis Tabitha. Joseph and Olive later removed to N. Y. State. Joseph d 1823 and Olive 1838. Would like to corres with anyone interested in this line.

(a) CRABB.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of John Crabb b 1753 m Ann Lownsbury and lived at Lansingburg near Troy, N. Y. They had a s Abijah b 1780 who m Louisa Button b 1784 d 1861. Would like to corres with anyone interested in these families.—R. L. D.

10445. RANDOLPH.—Wanted par with dates of Samuel Randolph s of James Fitz Randolph, Monmouth Co., who m Sally Harrison, dau of John. Wanted also par of John Harrison.

(a) FAIRCHILD.—Captain Abner Fairchild m Phoebe Russell wanted par of each.—M. F. R. P.

10446. SWANK.—Daniel Swank came from The Hague Holland and set in Juniata Co., Pa. and resided there during the Rev. Wanted his Rev rec. Many of his desc later moved to Allen Co., Ind.—E. S. McC.

10447.—I am compiling a history of "The Colonial Pioneers of the South" embracing the families of Anderson, Alexander, Boswell, Crawford, Hudson, Barnett, Meriwether, Mark, DeWoody, Boggan, Wade, Thornton, Taliaferro, Smith (Maj. Lawrence), with some of their allied families. Would like to corres with desc of any of the above mentioned. *Mrs. Clarence W. Pettigrew,* 519 W. 5th Ave., Pine Bluff, Ark.

10448. DAVIS.—According to the 1850 Census of Mobile, Ala., David Roger Williams Davis was aged 36 b in S. C.; w Mary aged 25, b in Ala. They had ch b in Ala.: John Bradford 1841; Harry Gray 1843; David Roger Williams, Jr., 1845; Clement Billingslea 1846; Margaret Allison 1848; Richard Maiden 1849; Franklin Pierce 1852. David Roger Williams Davis Sr. is said to have m Mary Billingslea Norris whose mother was a granddaughter of James Clement Billingslea a Rev sol who went from the Eastern Shore of Md. before that War and set in Ga., supposed to be the Clement Billingslea who was a pensioner in 1841 (aged 84) residing in Autauga Co., Ala. Inf is desired as to the ances of David Roger Williams Davis Sr. and of the Billingslea family.—L. A. N.

10449. CAREY-MARICLE.—Barnabas Carey d abt 1822 will probated Apr. 9, 1849 in Luzerne Co., Pa., of which Lackawanna Co., was then a part. His ch were John, Benjamin, Elvina m James Brown, Cornelius, Lucy m Josiah Van Luben, Mary m Benjamin R. Maricle, Scott, Hannah m Leverett Chapman, Barnabas Jr. and Daniel. Wanted all data of Barnabas Carey and his w Sarah who d abt 1859 was there Rev ser in either line? Wanted also Carey gen.

(a) HUGG.—Isaac Hugg b Jan. 10, 1784, m Sept. 19, 1815 and d June 21, 1829 in N. Y. His w Lucy——was b Nov. 2, 1794 and d Feb. 12, 1850. Their ch were Hannah b May 19, 1816, m——Vasbinder; Elizabeth Anna b May 3, 1818, m John Argetsinger and d 1849; Electa b Sept. 6, 1820; William L. b Aug. 3, 1822; Amanda b Feb. 7, 1825, m William Wheat; Harry b Nov. 7, 1826; and Harvey b Mar. 27, 1829. Wanted ances of Isaac Hugg, maiden name and ances of his w Lucy. Was the name Hugg originally Hogg?—A. D. A.

10450. KIMBALL.—Wanted ances of William H. Kimball b in Mass., who m for his 1st w Catherine Adams, niece of John or John Quincy Adams. His second w was Hester Beam. Wanted also all data of the Beam family of eastern Pa.—S. R. B.

10451. PITCHER.—Wanted gen with Rev rec of ances of Susan Pitcher b Jan. 31, 1806 d July 7, 1834, m Michel J. Rouse.—B. K. C.

10452. CATHEY-CARSON.—Wanted dates and Rev rec of William Cathey and of his w Alice Hagin. He was b in Va. and d in N. C. Their s James m Honor Carson. Wanted her par and dates.—A. L. N.

10453. CHAPMAN.—Wanted par of Jonas Chapman b Aug. 25, 1769 d Jan. 9, 1830 and of his w Susannah Peabody b 1770 d 1863. Did his father have Rev rec?

(a) KELLY.—Wanted ances of William Kelly who m Emmaline Wickoff Jan. 26, 1833.—C. R. McD.

10454. PRESTON.—Wanted gen of Hiram Preston who ser in War of 1812 m Celia P. Savage. His remote ances was Roger Preston who came from Preston, England, in 1635 and set in Ipswich, Mass. To Roger Preston were b four sons one of whom spelled his name Presson.—E. R. P.

10455. KEENE.—Wanted date of death of Gallian Keene of Pembroke, Mass., b Jan. 19, 1768 also dates and par of Diana Garnet whom he m Feb. 2, 1794. also names of their ch, Isaiah father of Gallian Keene m Ruth——. Wanted date of m and maiden name and par of Ruth, and Rev rec of Isaiah Keene.—L. T. C.

10456. HINES.—Levi Hines one of the 1st settlers of Va., bought his w with tobacco he later removed to Ky. and some of his ch moved to Blount Co., Ala., where they lived for years. His s Calvin Ben Hines m Polly Childress dau of John. Levi Hines and John Childress were Legislators in Va. Ky or Ala. Wanted any inf of this family.—H. S.

10457. MCHENRY.—Wanted gen of Van McHenry Capt or Colonel in the War of 1812 whose s Joseph was b Nov. 22, 1798. Joseph's

s Samuel McHenry was b Sept. 5, 1827 nr New Baltimore, Ohio.— M. C. McH.

10458. WHEELER.—Ear Wheeler b in Hampden Co., Mass., 1802, d in Bethany, Pa., Dec. 30, 1873. At an early age his parents moved to Hancock, Delaware Co., N. Y. His w was Fanny dau of Silas Freeman of Mt. Pleasant, Pa. Silas Freeman had nine ch namely Calvary who m——Bartholomew; Sally m Alvah Norton; Silas Jr. m Lucretia Spencer; Sidney m Talitha Doty; Pamilia m Franklin Wheeler; Fanny m Earl Wheeler; Rodney and Margaret who m John B. Taylor. Wanted par and dates of Earl Wheeler, his Rev rec and maiden name of his w, with her gen.—H. P. M.

10459. BENTLEY.—Col. Bentley b 1762 at East Greenwich, R. I. d 1850. Anna his w b 1769 at Warwick, R. I. Was there Rev rec in either line?

(a) WHEELER.—Wanted dates of b, m and d of Lt. Nathan Wheeler, Sr. of Royalston, Mass. His ch were Nathan Jr.; Amos; Nathaniel. David and Levi. He removed to Bethlehem N. H.—P. W. D.

10460. PERMAR.—Wanted Rev rec with proof of two bros named "Permar" who came to this Country with Lafayette's army and at the close of the War one bro set in Ohio and the other in Pa., or Md.—E. P. R.

10461. MADDOCKS.—Wanted date of m of Daniel Maddocks and Hannah——who were m abt 1764. He d in Durham, Conn., Mar. 18, 1767 and his wid Hannah m Lt. John Camp Apr. 19, 1770.—R. M. Z.

10462. WOOLFOLK.—Michael Wigglesworth b in Eng., 1631, d in Malden, Mass., 1705. Wanted data of his desc. John Woolfolk, Spottsylvania Co., Va., b Nov. 6, 1727, d Jan. 13, 1816, m 1750 Elizabeth Wigglesworth, b Mar. 23. 1732. Their s John Woolfolk b Sept. 9, 1760 in Spottsylvania Co., d 1843, m 1791 Elizabeth Lewis b 1772. Can proof be found that Mary Woolfolk b in Spottsylvania Co., Va., Oct. 1, 1752 d 1808 m William Webber b Aug. 15, 1747, d 1808 was the dau of John Woolfolk and Elizabeth Wigglesworth? Her parents being John Woolfolk and Elizabeth——William Webber mentioned above was the s of Augustine Webber and Peggy——of Goochland Co. Were there other ch and what was Peggy's maiden name?

(a) BOWLES.—Wanted par of John Bowles of Middlesex Co., Va. and of his w Mary whose children's names are recorded in the Register of Christ Episcopal Church. Their dau Mary b Sept. 1, 1748 m Jan. 6, 1770 Reuben Ford, a Baptist Minister, b Hanover Co., Va., Aug. 19, 1742, d Oct. 26, 1823, s of William Ford and Elizabeth——. Wanted Elizabeth's maiden name and Rev rec in either Bowles or Ford line.—M. F. R.

10463. THOMPSON.—Wanted ances, Rev rec and name of w of John Thompson, who came from County Antrim Ireland in 1732 and set in Delaware. His ch were John Thompson b 1727 d 1790 m Letitia or Dorothea McKean, dau of William McKean, Gov. of Pa., and his w Letitia Finney; David; Anne who m David Finney of New Castle, Chester Co., Pa. (Scharff's History of Delaware pp. 222, 624).

(a) OWEN.—Wanted ances of Hannah Owen b June 18, 1763 m Sept. 18, 1779 in New Lebanon, Albany Co., N. Y. John Bivins, a Rev sol, 1775–1779. Removed to Wayne Co., Ohio. Was Hannah's father a Rev sol?—H. W. S.

10464. PAYNE.—Wanted ances of Fanny Payne b Nov. 18, 1775 in N. J., m 1795, Lawrence Winkler.—V. B. S.

10465. HERRING-WILLIAMS.—Wanted inf on the Herring line of the desc of David Williams, one of the three men who captured Major André.—F. S. U.

10466. GILBERT.—Wanted inf of William and Abraham Gilbert who lived near Newbury Court House, S. C., 1780–1800. William Gilbert may have been founder of Gilbert Town. Abraham G. removed to Ga., and thence to Texas.—C. E. G.

10467. BOTTS-TYLER.—Benjamin Botts m Jane Tyler both were burned to death in Richmond Va. Theatre, Dec. 26, 1811. Wanted Botts and Tyler gen and would like to corres with any desc.—Z. W. M.

10468. KISLING-PENCE.—Wanted data and par of Jacob Kisling of German Swiss desc b 1760 in Rockingham or Augusta Co., Va. a Rev sol m Barbara Bear Tingle, wid of Philip Tingle, 1781. Their ch were Christine b 1783, m Joseph Mauzy; Henry b 1786 m Catherine, dau of Jacob Miller; Mary b 1788 m Philip Hopkins of Staunton, Va.; Elizabeth b 1796 m Edward Stevens; Ann b 1792 m John Pence who d in 1822; In 1823 she m Rodham Kemper. Wanted par and gen of John Pence. Was he a s of William, s of Jacob, who d abt 1750 and whose bro Valentine was appointed executor of his will? See Augusta Co. Will Book No. 1, p. 305, Feb. 27, 1750. A Rev claim was allowed one William Pence, May 30, 1782 or 1783, was he the father of John?

(a) LINK.—Wanted inf concerning the Link family. David Link b nr the Old Stone Church in Augusta Co., Va., Sept. 20, 1811, lived at Mt. Sidney, Va., in 1843 and later Bridgewater, Va. Would like to corres with any desc in this line.—M. C. P.

10469. Fox.—Wanted any inf concerning John Fox and his family. He was a Rev sol 1778–

1783; Ranger on the Frontier, and received a pension. He m Miss Mary Warner and had a dau Charity Fox who m Hugh Ferguson in 1818 in Niagara District. Wanted all dates of John Fox and his w. They are thought to have been m in Glen William, Ontario.—B. B.

10470. BURNETT.—Wanted par of William, Enos and Edmund Burnett who removed from Sussex C., N. J. to Ohio in 1801. William Burnett was b Dec. 8, 1771 and m Feb. 28, 1792 Mary Wallen.—M. B.

10471. SUNDERLAND. — Samuel Sunderland mentioned on Roll of Freemen of Middletown, Conn., as over 21 years old removed to Shoreham, Vt. He was a grand juryman in Middletown, Mar. 7, 1785 and d in Shoreham. He was the grandfather of Dr. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain of the U. S. Senate who performed the marriage ceremony for President Grover Cleveland and Frances Folsom. Wanted his par and any authentic inf abt him.—M. B. A.

10472. DONALDSON.—Wanted par of John and William Donaldson who owned land in Pulaski and Early or Decatur Co. John was b 1773 and d 1826 m 1793 Agnes dau of Richard Peel of Burke Co.—A. D. G.

10473. LEAMER OR LEMER.—Wanted ances with Rev rec. Catherine LeMer (French desc) b Nov. 29, 1790 d Dec. 30, 1863. She was raised in Cumberland Co., Pa. and m in Harrisburg, March 28, 1815, William Martin.—D. B.

10474. KNIGHT.—Wanted name and Rev rec of father of Abel Knight b Worcester, Mass., Feb. 1, 1777 and m Lucy Flagg. Wanted her ances also.

(a) BEARDSLEY.—Wanted Rev rec of David s of Obadiah Beardsley who was b nr Fairfield, Conn., July 1, 1752. Did the father Obadiah hold civil office during the Rev?

(b) THAYER.—Wanted par and Rev rec of father of Olive Thayer b 1760, m 1780 Isaac Gould.—E. E. N.

10475. WHEELER.—Wanted Rev rec of Calvin Wheeler b 1742 d 1831 m 1766, Mary Thorp. Wanted her par also.

(a) DAVENPORT.—Wanted par with dates of Frances Davenport who m Abraham Willsey in 1805.

(b) BATES.—Wanted par with dates and maiden name of w of Elias Bates who was the f of Martha Bates who m Joseph Bradley.

(c) CONGDON.—Wanted par and dates of Elijah Congdon of Conn., who m——Touslee of Pownal Vermont both bur nr Auburn, N. Y. Wanted Touslee gen also.—H. B. C.

10476. COOKE-WRIGHT-PRICE.—Would like to corres with any desc of Mary Wright who m Mr. Price and was a granddaughter of Francis Cooke who signed the Mayflower Compact.—T. H. G.

10477. CROFUT.—Wanted ances of Florilla Crofut b Sandy Hook, Conn., Dec. 25, 1787, m Cushman Colley, Sept. 3, 1810 and lived at Canaan, N. Y.—E. E. M.

10478. RHOADES.—Would like to corres with anyone having data of Susannah Rhoades who m Peter Newmyer in 1783. Her parents were Henry and Elizabeth Rhoades.

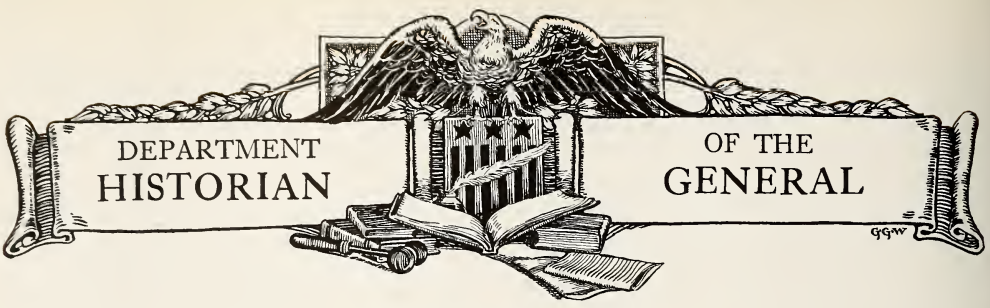
(a) MAINE.—Would like to corres with anyone having gen data of Polly B. Maine who m Jonas Chapman, Jr.—C. R. McD.

10479. SHELTON-SHEPARD.—Will the corres who wrote me through a Shelton-Shepard query and to whom I sent the original list of the 15 legatees of Henry Shelton (who d in Albemarle Co., Va., 1799) kindly return same or a copy of it, as I need the information.—*Mrs. W. H. Whitley,* 525 Vine St., Paris, Ky.

10480. HARROD-HEROD.—Wanted par of John Harrod b 1808 who m Rachel Veach b 1811. Wanted her par also.

(a) HOPKINS.—Wanted par and maiden name of Mary——, b Sept. 13, 1781 and d Jan. 12, 1862 and m——Hopkins.—H. E. M.

10481. HARRISON.—Wanted the name of the bros of Benjamin Harrison (1726) one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the names of the sons of each.—E. S.



Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.

VIII. BUILDING UP THE WEST, 1850–1890.

General accounts of the development of the plains and mountain region in this period are given in Bassett: *Short History of the United States,* 676–692; Haworth: *United States in our own Time,* 100–124. Forman: *Our Republic,* 416–418, 536–542, 621–626. For the geographical conditions see Brigham: *Geographic Influences in American History,* ch. viii. ix; for a foreign observer's impressions at the end of the period, Kipling's *American Notes.*

Useful statistics and technical information may be found in the article in the *Encyclopædia Americana* on individual states and on irrigation and Dry Farming.

I. THE MORMONS IN UTAH.

Driven from Missouri and Illinois the Mormons, under the leadership of Brigham Young, planned an exodus beyond the territory of the United States and settled in the Salt Lake Valley.

For a general account see Paxson, F. L.: *Last American Frontier,* ch. vi.; a more detailed account of their antecedents and journey across the plains:

Coman: *Economic Beginnings of the* Far West, ii, 167–206.

McMaster: *History of the People of the United States,* viii, 208–220; disputes with the national government led to an expedition against them in 1857, with only qualified success:

Schouler: *History of the United States,* v, 403–406.

McMaster: vii, 371–387.

An interesting description, if accessible, is R. R. Burton's *City of the Saints;* for a later period Kipling's *American Notes,* ch. xi.

II. THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Plans for a railway across the continent appear as early as 1834. After 1844 Asa Whitney conducted a vigorous propaganda for a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific.

Paxson: *Last American Frontier,* ch. xii.

McMaster: vii, 579–584.

Davis, J. P.: *Union Pacific Railway,* ch. ii.

These plans had their part in the genesis of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. They were taken up seriously during the Civil War, and the Union Pacific Railroad was given a national character and national aid.

Warman, Cy.: *Story of the Railroad,* 13–30.

Davis: *Union Pacific Railway,* 96–135.

Paxson: *Last American Frontier,* ch. xiii, xix. A picturesque account of its building may be found in Grenville M. Dodge's *How We Built the Union Pacific Railroad,* or in Cy Warman's *Story of the Railroad,* ch. iii–vi.

For the scandals which developed out of government assistance, see Credit Mobilier, see Rhodes: *United States,* vii, 1–12.

Davis: *Union Pacific Railway,* ch. vi.

III. MINING, STOCK-RAISING AND AGRICULTURE.

The later history of the plains and mountain states is a story of economic development with occasional political interludes turning largely on the question of statehood. In some states the frontier developed as a mining frontier, in others as a stock-raising frontier, agriculture was the dominant interest in some and important in all.

Emerson Hough's *Passing of the Frontier,* ch. v (Chronicles of America series) shows the character of the mining frontier, with especial reference to Montana; for Colorado, the first of the inland mining states, see Paxson: *Last American Frontier,* ch. ix, or McMaster, viii, 392–400; for Nevada, Shinn, Charles H.: *Story of the Mine,* 8–21.

An account of the cattle country, the cowboy's frontier, beginning in Texas, extending north to meet the railways, passing away as the farmers came in, is given by Emerson Hough: *The Story of the Cowboy,* 1–49, or his *Passing of the Frontier,* ch. ii–iv,, and (the last capitalistic stage) viii. Good illustrative reading is Owen Wister's *Virginian.*

Agriculture came in the farther west as the sucessor to mining and cattle raising. For the new methods made necessary by a dry climate see Smythe, W. E.; *Conquest of Arid America,* 30–51, and compare its economic position in Colorado (161–174) and Wyoming (221–231). The coming of the Homesteader into the former cattle ranges is told in Hough's *Passing of the Frontier,* ch. ix.

IV. The Disappearance of the Frontier.

The last section of the West to be occupied was the northern part of the cattle range between the Missouri and the Rockies. A brief account of the Indian wars which made its settlement possible is given in Hough's *Passing of the Frontier,* ch. vii; in more details in Paxson's *Last American Frontier,* ch. xv–xviii and xxi. In Hough's work, ch. i and p. 171–173, is written the epitaph of the Frontier.

EXTRACTS FROM REVISED FLAG CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

For a number of years there has been prescribed in Army Regulations a knotted fringe of yellow silk on the national standards of mounted regiments and on the national colors of unmounted regiments. The War Department, however, knows of no law which either requires or prohibits the placing of a fringe on the flag of the United States. No act of Congress or Executive Order has been found bearing on the question. In flag manufacture a fringe is not considered to be a part of the flag and it is without heraldic significance. In the common use of the word it is a fringe and not a border. Ancient custom sanctions the use of fringe on the regimental colors and standards, but there seems to be no good reason or precedent for its use on other flags.

There is no Federal law now in force pertaining to the manner of displaying, hanging, or saluting the United States flag, or prescribing any ceremonies that should be observed in connection therewith. In fact, there are but four Federal laws on the statute books that have any bearing upon this subject, one, the act of Congress approved February 20, 1905 (33 Stat. L. p. 725), providing that a trade-mark can not be registered which consists of or comprises, inter alia, "the flag, coat of arms, or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof"; the second, a joint resolution of Congress approved May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. L. p. 771), authorizing the display of the flag on Mother's Day; the third, the act of Congress approved February 8, 1917 (39 Stat. L. p. 900), providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag, *within the District of Columbia*; and the fourth, the act of Congress approved May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. L. p. 554), providing, when the United States is at war, for the dismissal from the service of any employee or official of the United States Government who criticizes in an abusive or violent manner the flag of the United States. Several States of the Union have enacted laws which have more or less bearing upon the general subject, and it seems probable that many counties and municipalities have also passed ordinances concerning this matter to govern action within their own jurisdiction.

Warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens was issued by the Department of Justice, which sent the following notice to Federal attorneys and marshals.

"Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating, abusing, or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12 of the proclamation of the President issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and punishment."

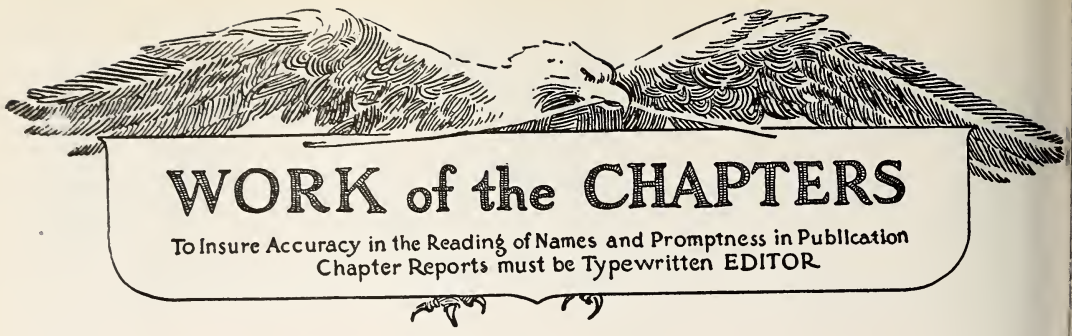
Many inquiries concerning the proper method of displaying, hanging, and saluting the United States flag are being received in the War Department with the evident object of securing some authoritative statement relating to the subject. *In this connection it should be remarked that while it is within the province of the War Department to prescribe rules and regulations governing the matter in question for observance within the Army, yet it is beyond its province to prescribe any such rules or regulations for the guidance of civilians or to undertake to decide questions concerning the subject that are presented by civilians.*

There are, however, certain fundamental rules of heraldry which, if understood generally, would indicate the proper method of displaying the flag. There are also certain rules of good taste which, if observed, would preclude the improper use of the flag. The matter becomes a very simple one and the answers to the various questions which arise will be evident if it is kept in mind that the national flag represents the living country and is itself considered as a living thing. The union of the flag is the honor point; the right arm is the sword arm and therefore the point of danger and hence the place of honor. The staff edge of the flag is the heraldic dexter or right edge. When the national flag is carried, as in a procession, with another flag or flags, the place of the national flag is on the right, *i. e.,* the flag's own right. When the national flag and another flag are displayed together, as against a wall from crossed staffs, the national flag should be on the right, the flag's own right, *i. e.,* the observer's left, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs the national flag should be in the centre or at the highest point of the group. When the national flag is hung either horizontally or vertically against a wall the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, *i. e.,* to the observer's left. When displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window sill or the front of a building, the same rules should be observed; the union should go clear to the "truck," as the peak of the staff is called, unless the flag be at half staff. When the flag is suspended between buildings so as to hang over the middle of the street, a simple rule is to hang the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

When flags of States or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the national flag, the national flag must always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the national flag should be hoisted first. There is a chaplain's flag authorized in Army Regulations, but there is no church pennant prescribed. Neither the chaplain's flag nor any other flag or pennant is authorized to be placed above or to the right of the national flag.

As already stated, there is no Federal law governing the subject, but it is suggested that the national flag, when not flown from a staff, be always hung flat, whether indoors or out. It should not be festooned over doorways or arches nor tied in a bowknot nor fashioned into a rosette. When used on a rostrum it should be displayed above and behind the speaker's desk. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. For this latter purpose as well as for decoration in general, bunting of the national colors should be used, and since the blue union of the flag always goes to the honor point, the colors should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below. Under no circumstances should the flag be draped over chairs or benches nor should any object or emblem of any kind be placed above or upon it, nor should it be hung where it can be easily contaminated or soiled. No lettering of any kind should ever be placed upon the flag.

When flown at half staff the flag is always first hoisted to the peak, the honor point, and then slowly lowered to the half-staff position in honor of those who gave their lives to their country, but before lowering the flag for the day it is raised again to the head of the staff, for the Nation lives and the flag is the living symbol of the Nation



Bonny Kate Chapter (Knoxville, Tenn.,) held eight regular meetings during the year, 1921, with splendid addresses on Patriotic Education, Americanization, Disarmament Conference, and Plymouth Celebration. King's Mountain Day and Flag Day were celebrated with patriotic programs.

Patriotic Education was the work of the year, and the aim to complete the D. A. R. Hall at Lincoln Memorial University, a dormitory for a hundred and twenty boys. Two Rummage Sales, a July Campaign and contributions, amounted to $1450, with $1300 previously reported, makes $2750 and $2534.86 collected by the State Regent, Miss Temple, a member of Bonny Kate who made a most wonderful record, makes a total of $5284.86 for Bonny Kate for Lincoln Memorial University.

Bonny Kate gave two scholarships to Lincoln Memorial University, and a one-half scholarship of $50 to Tusculum College, at Greenville. The Chapter being one hundred per cent. on Americanization Booklet, Guernsey Scholarship, Plymouth Statue, Paris Museum, and $1000 fund for Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes American History Scholarship. It is a regular contributor to Travellers Aid Society, gave $10 to Caroline Scott Harrison Foundation, $10 to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott miniature, $5 to Philippine Scholarship, $75 to State Monument at Watauga Olds Fields at Elizabethton.

Twenty-two new members were admitted during the year, four were transferred from other Chapters, and three transferred to other Chapters, two deaths occurred, totalling a membership of one hundred and twenty.

Thirteen Committees based on N. S. D. A. R. have been appointed for the work of the Chapter. Copies of the Americanization Booklet are being presented to the newly made citizens of Knox County. Three hundred leaflets on the proper use of the Flag were presented to the Boyd School to be pasted in the Histories. The Committee for the Flag called on the Postmaster to keep a clean flag on the Post Office building. A poster on Conservation and Thrift was placed in the Post Office.

Our Regent, Mrs. B. B. Cates, requested the City and County Superintendents to have one-half hour excercises on King's Mountain Day to devote to the history of the battle and its results. Also during Education Week asked moving picture theatres to run special slides on Education; requested ministers to preach on it; the Mayor to issue a Proclamation; and all Clubs to coöperate in the campaign.

Our Chapter took an active part in selling stamps for the Anti-tuberculosis Hospital with gratifying results.

A number of graves of Revolutionary soldiers were reported in Blount and Roane Counties, all of which will be marked by the State. A great many historic spots in, and around, Knoxville were reported and will be marked by Bonny Kate Chapter.

The histories of ten Pioneer Women of Tennessee will be written for the N. S. D. A. R., copies of which will appear in local papers to stimulate interest in the history of Revolutionary women. Took special notice of the death of the only real Daughter in Tennessee. The Historian is compiling a Lineage Book for Bonny Kate Chapter, each member furnishing a short sketch of her ancestor, or ancestors.

Bonny Kate won the $10 prize offered by Mrs. Day of Memphis for largest number of subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Our Chapter entertained the State Conference November 3, 4 and 5, 1921. The special guests were Mrs. Wm. N. Reynolds of North Carolina, Mrs. Anthony W. Cook of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. H. F. Lewis of Virginia. There was disappointment and regret over the absence of the President General, Mrs. George M. Minor.

The dedication of the D. A. R. Hall at Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate took place November fifth. A special coach carried 45 delegates to Lincoln Memorial University where a splendid program was rendered and the degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Miss Temple in recognition of her wonderful work throughout the State.

This Chapter coöperated with Hon. S. G. Heiskell, one of our Tennessee historians, in bringing back to Knoxville, from Russellville,

Ala., the remains of Bonny Kate Sevier, to be placed beside her husband, John Sevier, the first Governor of Tennessee. The Chapter was named for Bonny Kate and its members acted as guard of honor throughout the day that the remains lay in state in the Woman's Building—also as honorary pallbearers.

An account of our mountain work has been filed in New York at the request of "Conference of Southern Mountain Workers."

(Mrs. L. W.) Bettie Lewis-Ayers Hoskins,
Historian.

Dorcas Bell Love Chapter (Waynesville. N. C.). On Armistice Day, November 11, 1922, the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter unveiled a



DORCAS BELL LOVE CHAPTER UNVEILS MEMORIAL TABLET AT WAYNESVILLE, N. C.

Memorial Tablet to the ten Revolutionary soldiers buried in Haywood County. The Chapter Regent Miss Jessie Rogers presided over the patriotic exercises, which opened with the singing of "America." Rev. S. R. Crokett, a Chaplain in the World War, offered the invocation.

Major J. H. Howell introduced the speaker, Colonel Albert Cox, a distinguished officer of the 113th Field Artillery in the World War. Colonel Cox made an inspiring patriotic address and in its conclusion stressed that splendid thought; "Patriotism is not alone to be used in time of War, but to be lived in time of Peace," and he paid a high tribute to the patriotic work being accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Chapter Regent, Miss Jessie Rogers, presented the tablet to the County. Miss Rogers gave a brief historical sketch of the services, both as a soldier and a pioneer, of each Revolutionary soldier, whose name is inscribed on the tablet.

The Chairman of the County Board of Commissioners, Mr. Arthur Osborne, accepted the gift in behalf of the people of Haywood County. Four descendants, great, great, grandchildren of the Revolutionary soldiers; Robert Love Sloan, Martha Sloan Way, Josephine Plott and Hardin Howell Jr., unveiled the tablet.

Our Chapter was organized by Mrs. Mary Love Stringfield Wulbern on January 9, 1899, Charter No. 456, and was the second D.A.R. Chapter to be organized in the State. Of the fifteen charter members, thirteen were descendants of Colonel Robert Love, and the Chapter was named in honor of Colonel Love's mother, Dorcas Bell Love of Augusta County, Virginia.

Miss Mary Love Stringfield, a great granddaughter of Colonel Love, and who was the second State Regent, organized the first North Carolina State Conference in Waynesville, on July 4, 1901.

The Chapter was again honored by having one of its members on the State executive board. Miss Jessie Rogers, the present Chapter Regent, served as State Registrar from 1912 to 1916, and it was through her efforts that the first complete Roster of the State D.A.R. membership was compiled.

Colonel Robert Love served as a Lieutenant under General "Mad Anthony" Wayne at Stoney Point. He came to Western North Carolina in the early part of the Nineteenth Century, and was instrumental in framing the bill for the organization of Haywood County.

In 1808 when the County was formed and the town located Colonel Love named Waynesville in honor of the hero of Stony Point.

Our Chapter has forty-eight members. We hold regular monthly meetings, and have adopted the Historical Program from the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for our course of study. Mrs. Minor's letters published therein are read at each meeting, as well as other articles of interest. Our dues are $5 per year, and this amount enables us to meet all obligations, both National and State, of our organization, as well as to contribute to other worthwhile calls. During the World War our Chapter was actively interested in all war work; now we have turned our attention to patriotic education.

It has been the custom of the Chapter for a number of years to observe Washington's Birthday with the High School; the program consisting of appropriate patriotic exercises and a declamation contest given by the High School Boys; D.A.R. Medal being awarded to the boy who acquits himself most creditably in the contest.

Our special work this year will be to aid the Supervisor of the School for adult illiteracy. As an organization we are actively interested in all community work, for we believe that "patriotism should be lived" for the "betterment of mankind."

JESSIE ROGERS,
Regent.

Joseph Koger Chapter (Blackville, S. C.) was organized on June 26, 1919, at the home of Mrs. B. F. Storne, Organizing Regent, with a charter membership of twenty-two. The Chapter was named in honor of Joseph Koger, a captain in the Revolutionary War, twelve of our charter members being descendants of Joseph Koger.

Since its organization, our Chapter has been enthusiastic in its support of all D.A.R. work carried on by the National Organization, meeting all dues and pledges.

We are proud of our mountain school, Tamassee, and our Chapter is ever willing to do its part to make it a success.

We always celebrate Washington's Birthday, the celebration for 1921, being held at the home of Mrs. Newsom in Williston, S. C. and the 1922 celebration being at the home of Mrs. S. H. Still of Blackville, S. C. at which time many interesting relics of the Revolutionary and pioneer days were on exhibit, each relic having a short history attached to it. Among the relics exhibited on this occasion, was a jewel snuff box, given Mary Watson by George Washington, a silver service, known to have been used during the Revolutionary War, and an old book containing the first address of George Washington to Congress. Joseph Koger has recently lost two of its members by death. The celebration for 1923 will be a book shower given by the Chapter to Blackville High School Library, the books so given to be a memorial to our deceased members.

Flag Day was also celebrated on June 14, 1922, a splendid program being carried out in keeping with the day.

Joseph Koger has met all its per capita taxes, contributed to Manual for Immigrants at each call, and is one hundred per centum to the South Carolina Room at Washington, to Tamassee, and all other calls from the National Society.

In 1921, as successor to Mrs. B. F. Storne, Organizing Regent, Mrs. I. F. Still was elected Regent and is still serving as such. Our present membership is twenty-nine. At one time the Chapter had as many as forty-seven members, but in 1922, some of our members, residents of Williston, S. C., withdrew for the purpose of forming another chapter. Hence Joseph Koger has the honor of being the mother chapter of the Martha Watson Chapter at Williston.

Joseph Koger is busy procuring all available data as to the exact location of the "Slaughter Field" and the grave of Patrick Cain, who is said to be buried on this battlefield, which is about four miles out from Blackville. The battlefield received its name from the terrible slaughter of both Whigs and Tories which occurred there. Joseph Koger hopes to erect a boulder there, commemorating the occurrence.

The regular meeting of the Joseph Koger Chapter is held on the third Tuesday in each month at the homes of the members, and a vacation from regular work is taken during the summer months.

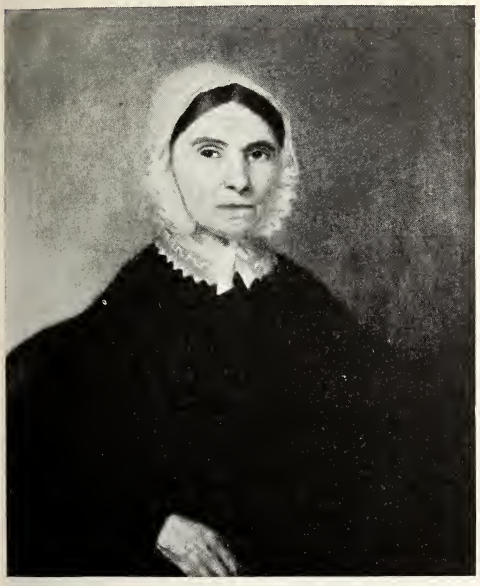
It has been decided and committee appointed to take charge of the same, that the Chapter will plant trees on the grounds of the Blackville High School, as a memorial to the Blackville boys who gave their lives in the World War.

Joseph Koger intends to continue taking an active part in the constructive work being fostered by the National Society and hopes to make itself among the leading chapters in the Union.

(MRS. A. H.) FLORENCE JARRETT NINESTEIN,
Chapter Publication Manager.

Sally De Forest Chapter (Norwalk, Ohio) bears the name of Sally De Forest, brave wife of Platt Benedict, and first woman settler of Norwalk, Ohio. Many of her descendants are charter members of the Chapter.

Sarah De Forest was born in 1775 at Wilton, Conn.; married Platt Benedict of Danbury, Conn., November 12, 1795. In September, 1815, Platt Benedict first came to Ohio to look for a location for a new home, and visited the present site of Norwalk. In January, 1817, he came again and erected a log house, which was the first building constructed by white men within the present corporate limits of the village of Norwalk. In July, 1817, he brought his family in a covered wagon to



SALLY DE FOREST, FOR WHOM THE SALLY DE FOREST CHAPTER, NORWALK, OHIO, IS NAMED.

their new home, only to learn that the house which he had built in the spring had been burned down. The house was replaced with a log cabin twenty feet square, with no doors nor windows nor fireplace, and no furniture except some cooking utensils used on the journey. Thus Sally De Forest began her home, making it the house destined to be the forerunner of a city of beautiful homes.

Sally De Forest Chapter has tried to make her accomplishment worthy in some degree of the brave spirit of the pioneer whose name she bears.

The Chapter is eight years old, and notwithstanding losses by death and transfer has a membership of 75. The most noteworthy accomplishments have been a $300 scholarship to Shauffler School in Cleveland, Ohio, and a total sum of $145 for the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Dormitory at Oxford College for women.

The Americanization Committee has made a specialty of the resolution adopted by the Thirtieth Continental Congress, to encourage reverence for the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner." A motion picture slide was prepared and is exhibited in the local theatres, a few days in advance of national holidays.

Posters of the resolution have been presented to the schools, together with folders of the American's Creed and the resolution; flag code posters, and copies of the Manual. The Manual has been placed in the library and court house, and is presented by the Committee to incoming citizens.

The full quota has been paid to the Manual, and the three cents per capita for the work in the Detention Room at Ellis Island has been subscribed. Last year we led the state with 56 per cent. of our members, subscribers to the Magazine. Two subscriptions are maintained regularly, one for the Regent and the other for the public library.

Annual contributions are made to Hindman School, Pine Mountain, Epiphany Mission, the Philippine Scholarship Fund, and the Annette Phelps Lincoln Memorial. We also assisted in placing the bronze marker on Campus Martius.

War records have been completed and filed. The equipment of our war time community kitchen has been presented to the School of Opportunity, Norwalk's work among deficient children. We contribute annually to a fund for keeping a caretaker in Firelands Historical Museum.

Brigadier General John R. McQuigg, lovingly called by his men, "Old-go-and-get-'em," was the honored guest at a brilliant meeting. He spoke of his war time experiences, and of his work with the American Legion. Mrs. Kent Hamilton of Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, was our guest at another time and told of the dedication of the water works system at Tilloloy. We were invited to be the guests of Martha Pitkin Chapter of Sandusky to meet the State Regent, Mrs. William Magee Wilson, and on the following day she was the guest of the Chapter at a luncheon in Norwalk. At another meeting a Chapter member, Miss Anna Beattie, who is a trained Americanization worker, told of her experiences with the Associated Charities in Cleveland. At a recent meeting, Attorney Stephen M. Young of Cleveland gave a talk on the question, "Have we outgrown our Constitution."

On Flag Day, the Chapter held its annual pilgrimage. At sundown the flag ceremony was held. The flag was lowered by two service men with all guests giving the salute.

CATHARINE AMANDA SKILTON,
Regent.

John Sevier Chapter (Johnson City, Tenn.) was organized July 26th. The first gavel used was made from the wood taken from the home of John Sevier. From the first our Chapter has been active in assisting or putting up markers on historic spots. We aided in putting up a marker at Sycamore Sholes, in connection with the Bonney Kate and Sycamore Chapters. We also erected a tablet to mark Sheling Rock, the first resting place for the patriots on their march to King's Mountain. Early in our organization, work was taken up concerning Devils Fork school in Unicoi Mountains.

Our Chapter has always contributed to Memorial Continental Hall when called upon. It his sent delegates both to the Continental Congress and the State Conference. It has presented a large flag to City.

Each year a D.A.R. Pin, for school prizes is given to the pupil in High School making the highest grade in history. Also it has placed our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in our new public Library. Much war work was accomplished, several members adopted French babies.

Last year $200 was sent to swell the fund for the D.A.R. building at Lincoln Memorial. Recently a box of books for the school and $10 was sent to Devils Fork School; at Christmas a box of oranges and 90 bags of candy was sent to this school.

Recently a beautiful portrait of John Sevier, copied by Lloyd Bransom from the original by Peale, was presented to the new Public Library.

A marker is being made for the site of Washington College, "1st seat of learning East of Alleghanies," founded by Samuel Doak. The Chapter owns a Regent Pin that is worn by the Regent during her term of office. The Regent has copied deeds, wills, and marriages at the Jonesboro court house. We contributed our share in the water works of Tilloloy, Painting and Manual, and are now collecting money toward the Tennessee Room in the new D.A.R. Administration Building and the Manual.

John Sevier has made it a custom to celebrate Washington's Birthday, usually with a banquet or tea. This year we are to be the guests of the Volentier Chapter at Bristol, Tenn.

MRS. H. M. CASS,
Regent.

Sioux Lookout Chapter (North Platte, Nebr.), sends greetings to the Daughters of the Society. We have met monthly in the homes of the members from October to June. We have interesting programs and an enthusiastic leader in our Regent, Mrs. Keith Neville, the wife of Nebraska's "War Governor." All our obligations have been met and we are planning for the successful growth of the D.A.R. Museum, now located in the basement of the City Library. We have given each year two medals, one for the pupil in the City schools and one for the pupil in the rural schools of the County who have received the best grades in American History. Our beloved State Regent, Mrs. C. F. Spencer, a member of this Chapter gave a medal last June to the pupil writing the best essay on our Lincoln County. We have an active Chapter of C.A.R. who entertined the members of Sioux Lookout Chapter. We are very proud of our name, it being the highest hill south of our City and used by the Indians in early days as a "Lookout station." One can see for miles in every direction from its summit and it was here many of the attacks were planned on the trains of "covered wagons" as they slowly moved along the old Morman trail, which wound its way at the foot of the hill and on into the prairie distances. Occasionally one can still see the deep ruts of the trail in some fields. We are proud of our National Cemetery at Fort McPherson, where each year our Chapter assists with the Memorial Day Services; the State Chairman being one of our members. We have celebrated our anniversary each year on November 22nd with a Banquet, and when I tell you our birthday cake held six candles last time, you will know how old we are. We are a Chapter of seventy members, and if it were not for the transfer card, would be much larger. But to give as well as get is "Divine Doctrine" and Sioux Lookout Chapter has passed on with regret some wonderful building material that will be active anywhere in loyal patriotic service. I think we have never missed having representatives in the National Congress and have been honored three times by having our young Daughters selected as pages. We could write so much on what we would like to do as well as what we have done, but it is all summed up in the fact, we are trying to give service each day worthy of our historic ancestors and to be loyal and true to the teachings of our National Society. We have pledged allegiance to our God, our Country and our Fag.

DAISY C. HINMAN,
Historian.

Tucson Chapter (Tucson, Ariz.). Promptly at two o'clock, the Tucson Chapter surrounded by a crowd of appreciative citizens, gathered on the Court House green to unveil a lasting monument to pioneer courage when Tucson was young. The native granite boulder with

its tablet of bronze, bearing the message of historic interest to future generations, was the crowning effort of the Chapter's work last year.

Save for lettered cars shrouded in our colors, the Daughters of the American Revolution took no part in the parade, for the feature of the day for the Tucson Chapter, was the dedication of the historic town wall "Marker," the result of months of activity among its members.

The flag which veiled the Marker was lifted by two young girls, Miss Elizabeth Still and



BOULDER ERECTED BY TUCSON CHAPTER, TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Miss Virginia Roberts, children of pioneer Mothers. Mrs. Fred Roberts, who was one of the speakers, was born in Arizona, and Mrs. Arthur Still, who has been an enthusiastic worker in the Tucson Chapter since its infancy.

Mrs. B. L. Moffit, Regent, of the Tucson Chapter, presented the Marker, and in a few, concise, well worded remarks outlined the work of dedicating to the city historic spots in and around Tucson, and thanked its citizens for the coöperation which made the placing of the initial monument possible. She asked further support and interest in the perpetuation of similar landmarks.

Reverend Oliver Comstock, one of the pioneer ministers of Tucson, in a voice of reverent emphasis invoked divine guidance in the work of establishing lasting evidence of the debt we owe to the early settlers who stood their ground even after the United States Government had branded Arizona unfit for white habitation.

Mayor Rasmessan then accepted the marker in the name of Tucson and promised to do all in his power to aid in the proposed work.

Mrs. Fred Roberts outlined the wall, its location and "Block Houses," which were a part of the structure. She gave the date of their destruction, a fact which necessitated considerable engineering on the part of the Chapter in order to authentically locate the four corners. Mrs. Roberts was followed by the speaker of the occasion, Hon. Moses Drachman, who was born on Arizona soil. He graphically detailed the progress of this desert country from the day of Indian menace to the present of prosperous, peaceful, productive, safety and unparelled climatic conditions.

Novella Routt Reynolds,
Historian.

Palo Alto Chapter (Palo Alto, Cal.). In December, 1922, our Chapter completed ten years of existence as a part of the National Organization. It is a small Chapter, having but twenty-five members who meet at the homes of the individuals, the fourth Thursday, nine months of the year.

We have devoted our time to research work on historical subjects, having presented more papers to the State Reciprocity Bureau than any other chapter, surveys of current events, and our money to local welfare and patriotic purposes. Framed copies of the history of the Flag have been given each school, and last year a gold medal to the high school student most proficient in American History—this we plan to continue each year. This month we presented a large flag to the Palo Alto Community House.

In 1920, some of our members started a night class for foreigners in Americanization. After a successful year this was taken over by the school board and is now a permanent night school.

The Base Hospital for War Veterans, the Stanford Convalescent Home, the Women's Club House, and the Palo Alto Library have all been assisted by our contributions. During the War we made a record in the amount of knitting and Red Cross work done, and one day a month we were responsible for the National Defender's Club.

Four of our members have at different times held state offices, one a Chaplain, one Historian, one Reciprocity Chairman, and our present Regent is Chairman of Indian Welfare.

We have recently revised our constitution whereby we raise our membership to fifty—our

dues to three dollars and have changed the meetings to the second Tuesday; so we hope to extend our usefulness. We have always stood one hundred per cent. perfect in state and National demands.

Considering the fact that we are all busy mothers or teachers, we feel the decade has been filled with profitable labor and inspiring associations.

(Mrs. E. P.) Lillian V. Lesley,
Historian.

Fort Nelson Chapter (Portsmouth Va.) presented Grimes Battery with a silk Guidon, made by one of our members, Miss Mary Emmerson. The exercises were held in the auditorium of the Woodrow Wilson High School.

Governor E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia and his wife were present as the guests of our city. Grimes Battery was organized in 1809, and saw service in the War of 1812, also in the late World War.

Addresses were made by Governor Trinkle, Mayor Robert Hutchins, City Manager General Jervey, United States Army, retired, and Dr. W. V. Savage. Music was furnished by our Naval Post Band. The Guidon was presented by the Honorary Regent of Fort Nelson Chapter, Mrs. Chas. R. Nash, a descendant of Mr. John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States. In accepting it Captain Cooper made well chosen remarks. On the platform also was Miss Annie Emmerson, who is a descendant of the organizer of Grimes Battery and its Captain, Arthur Emmerson.

After the above exercises, the Governor and his wife were given a reception at the Monroe Hotel by two of our Chapter members, Mrs. McMurran and Mrs. Collins, which was attended by hundreds of our prominent citizens. Altogether the occasion was a most delightful and successful affair.

(Mrs. Jerome P.) Martha Womble Carr,
Historian.

Namaqua Chapter (Loveland, Colo.). An interesting event in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Loveland, Colorado, was the marking of the site of Namaqua, the first settlement in the Big Thompson Valley, for which the Chapter was named.

At sunset on July 24th, before a large gathering of Chapter members and old settlers, the Marker was unveiled by Mrs. Marian Vanderburgh Benson, granddaughter of Colonel Vanderburgh of New York.

The principle address was given by Mrs. Winfield Scott Tarbell, past State Regent of Colorado, and organizer of the Chapter. Our State Regent, Mrs. Herbert Heyden, followed with appropriate remarks.

The Regent of the local Chapter, Mrs. R. H. Oviatt, told of Mariano Modeno, first settler and founder of Namaqua and introduced the

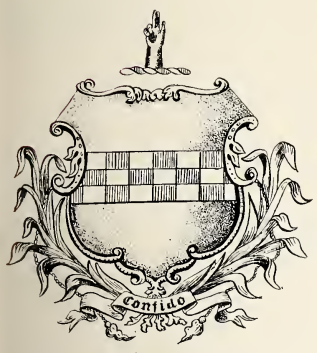


MARKER ERECTED BY NAMAQUA CHAPTER, LOVELAND, COLO.

only survivor of the family, his stepson, Loui Papa. Led by the Regent, a salute wa given to the pioneers of this region who en dured hardships and worked with indomitabl courage to subdue this country and make i the present paradise in which we now live.

After singing "America" the company viewe the "Old Log Cabin" built by Modeno an his stepson, Louis Papa, soon after they arrive in this country in 1858. This Log Cabin whic was located on the old trail leading fro Denver to Laramie, Wyoming, became note throughout the country as a place of ente tainment. Many famous men, among the General Grant and Fremont the explore stopped there to partake of the hospitalit which the place afforded.

Mrs. R. R. Finley,
Historian.



Boyd

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Grout

BOYD

About the time of the Norman Conquest, there was living in Scotland, a noble warrior named "Alan" who was created Lord High Steward of his country and died 1153. He married Margaret, a daughter of Fergus, the Earl of Galloway and had by him five children.

Their third son "Simon," second Lord High Steward of Scotland, whose name is found in the Foundation Charter of the Monastery of Paisley in 1161, was the progenitor of the family of Boyds.

His oldest son, Robert, being of a fair complexion was named Boyt or Boyd, taken from the gaelic word meaning fair or yellow, and from this fact the first surname "Boyd" arose. Robert died before 1240 leaving a son Sir Robert Boyd, who was singularly brave at the Battle of Large in 1263, when Acho, King of Norway entered Scotland and was put to flight. For his bravery Sir Robert was rewarded by Alexander 3rd, then King of Scotland, with Grants of land in Cunningham. He died in 1270.

His grandson Sir Robert Boyd 4th, was one of the first Scottish noblemen to rally round the standard of Robert Bruce, when he offered defiance to the King of England.

Most of the Boyd family trace their descent through the branch of this family, who for political reasons, removed to Kilmarnock, Ireland.

There were also prominent settlements of Boyds in other parts of Ireland, descendants of whom removed to America, James Boyd settling in New Jersey in 1735, and Reverend William Boyd who came to New England in 1718.

GROUT

Grout is not Welsh, Irish or Scotch, nor is England regarded as its birthplace. The conclusion is that Grout, alias Groot and Gros, were originally identical and of Continental origin and the same literal meaning—"great."

In central Germany it became Grote, in northern Germany, in the Saxon and German dialects, it became Gros, from which have sprung Gross and Grouse in England, and Graus in Prussia.

But whence came the name "Grout" in England? Supposedly it was brought by the Flemish weavers in 1154–'89.

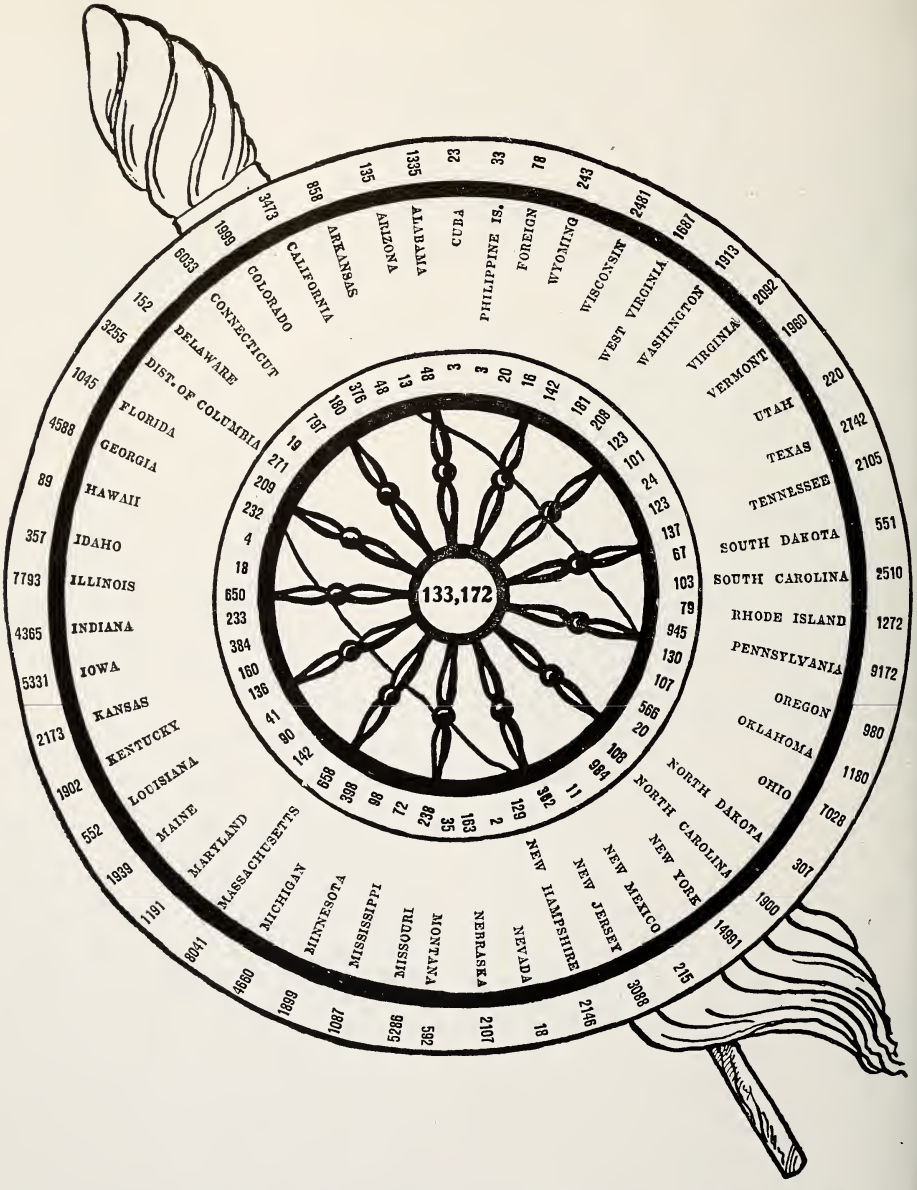
In 1587, Richard Groutte of Walton, County of Derby, was knighted and certified to be a descendant of an ancient family of that name in the west of England. Such reference to his family in the 16th century implied an elevated standing. Cornwall was believed to be the earliest seat and Gros the original name of the family of Sir Richard Groutte. If knighted at the age of twenty-five he might have been the grandfather, and if at forty-six, the great grandfather of John and William Grout, the first of the name of the American family.

Captain John Grout was of Watertown, Massachusetts, 1640, died in Sudbury, 1697; married first Mary——; secondly Sarah (Busby) Cakebread. He served in the Colonial Wars and received special mention by the General Court for meritorious service. He was a man of wisdom and great courage, characteristics of the family to-day.

From this ancestor are descended Lewis Grout, Missionary to South Africa and Senator Henry W. Grout of Waterloo, Iowa.

Used through the courtesy of Mrs. Elizabeth Boice Jones, Memorial Continental Hall.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

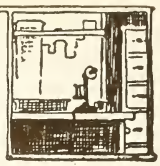
The Magazine also has subscribers in

JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

New York at this date of publication leads all States with 984 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, February 13, 1923

A REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Tuesday, February 13, 1923, at 10:15 A.M.

The President General then announced that the Chaplain General being unable to be present she would repeat a prayer that had been helpful to her, after which the members of the National Board joined her in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The President General then introduced Mrs. Voorhorst, our new stenographer.

The Recording Secretary General being absent, on motion of Mrs. Morris, seconded by Mrs. Elliott and carried, Mrs. White was elected to act as Secretary *pro tem,* for the meeting.

The roll was called by the Acting Secretary. Those responding to the roll call were: *National Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Hodgkins, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Block, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Strider, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White: *State Regents and State Vice Regents:* Miss Nettleton, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Kitt, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Gillentine, Dr. Barrett, Mrs. Conaway.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

Since her last report your President General has made many visits to State Conferences and State meetings.

In October, she attended the State Conference of New York, at Poughkeepsie, the New Jersey Annual State meeting at Orange, and on the 31st left for an extended trip south and west to the State Conferences of North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and South Carolina. The South Carolina State Conference included a drive to the battlefield of Cowpens, where ceremonies were held in commemoration of the battle, with addresses by the Congressman from that district, your President General and others.

From Spartanburg your President General went to Tamassee, where she had the pleasure of a most interesting visit to the D.A.R. School.

The Regent of Walhalla Chapter and members of the Chamber of Commerce who had kindly loaned their cars for the occasion, met us at Seneca early in the morning and drove us to Walhalla, eight miles distant, where a group of Daughters from the Chapter met us and entertained us at breakfast. From there we drove to Tamassee, accompanied by the State Regent, Mrs. Cain, and past Vice President General, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Bratton, President of the Board of Directors, and other prominent Daughters.

We were introduced to the pupils, who took us for a tour of inspection of the school. We visited among other buildings, the dormitory given by the State of New York, construction of which was just begun. Before luncheon the pupils entertained us with songs, after which there was a meeting attended by the pupils of the school and some of the neighbors from the surrounding country. This school has made marked progress in developing its good work for these girls whose earnestness of purpose makes them deserving of every effort in their behalf.

After this we drove back to Seneca and took the train for Washington, arriving at Memorial Continental Hall on November 18th.

In January, your President General attended the Florida State Conference at Orlando, and other meetings arranged for her at Daytona, Jacksonville and St. Augustine.

On November 21st, your President General went to Boston where she interviewed Mr. Lord, in an effort to have the business of the Memorial Fountain expedited; here she attended a reception and dinner given in her honor by Mrs. Ellison, our Librarian General, and on the next day paid a visit to the American International College at Springfield, Massachusetts. After having luncheon at the college, she had the pleasure of addressing the students in general assembly, and visiting some of the classes, in all of which she was most impressed with the fine educational work being done by

these earnest young men and women of foreign birth.

On December 6th, your President General had the honor of presenting greetings from our Society at a meeting of the Southern Society held in Memorial Continental Hall, at which time Clemenceau was the guest of honor and delivered an address.

On December 12th, she appeared in behalf of our Yorktown Bill, at the hearing before the Committee on Military Affairs.

On December 27th, the American Historical Association held a luncheon in New Haven, Connecticut, as part of their Annual Convention, and invited your President General to represent our Society and deliver an address.

Two special Board meetings have been held since October for the admission of members, confirmation of Regents, and authorization and confirmation of chapters; also three Executive Committee meetings, in December January and February.

From the report of the Executive Committee you will learn of the resignation of Mrs. Ezekiel for so many years the Chief Clerk of the Recording Secretary General and the able Official Stenographer of this Board. The work of transcribing the past stenographic records of the Board is being continued at her home by Mrs. Ezekiel at the regular rates for such work.

You will be pleased to know that word has come to your President General from Major Gimperling in Paris that the painting "A Convoy of Troopships Bound for France," which our Society presented for the War Museum arrived in exceedingly good condition and has been hung in a very good position, with reference to lighting effects, other objects etc. It has been much admired by the Museum authorities. The collection of exhibits from the United States Government, of which our painting is a part, is among the most notable of the World War exhibits of the Allies. The French authorities are planning a formal ceremony for the opening of the Museum on March 1st, at which it is probable our Society will be represented.

Your Executive Committee released Mrs. Pepper as Executive Manager on January 1st, and offered her the position of head clerk in the Business Office, at $150 per month, which position she is now filling.

On February 1st, the Executive Committee offered the position of Executive Manager to Miss Flora Fernald, subject to ratification by this Board. Miss Fernald has acted as Secretary to the President General for the past three years and was before that Secretary to Mrs. Guernsey, our Past President General. Previous to that she held the position of Chief Clerk in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. It was the opinion of the Executive Committee that Miss Fernald is well fitted for this position because of her familiarity with the business of our Society, her ability and uniform courtesy.

You doubtless read in the newspapers of the proposed return of Roscoe Arbuckle as an actor in the moving picture business, as recommended by Mr. Will Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. Your President General desires to state that this was done without consulting the "Committee of Twenty," appointed to represent large national organizations. As a member of this committee representing our Society, she wrote officially to Mr. Hays protesting in your name against the restoration of Arbuckle, knowing that you would wish to be numbered among those who disapprove of subjecting the public, and especially our young people, to the continued sight of a man of evil reputation, merely for the sake of giving him "another chance" to retrieve his character and fortune. It seemed to your President General that considerations of public decency are of more importance than the rehabilitation of one man. Because of the numerous protests received, it has been stated that Arbuckle will not return to acting, but will be given "another chance" in some other way.

At the October Board meeting, your President General reported that the Government had informed her it was preparing a tablet to be presented to our Society, in commemoration of the fact that the Conference on Limitation of Armament was held in Memorial Continental Hall and in acknowledgment of our act in loaning the Hall to the Government for this purpose. She was also informed that the Government was proposing to present this tablet with considerable ceremony in the presence of high officials on the anniversary of the opening of the Armament Conference of November 11th last. Later it developed that the State Department deemed it unwise to give such publicity to the presentation in view of the fact that all of the signatory powers had not as yet ratified the treaties signed at the Conference. Consequently the tablet was quietly presented and placed without any ceremony on the rear wall of the platform immediately back of the spot where President Harding stood when addressing the Conference. The Inscription on the tablet is as follow

In Response
To an invitation by the
President of the United States
Delegates from
The United States of America-The British Empire-France-Italy-Japan
Assembled in this auditorium November 12, 1921
For a
Conference on the Limitation of Armament
Together with delegates from
Belgium-China-The Netherlands and Portugal
Invited to participate in the discussion of
Pacific and Far Eastern questions

On February 6, 1922 at the close of the Conference the following treaties were signed by Represenatives of the participating nations

Treaty Limiting Naval Armaments

Treaty Relating to Submarines and Gases

Treaty Relating to
Insular Possessions
And Insular Dominions
In the region of the
Pacific Ocean

Treaty Relating to Policies Concerning China

Treaty Relating to Chinese Customs Tariff

This tablet was presented by the Government of the United States, November 12, 1922 as a token of Appreciation to the officers of the National Society of the Daughters of the America Revolution for making available Memorial Continental Hall for the sessions of the Conference

Seal

Charles E. Hughes
Secretary of State

Warren G. Harding
President
of the United States

Washington, November 12, 1922

At the meeting of the National Board on February 8, 1922, your President General announced that there was still one parcel of land in the rear of our Hall which we did not own and which there was an opportunity to purchase. The Board voted full power to your President General to secure the remaining three lots, numbered 8–9–10 in Square 173 not owned by the Society. It was most desirable and necessary for our own protection that we own the whole block on which our Hall and Administration Building stand, as land in this neighborhood is in great demand and might be sold to those who would perhaps put up the kind of building that would be detrimental to our property.

Accordingly your President General began negotiations for the purchase of these lots, and carried them on until her departure for California when she placed the matter in the able hands of the Chairman of our Advisory Committee, Mr. George W. White. On her return she found them progressing so satisfactorily that she thought best to leave them in Mr. White's hands. He has kept her in touch with every move in his dealings and finally in December, 1922, the purchase was successfully concluded. The total cost was $60,062.68 for 14,601 square feet, at the very reasonable average price of $4.11½ per foot. Your President General is much gratified to have been able to secure these last remaining lots and to report this whole block ours. The deeds are now in the Recorder's hands and the land has been paid for, cash down, out of our current fund. We have every reason to feel fortunate in having secured land in this locality at such a price. It is constantly advancing in value. The Government has recently purchased land in our vicinity at a cost of $1,500,000 on which to erect several important Government buildings as a part of the plan of improvements extending from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial.

It is your President General's intention to have this land cleared, seeded down to grass and inclosed by a hedge along the line of the sidewalks. She would have liked to employ a landscape gardener to lay it out in the way it should eventually be done, but she did not consider that she would be justified in incurring that additional large expense at this time, when the debt on the Administration Building must be taken care of. All that can be done now is to eliminate its unsightliness as a place of weeds and rubbish.

The Administration Building is practically completed, as you will hear later from your Chairman. Steps have been taken toward the furnishing of the various rooms, and the offices have been moved.

Your President General takes justifiable pride and pleasure in reporting that the President General's suite of three rooms, furnished in her honor by her own state, Connecticut, has already been completed, and she has been living in them whenever in Washington since December 4th. Their quiet comfort and convenience do much to lighten her day's work.

Recently the Society received two bequests, one from Miss Jane Van Keuren, who bequeathed $500 "toward reducing the mortgage on Continental Hall or in any other way the Board may direct."

A check for only $343.74 was received, however, owing to depreciation in the value of Miss Van Keuren's estate. The other bequest was from Miss Nettie Lovisa White, charter member, for purchase of a clock "to be placed in Continental Hall or their Museum to be."

You will be glad to know that our work at Ellis Island in the women's and children's detention room has been progressing satisfactorily and may be said to be at last on a permanent basis.

Your President General has to report the resignation of Mrs. John S. Remsen, as our representative on the Island. She has appointed in her place, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, our able Chairman of Transportation for the past two years. Mrs. Brosseau has taken hold of the work with an intelligent grasp of its official requirements and its opportunities for human service. She has succeeded in engaging a young woman worker as authorized by the vote of this Board, the salary being $1800 a year. The following extracts from Mrs. Brosseau's first report to your President General, serves to put you in touch with the nature of the work being done by our Society on Ellis Island:

"I spent one day on the Island, visiting the different departments and talking with the social workers representing the various religious and civic organizations, who are grouped under what is known as 'The General Committee of Immigrant Aid.'

"The Commissioner took much of his valuable time to go into the psychology of the work at Ellis Island and to explain that relief from mental unrest is what the detained immigrant needs more than anything else; and it is to the unquiet spirit in the detention room that we are to minister by guiding and directing the only too willing hands.

"I foresee that our work of organization is going to be slow and it may be some time before there are tangible evidences of results, but the path of the social worker on Ellis Island is not strewn with roses.

"If we are content with a humble beginning, going quietly but surely about our tasks, we have, I am sure, a wonderful work before us among these alien peoples."

It has seemed best to your President General to put this social work at Ellis Island in a class by itself, under a Chairman of its own, instead of conducting it, as heretofore, as a sub-division of a sub-division under the Vice-Chairman of Americanization. This point of view is concurred in by Miss McDuffee, Vice-Chairman of Americanization, with whom your President General conferred in the matter. Furthermore, in view of the fact that any work at Ellis Island must be done in absolute obedience to Government rules and regulations and in perfect coöperation with Government officials, it is the opinion of your President General that your work there should constitute a national committee, under its own national chairman, on a par with all other national committees, accountable to no one but the President General, the National Board and Congress, and therefore free to conduct its work with greater expediency and efficiency. Therefore your President General recommends that a national committee be created to take charge of our social and educational work at Ellis Island, subject to ratification by the Congress, and that said committee be known as the "Ellis Island Committee."

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

The report of the President General was greeted with applause.

It was moved by Doctor Barrett, and variously seconded, that the Report of the President General be accepted without its recommendations. Mrs. Seydel spoke in favor of the letter written by the President General to Mr. Will Hays, and the following motion made by Mrs. Seydel, seconded by Mrs. Guernsey and put to vote by Mrs. White was carried:

That the National Board of Management approve of the letter written to Mr. Will Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, protesting against the reinstatement of Roscoe Arbuckle as detrimental to public morals.

Mrs. Nash then offered a motion, seconded by Mrs. Gillentine, and carried:

That the recommendation of the President General that the Committee for Immigrant Aid in the women's detention room at Ellis Island be made a National Committee, be approved.

The President General then called for the Report of the Recording Secretary General. In the absence of Mrs. Yawger, the Recommendations adopted by the Executive Committee on December 7, 1922, January 29, 1923 and on February 10, 1923 were read by Mrs. White, the Acting Secretary.

Report of Executive Committee

Recommendations Adopted by the Executive Committee, December 7, 1922

1. That the resignation of Mrs. Ezekiel be accepted and that a letter be sent her expressing appreciation of her services and regretting the ill-health which has compelled her resignation.

2. That the Vice-Chairman in Charge of Manual be authorized to order an English

edition of 100,000 copies at the cost of $6450 as quoted by Judd and Detweiler.

3. That we appropriate $300 toward the plan proposed by J. B. Lippincott and Co., in their letter of November 24th, for securing advertisements for the Magazine.

4. That the Chairman of Printing Committee be authorized to place the printing of Vols. 63, 64 and 65 of the Lineage Book at the prices submitted by Judd and Detweiler in their letter of December 6, 1922, the number ordered to be left to the Printing Committee in consultation with the Historian General.

5. That as the Chicago and Alton R. R. has gone into the hands of a receiver, the Treasurer General be authorized to deposit the bonds of the Chicago and Alton R. R. held by the Society with the bondholders' protective committee in order to receive as large a repayment of principal and interest as possible.

6. That the Treasurer General be authorized to open an account with the office of Chaplain General.

7. That the Treasurer General's draft of her proposed credential committee circular be approved.

8. That a suitable room in the Administration Building be assigned to the Credential Committee, for use during Congress.

9. That the National Officers be asked to submit their reports to the Board in duplicate, one for filing in the Recording Secretary General's office and one for the Editor of the Magazine.

10. That the Registrar General be granted authority to procure a temporary expert genealogist.

Recommendations Adopted by the Executive Committee, January 29, 1923

1. That Mrs. Pepper having been released as executive manager, the position of executive manager at a salary of $2000 a year be offered to Miss Fernald with the request that she also continue her duties as secretary to the President General with the aid of a stenographer until the close of the 32d Continental Congress, such action to take effect February 1, 1923.

2. That the Treasurer General be authorized to transfer from the current fund to the permanent fund seventy-five thousand dollars, ($75,000) in order to take care of the purchase of lots 8, 9 and 10, Square 173, and a payment on the Administration Building.

3. That the Treasurer General be authorized to have the new Administration Building insured for $200,000 and the furniture for $25,000.

4. That in response to the request of the chairman of Real Daughters in Oklahoma, the name of Mrs. Sarah S. Ellis of Antlirs, Okla., be placed upon the Pension roll as of December, 1922.

5. That the Registrar General's request for guide cards be granted.

6. That the request of the Organizing Secretary General for manila files and fasteners be granted.

7. That the request of the Treasurer General for a new typewriter for the filing room of her office be granted.

8. That the estimates as submitted by Plitt and Co. for re-decorating pantry, clerks' dining room, banquet hall and corridors be accepted.

Recommendations of the Executive Committee, February 10, 1923

1. That all clerks who have been on the permanent roll of the Society for one year or more as of March 1, 1923, and who are receiving less than $150 a month be granted $5.00 per month increase in salary.

2. That the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Clerks write those National Officers who have requested increases for clerks, stating the parallel salaries of clerks in other offices having many clerks under them, and calling attention to the unprecedented increases made in salaries in the beginning of this Administration, whereby the minimum was raised from $55.00 to $75.00 per month, and every clerk given an increase of 12½ per cent.; and explaining that the Committee does not feel justified at the end of this Administration, in recommending such large increases as were requested for the higher salaried clerks.

3. That the resignation of Miss Dolly Busam, clerk in the Registrar's office, be accepted.

4. That Miss Anna Block, temporary clerk in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, be placed on the permanent roll at $75.00 per month, dating from March 1, 1923.

5. That Mrs. Elizabeth Jones be transferred to the permanent roll as a Genealogist in the office of the Registrar General, at a salary of $115.00 per month, dating from March 1, 1923.

6. That Miss Rea Kauffman, temporary clerk, be transferred to the permanent roll in the office of the Registrar General, at a salary of $75.00 per month, dating from March 1, 1923.

7. That the salary of Miss Margaret Rea, clerk in the office of the Recording Secretary General, be increased to $85.00 per month, dating from March 1, 1923.

8. That Mrs. Stearns, having been promoted to the work of verifying application papers, her salary be increased to $85.00 per month, dating from March 1, 1923.

9. That Miss Moler, having been promoted to the work of verifying application papers her salary be increased to $80.00 per month, dating from March 1, 1923.

10. In accordance with the action of Congress authorizing part time of a clerk at $5.00 per month for the Committee on Patriotic Lectures and Lantern slides, Mrs. Boston has been so assigned.

11. That a temporary clerk be engaged for the House Committee from April 11th until the end of Congress.

12. That the Credential and Program Committees be furnished clerical service as needed.

It was moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Miss Strider and others; and carried:

That the report of the Executive Committee be accepted.

Acceptance of report carried with it approval of recommendations contained therein.

In the absence of Mrs. Yawger no further report was offered relative to the work of the Recording Secretary General.

The report of the Registrar General, Miss Strider, was presented.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Three hundred and sixty applications presented to the Board; and 355 suplemental papers verified; 715 total number of papers verified.

Permits issued for 1453 insignias, 542 ancestral bars and 1063 recognition pins.

Papers returned unverified: 211 originals and 5 supplementals.

Five hundred and eighty new records verified.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

The Report of the Registrar General was accepted, and it was moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried:

That the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the Admission of 360 new members.

The Acting Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 360 applicants members of the National Society, and stated that 1600 new members had been admitted at the Board Meeting on January 29th which accounted for so few coming in at this time. Mrs. Wilson asked if these 1600 new members were included in February Magazine. The President General replied "No" but stated they would appear in the March Magazine.

The Report of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Hanger, was then read by her.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Miss Annie Gillet Houghton, Leadville, Colo.; Mrs. Patricia Ballard Turner Price, Eminence, Ky.; Mrs. Laura Bennett Stokes, Freehold, N. J.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Mary Ida Sipple Bromley, Sarasota, Fla.; Mrs. Ola F. Dee, Beverly Hills, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Mabel Fisher Malcolm, Haverhill, Mass.; Mrs. Lillis Egleston Farmer, McKinley, Minn.; Mrs. Jessamine Bailey Castelloe, Prescott, Wis.

The State Regent of Minnesota requests the re-appointment of Mrs. Lillis Egleston Farmer, as Organizing Regent at Gilbert, Minn., instead of at McKinley.

The authorization of the following Chapters has been requested:

Beardstown, Edwardsville, and Winetka, Illinois. Hammond, Hartford City, Liberty, Sullivan, Vernon and Worthington, Indiana.

The authorization of Chapters at the following places has expired by time limitation:

Globe and Miami, Arizona, Tuscola, Illinois.

The State Regent of Illinois requests the re-authorization of the Chapter at Tuscola, Illinois.

The following Chapters have submitted their names for approval and their completed organizations are now presented for confirmation:

Edmund Rogers, at Glasgow, Kentucky; Nineteenth Star, at Peru, Indiana; Willapa, at Raymond, Washington.

The following Chapter names have been submitted for approval:

Remember Allerton for Monticella, Ill.; John Laurens for Laurens, Ia.; Rebecca Spaulding for Atlanta, Mo.; Nevada Sagebrush for Reno, Nevada; Monmouth Court House for Freehold, N. J.; Roger Gordon for Lake City, S. C.; Heiskell-Jacob-Foreman for Romney, W. Va.

Charters issued, 12.

Permits for Regents and ex-Regents bars, 86.

Chapter Regents lists issued without pay to National Officers and Chairman of Committees, 18.

Chapter Regents lists issued with pay, 13.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was accepted as read.

The report of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Hunter, was read by her.

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1, 1922 to January 31, 1923:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1922		$14,743.52
RECEIPTS		
Annual dues, $116,656; initiation fees, $21,025; reinstatement fees, $615; Supplemental fees, $1,377; Apostrophe to the Flag, $2.74; certificates, $10; copying lineage, $1.49; creed cards, $33.73; D.A.R. Reports, $18.79; die of insignia, $.75; directory, $1.25; duplicate papers and lists, $461.35; exchange, $1.91; hand books, $8.25; Immigrants' Manual, sale of copies, $165.47; index to Library books, $1.13; interest, $166.01; interest, Life Membership Fund, $21.25; lineage, $1,514.31; Magazine, subscriptions, $10,071.66; advertisements, $1,747.50; single copies, $80.48; sale of old magazines, $131.82; post cards, $3.65; proceedings, $16.25; rent from slides, $47.34; ribbon, $27.42; sale of waste paper, $24.05; stationary, $20.27; telephone, $19.23; auditorium events, $2,350.21; Library Fund, $14; refund Salary, $37.50.		
Total receipts		156,672.81
		$171,416.33
DISBURSEMENTS		
Refund: annual dues, $1,644; initiation fees, $743; reinstatement fee, $5; supplemental fees, $25	$2,417.00	
President General: clerical service, $650.90; hotel and traveling expenses, $1,173.28; postage, $62; telegrams, $91.83	1,978.01	
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $1,239.88; engrossing, $23.50; postage, $20; telegrams, $7.65; cards, envelopes, information leaflets, $85.65; Regents Lists, $133.40; repairs to typewriter, $17	1,527.08	
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $608.83; binding books, $8.40; telegrams, $3.23	620.46	
Certificates: clerical service, $661.48; certificates, $540; engrossing, $758.10; postage, $560; tubes, $173.80; book, $8.70; telegram, $.35.	2,702.43	
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $722.22; paper for application blanks, $1,040.00; postage, $40; dictionary, $2.75; repairs to stamp, $2.50; paper, $21.69	1,829.16	
Registrar General: clerical service, $5,736.54; binders and binding records, $209.50; cards, and permit books, $55.25; postage, $30	6,031.29	
Treasurer General: clerical service, $5,411.87; cards, binders, sheets, receipts and copying, books, $325.27; repairs to typewriter, $14.50	5,751.64	
Historian General: clerical service, $906.24; binding books, $12; reports, $17.75; expressage, $1.11	937.10	
Reporter General: blanks and reports, $23.91; telegram, $.70	24.61	
Librarian General: clerical service, $837.52; accessions, $37.61; binding books, $47.90; binders, paper and reports, $15.35; postage, $5	943.38	
Curator General: clerical service, $348.72; repairing and mounting manuscripts, $100	448.72	
Chaplain General, book	7.30	

General Office: clerical service, $949.98; messenger service, $160; postage and stamped envelopes, $473.58; postage and expressage on manuals, $201.52; information leaflets, $88.80; paper for Apostrophe to the Flag, $24.70; repairs to typewriter, $18.40; binding books, $2.50; carfare, $2.80; telegrams, $2.55 and expressage, $1.21; supplies, $252.31; flowers, $35; Gift- Miss Griggs, for 25 years' service, $100; Parliamentarian's expenses to Board meeting, $33.20; professional service, $500.50	2,847.05	
Committees: Building and Grounds, clerical service, $20; Conservation and Thrift; circulars, reports, resolutions and programs, $85; Finance, clerical service, $40; Historical Research, circulars and folders, $25.70; Historical and Literary Reciprocity, clerical, $6; postage, $1.50; Legislation in U. S. Congress: expressage, $1.36; Liquidation and Endowment, engrossing, $61.30; postage, $10; National Old Trails Road; postage, $48.62; expressage, $3.09; Patriotic Education, clerical service, $13.55; postage, $31.27; tubes, circulars, bulletins, envelopes and paper, $175.93; teacher, Ellis Island, $45; Patriotic Lectures and Slides, clerical service, $6.50; postage, $10.72; Preservation of Historic Spots, postage, $3; circulars, $7.35	595.89	
Expense, Continental Hall: employees' pay roll, $2,954; electric current and gas, $211.01; ice and towel service and water rent, $128.47; coal, $1,489.74; repairs to elevator, heater and plumbing, $40.47; uniforms, caps and overalls, $181.80; silver for lunch room, $10.20; supplies, $236.11 expressage and hauling, $47.33; telegram, $1.45; account repairs to roof, $2,400; premium, elevator and furniture, insurance, $1,503.07	9,203.65	
Printing Machine expense: printer, $160; ink, $8.70; electros Apostrophe to the Flag, $15.35	184.05	
Magazine Committee: clerical service, $447.52; cards and folders, $74.52; postage, $98; expressage, $4.15; Editor, salary, $800; articles and photos, $335.50; postage, $93.24; telegram, $.83; Genealogical Editor, salary, $200; printing and mailing October, November and December issues, $7,040.72; cuts, $459.25; refund, subscriptions, $2	9,555.73	
Auditing accounts	150.00	
Duplicate paper fee—refunded	2.00	
Lineage, Vol. 61 and 62, $3,242.75; refund and old volumes, $20.25 Postage, $100	3,363.00	
Proceedings, $2,453.86; refund, $1.25	2,455.11	
Ribbon	10.50	
State Regents' postage	241.15	
Stationary	285.23	
Support of Real Daughters	1,520.00	
Telephone	225.23	
Thirty-second Congress: Credential Committee—paper, $27.37; postage, $19.25; transportation, paper, $2.64; and certificates, $31.50	80.76	
Auditorium events: refunds, $808.50; labor, $436.25; heat, $177; lights, $147; decorations, $137.50; telephone, $6.96	1,713.21	
Total disbursements		$57,650.74
		$113,765.59
Transferred to Permanent Fund by order of National Board of Management		95,000.00
Balance		$18,765.59

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1922		$3,620.47
RECEIPTS		
Charters	$180.00	
Administration Building contributions	10,827.09	
Continental Hall contributions	1,206.00	
Liberty Loan and interest	1,331.36	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	540.20	
Commission—Insignia $796.00		
Recognition pins 143.40	939.40	
Interest	7.08	
Refund—on purchase of land	28.02	
Total receipts		$15,059.15
Notes Payable—National Metropolitan Bank		60,000.00
Transferred from Current Fund		95,000.00
		$173.679.62
DISBURSEMENTS		
Administration Building Payments	$80,163.95	
Architect's fee	2,000.00	
Decorations	1,831.50	
Furnishings	2,000.00	
Interest—Notes payable	5,007.28	
Premium—Insurance on Building	532.00	
Purchase of Lots 8, 9 and 10	60,087.03	
Refund—Liquidation and Endowment Fund, N. J.	2.00	
Total disbursements		151,623.76
Balance		$22,055.86
Petty Cash Fund		$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Balance, September 30, 1922	$57.17	
Receipts	400.00	
Balance		$457.17

IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL

Balance, September 30, 1922	2,090.25	
Receipts	9,378.15	
Balance		11,468.40

PILGRIM MOTHERS' MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

Balance, September 30, 1922		25,000.00

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Balance, September 30, 1922	$98.25	
Receipts	19,945.92	
	20,044.17	
Disbursements	20,044.17	

ELLIS ISLAND

Receipts	1,523.68	
Disbursements	33.80	
Balance		1,489.88

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance, September 30, 1922	121.65	
Receipts	344.98	
Balance		466.63

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance, September 30, 1922	85.00	
Receipts	31.00	
	116.00	
Disbursements	31.00	
Balance		85.00

PRIZE—COL. WALTER SCOTT GIFT

Balance, September 30, 1922		1,000.00

MARKERS—NATIONAL OLD TRAILS

Balance, September 30, 1922	15.00	
Receipts	320.70	
Balance		335.70

RELIEF SERVICE

Balance, September 30, 1922	435.85	
Receipts	1,934.61	
	2,370.46	
Disbursements	1,895.61	
Balance		474.85
Total Special Funds		$40,777.63

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 9-30-22	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 1-31-23
Current	$14,743.52	$156,672.81	$152,650.74	$18,765.59
Permanent	3,620.47	170,059.15	151,623.76	22,055.86
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Life Membership	57.17	400.00		457.17
Immigrants' Manual	2,090.25	9,378.15		11,468.40
Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain	25,000.00			25,000.00
Patriotic Education	98.25	19,945.92	20,044.17	
Ellis Island		1,523.68	33.80	1,489.88
Philippine Scholarship	121.65	344.98		466.63
Preservation of Historic Spots	85.00	31.00	31.00	85.00
Prizes	1,000.00			1,000.00
Markers—National Old Trails Road	15.00	320.70		335.70
Relief Service	435.85	1,934.61	1,895.61	474.85
Totals	$47,767.16	$360,611.00	$326,279.08	$82,099.08

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

National Metropolitan Bank	$81,599.08	
Petty Cash—In Treasurer General's Office	500.00	
Total		$82,099.08

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	$100,000.00	
Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84	
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bonds	1,000.00	
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	10,000.00	
Life Membership Fund—Liberty Bonds	1,000.00	
		$114,314.84

INDEBTEDNESS

By order of the 29th and 31st Continental Congresses:		
Real Estate Notes	$200,000.00	
Demand Notes, National Metropolitan Bank	50,000.00	
		$250,000.00

Respectfully,
(Mrs. Livingston L.) Lillian A. Hunter,
Treasurer General.

The Report of the Finance Committee was then read by Mrs. White, Chairman of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

During the past four months vouchers have been approved to the amount of $228,862.08 which includes $20,044.17 received as contributions for Patriotic Education and $1,895.61 for Relief work.

The following large expenditures have been made:

Four payments on Office Building totaling	$80,163.95
Purchase of lots 8, 9 and 10	60,087.03
Architects	2,000.00
Repairing roof of Memorial Continental Hall	2,400.00
Clerical service	18,708.75
Magazine	9,555.73
Interest, Notes Payable	5,007.28
Employees of the Hall	3,710.25
Lineage (vols. 61–62)	3,242.75
Proceedings of 31st Continental Congress	2,192.40
Postage	2,108.61
Insurance on building and furniture	1,894.00
Support of Real Daughters	1,520.00
Coal	1,666.74
Paper for application blanks	1,040.00
Miscellaneous as itemized in the Treasurer General's report	11,624.81

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the Finance Committee approve of the action of the Executive Committee in placing an insurance of $200,000 on the New Administration Building, and $25,000 on the contents.

2. That the Committee approve of the placing of a fireproof door between the basement of the Memorial Building and the boiler room, in order to safeguard the Memorial Building and decrease the rate of insurance.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. George W.) Louise C. White,
Chairman.

The report of the Finance Committee was accepted as read.

The report of the Auditing Committee, in the absence of Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, Chairman, was read by the Acting Secretary.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that the Auditing Committee has met each month since the last Board Meeting. The reports of the Treasurer General up to and including January 31, 1923 and the audit thereof by the American Audit

Company, have been compared, found to agree and placed on file with the Recording Secretary General.

Since our last report the Committee has lost one of its most faithful members, Mrs. Helen M., widow of Gen. H. V. Boynton. Mrs. Boynton's death is a loss not only to the Auditing Committee but to the National Organization with which she has been affiliated for many years and to the welfare of which she has materially contributed.

Respectfully submitted,
JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Chairman.

Mrs. Guernsey offered the following motion, which was seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck, and others:

That the Report of the Auditing Committee be accepted.

The President General explained that the acceptance of the Auditors' report carried with it the acceptance of the Treasurer General's report. Motion carried.

Report of the Historian General, Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, in the absence of Miss Coltrane, was read by the Acting Secretary.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Historian General has no report ready for this Board Meeting because of the fact that we are striving in every way to give you our best at Congress. I do believe our Historians have never striven harder than this year to obtain results and these results of our labors are just coming in and a complete report will be given later.

The work on the Lineage Books is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit and Volumes 62 and 63 are in the hands of the printer. Volume 64 is copied and compared and Volume 65 is being compiled.

Respectfully submitted,
JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Historian General.

The report of the Historian General was accepted.

The report of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Miss Lillian M. Wilson, in the absence of Miss Wilson, was read by the Acting Secretary.

Report of Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Reporter General begs to report, that early in the summer, blank forms for making their reports together with letters of instruction were sent to each State Regent and State Historian with the request that the blanks be filled out and returned not later than November 1st and as much earlier as possible.

Several of the reports were sent in promptly. The early part of October and again the latter part of the month, reminders were sent to the states which had not responded—and still more urgent letters were sent early in November. As a result, by the 15th of November, a *report had been received from every state.* In a few cases, only one of these officers (State Regent or State Historian) made a report; but with these few exceptions, reports were received from both officers. The delays and delinquencies were for the most part due to illness or inexperience.

The Report to the Smithsonian Institution was therefore completed before January 1st and mailed to the Secretary of the Institution who acknowledged it, stating that it was entirely satisfactory and that it had been passed at once to the Printing Committee. A few days later, the Editor of the Institution advised me that the Report will, in all probability, be ready for distribution at our Congress in April.

Respectfully submitted,
LILLIAN M. WILSON,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

The report of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution was accepted, with applause.

The Report of the Librarian General, Mrs. Ellison, was read by her.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following accessions have been received since the October Board Meeting: 269 volumes; 145 pamphlets; 8 manuscripts; 6 book plates and 46 periodicals.

The interest shown by the members of the Memorial Continental Hall Library has brought about this gratifying result which is so creditable to the State Librarians, who form its membership.

We also received from the estate of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 240 volumes for which the usual formal acknowledgement has been sent her niece Mrs. Jane B. Teal. This makes a total of 509 volumes.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

The following 6 volumes from Miss Mary C. Thurber:
General Acts of Alabama 1898–1899.

History of Alabama from 1540–1872. W. Brewer. 1872.
Charter and Code of Mobile, Alabama. P. J. Hamilton. 1897.
Digest of the Laws of Alabama. J. G. Aiken. 1836.
Acts of the General Assembly of Alabama. 1881.
Code of Alabama. Volume 2. 1887.

California

Eldorado, or Adventures in the Path of Empire. B. Taylor. 1850. Volume I from California Chapter. Volume II from Gaviota Chapter.
In and Out of the Old Missions of California. G. W. James. 1907. From Santa Anna Chapter.

Connecticut

History of Conneeticut. E. B. Sanford. 1922. From Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel through Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter.
The following 3 volumes from Miss Mary V. Wakeman:
Elements of Useful Knowledge. Volume 1. N. Webster. 1812.
Ambrose and Eleanor. 1834.
Catechetical Compend of General History. F. Butler. 1818.
Manual of First Congregational Church, New Milford, Conn. 1916. From Mrs. C. M. Beach.
The following 2 volumes from Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter:
First Congregational Church, East Hartford, Conn. 1702–1902. W. B. Tuthill. 1902.
Glimpse of an Old Parish. J. A. Stoughton. 1883.

District of Columbia

National Capital Centennial. W. V. Cox. 1900. From Mrs. C. W. Allen.
Incomplete Directory of Descendants of my Great Grand Parents. A. R. Johnston. From Mrs. A. R. Johnston through Abigail Hartman Chapter.
The following 3 volumes from Miss Jean Stephenson:
Centennial History of Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. 1905.
Pictorial History of the American Revolution.
The Federalist. 1852.

Georgia

Personal Recollections and Private Correspondence of Dr. Crawford W. Long. J. Jacobs. 1919. From Mrs. John M. Graham.
Subscription to South Georgia Historial and Genealogical Quarterly. From Hannah Clarke Chapter.

Idaho

The following 2 volumes from Pocahontas Idaho Chapter:
Early History of Idaho. W. J. McConnell. 1913. Gift of Mrs. T. A. Walters, Regent.
History of State of Idaho. C. J. Brosnan. 1918. Gift of author through Miss Margaret Knowlton.

Illinois

The following 2 volumes from Asa Cottrell Chapter:
Past and Present of Boone County, Illinois. 1877.
Livingston County, Illinois in the World War.

Indiana

History of Perry County. T. J. De La Hunt. 1916. Presented by author through State Librarian, Mrs. Mindwell C. Wilson.
History of St. Joseph County. T. E. Howard. 2 Vols. 1907. From Schuyler Colfax Chapter.
Wynne Genealogy. T. B. Deem. 1907. From Major Hugh Dinwiddie Chapter.

Kansas

Public Documents Concerning the Ohio Canals. 1828. From Mrs. R. W. Neale.
American Revolution from 1775 to 1783. J. Thacher. 1857. From Mrs. T. R. Campbell.
The following 3 volumes from Hannah Jameson Chapter:
Story of a Kansas Parish. Rev. F. S. White.
History of Republic County. I. O. Savage. 1901.
Kansas at the Worlds Fair. 1893.
Illustrated Doniphan County. W. B. Montgomery. From Mrs. L. W. Bixler.

Kentucky

Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentueky. 1878. From Logan Whitley Chapter.
History of Jessamine County. B. H. Young. 1898. From Trabue Chapter.
The 2 following volumes from Miss Emily G. Morrow:
History of the American Nation. A. C. McLaughlin. 1910.
Three Young Continentals. E. T. Tomlinson. 1896.

Maine

The following 3 volumes from Esther Eayres Chapter:
Report of the Maine State Bar Association for 1920 and 1921. N. L. Bassett. 1921.
Alumni and Non-Graduate Directory of University of Maine. 1921.
History of Bowdoin College. 1882. A. S. Packard.
Old Hallowell on the Kennebec. E. H. Nason. 1909. From Prof. Arthur H. Nason through Koussinoc Chapter.
Vital Records of Lebanon, Maine. Volume 1. 1922. From Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.
History of the City of Belfast. 2 Vols. 1877 and 1913. J. and A. Williamson. From Miss Lucy Cochran through John Cochran Chapter.

Maryland

Historical Sketch of St. John's Church. Havre De Grace, Md. L. B. Browne. 1917. From Gov. William Paca Chapter.
Old Brick Churches of Maryland. H. W. Ridgely. 1894. From Mrs. Adam Denmead, State Regent.
Historical Account of the Trego Family. A. T. Shertzer. 1884. From Mrs. B. J. Williams, State Librarian.
Maryland Archives. Volumes 12 and 16. From Mrs. Robert E. Prigg.
Maryland Archives. Volume 11. From Mr. Louis H. Dielman through Mrs. B. J. Williams.
Life and Times of Henry Clay. C. Colton. 2 Vols. 1846. From Mrs. J. Cookman Boyd.
The following 5 volumes from Major William Thomas Chapter:
Parson Weems. L. C. Wroth. 1911.
History of Life and Death, Virtues and Exploits of General George Washington. M. L. Weems. 1918.
Life of Benjamin Franklin. M. L. Weems. 1884.
Life of Gen. Francis Marion. 1845.
Life of William Penn. M. L. Weems. 1829.
History of Bethel Presbyterian Church. Rev. A. B. Cross. 1886. From Miss Annie H. Cairnes.

Massachusetts

History of Richard Bourne and Some of His Descendants. 1922. Compiled and presented by Miss Hannah S. B. Dykes.
History of First Church of Middleborough. 1854. From Mrs. Virgil Thompson.
Early Coins of America. S. S. Crosby. 1875. From Mrs. Edward H. Crosby.
History of Town of Medfield. 1650–1886. W. S. Tilden. 1887. From Mrs. Jane W. Root.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Volumes 74, 75 and 76. From Miss Florence A. Miller.
The following 2 volumes from Natick Chapter:
Soldiers of Oakham in Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and Civil War. H. P. Wright. 1914.
Town Records of Dudley, 1732–1754. 1893.
History of Western Massachusetts. J. G. Holland. 2 Vols. 1855. From Peace Party Chapter.
Northborough History. J. C. Kent. 1921. From Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter.
Vital Records of Wilbraham, Prior to 1850. C. E. Peck. 3 Manuscript Vols. From Mrs. C. E. Peck through Mercy Warren Chapter.
The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Lester M. Bartlett.
History of Medfield, Mass. W. S. Tilden. 1887.

The Founders of The First Parish, Dover, Mass. F. Smith. 1908.

History of the Town of Lexington. C. Hudson. 2 Vols. 1913. From Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness.

The following 3 volumes from Ft. Massachusetts Chapter. 2 Vols. J. G. Holland. 1855.

Babcock Genealogy. S. Babcock. 1903. From Miss Laura Brockway Waterman.

American Generals and their Distinguished Officers. J. Frost. 1859. From Betsy Ross Chapter.

The following 2 volumes from Anne Adams Tufts Chapter:

The History and Antiquities of Boston. S. T. Drake. 1856.

List of Merchant Vessels of the United States. 1892.

Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant. Vol 2. 1886. From Mrs. George O. Proctor.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. J. W. Fletcher:

A Complete History of the Great Rebellion. J. Moore. 1868.

Grant in Peace. A. Badeau. 1888.

The following 4 Volumes from Hannah Winthrop Chapter:

History of Western Massachusetts. 2 Vols. J. G. Holland. 1855.

Records of the Town of Duxbury, Mass., from 1642 to 1770. 1893.

Vital Records of Northborough, Mass. G. B. Howe. 1901.

The following 3 volumes from Mrs. W. De Y. Field:

Thomas Starr King, Patriot and Preacher. C. W. Wendte. 1921.

Proceedings at Celebration of the Birth Place House of Daniel Webster. 1913.

Life in New Bedford 100 Years Ago. Z. W. Pease. 1922.

The following 4 volumes from Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter:

Letters of Mrs. Adams, The Wife of John Adams. 2 Vols. C. F. Adams. 1840.

Memoir of Life of Josiah Quincy, Jun. J. Quincy. 1825.

Journal of Correspondence of Miss Adams. 1841.

Grecian History. Dr. Goldsmith. 1826. From Liberty Tree Chapter.

Towns of New England and Old England, Ireland and Scotland. Port 2. 1921. From Old State House Chapter.

Michigan

The Sand Doctor. A. Mulder. 1922. From Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter for Michigan Room.

Journal of the Board of Trustees, Detroit. 1802–1805. 1922. 2 Copies. From Louisa St. Clair Chapter.

Michigan, Its History and Government. W. Cook. 1905. From Saginaw Chapter.

Five volumes by James Oliver Curwood presented by author through Shiawassee Chapter for the Michigan Room.

The following 3 volumes from Amos Sturgis Chapter:

Daughters of America. P. A. Hanaford. 1882.

Geological Survey of Michigan. 1876. C. Rominger. Vol. 3.

History of St. Joseph County, Michigan. 1877.

Anne. C. F. Woolson. 1882. For Michigan Room from Algonquin Chapter.

The following 2 volumes from Lansing Chapter:

Pioneer Recollections. D. S. Mevis. 1911.

The Wolverine. A. L. Lawrence. 1904. For Michigan Room.

The following 3 volumes from Mrs. P. R. Cleary, State Librarian:

Michigan Almanac. 1887.

Detroit Journal Year Book. 1891.

Proceedings and Addresses at a Sanitary Convention. 1893.

History of North America. Cooper. 1811. From Miss Bulah Van Camp.

Government of the People of Michigan. J. A. King. 1896. From Miss G. Walton.

Oakland County Pioneer Papers. From General Richardson Chapter.

For the Michigan Room, three volumes were received, one presented by Miss Alma Blount and two presented by Mrs. W. W. Beman.

Minnesota

Ancestors and Descendants of Abel Russell. A. J Russell and S. R. Child. 1922. From Mrs. S. R. Child

Mississippi

Reminiscences of a Mississippian in Peace and War F. A. Montgomery. From Mississippi Delta Chapter.

Missouri

The following 14 volumes from Elizabeth Bento Chapter:

History of Mississippi Valley. J. R. Spear and A. H Clark. 1903.

Reminiscences of Bench and Bar of Missouri. W. V. N Bay. 1878.

Annals of Platte County. W. M. Paxton. 1897

History of Carrol County. 1882.

The State of Missouri. W. Williams. 1904.

In Memoriam James Sidney Rollins. 1891.

History of Monroe and Shelby Counties. 1884.

Five Famous Missourians. W. R. Hollister and H Norman. 1900.

The Lights and Shadows of Society. W. J. Dougherty 1891.

Proceedings of Mississippi Valley Historical Association 3 Vols.

United States Biographical Dictionary of Missouri 1878.

History of Adair, Sullivan, Putnam and Schuyle Counties. 1888.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. J. J. Born:

History of Centennial Exhibition. 1876.

History of Howard and Chariton Counties. 1883.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Ada MacLaughlin

Legislative Manual of State of Michigan for 1881. W Jenney. 1881.

Manual with Rules and Orders of General Assembl of Rhode Island, 1897–1898. C. P. Bennett. 1898.

Clay County Centennial Souvenir. 1822–1922. Com piled and presented by Alexander Doniphan Chapter.

New Hampshire

History of White Mountains from First Settlement o Upper Coos and Pequaket. L. Crawford. 1886. Fro Mrs. Florence W. Morey.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. L. H. Wentworth

History of Wolfeborough, New Hampshire. B. F Parker. 1901.

John Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshir 1767–1775. L. S. Mayo. 1921.

New Jersey

A History of the First Baptist Church of Haddonfiel N. J. S. C. Hillman. 1918. From Haddonfield Chapte

Historic Morristown, N. J. A. M. Sherman. 190 From Morristown Chapter.

New York

General Catalogue of Middlebury College, 1800–190 Howard and Prentiss. 1901. From Benjamin Prescot Chapter.

Reminiscences of the 123d Regiment, N. Y. S. H. C. Morhouse. From Mr. Harry C. Morhouse, son author through Willard's Mountain Chapter.

The following 3 volumes from Miss Helen Stevenson

Anniversary Souvenir of United Presbyterian Churc 1896.

History of the Presbytery of Argyle. 1880.

The Story of the Token. R. Shiells.

The following 3 volumes from Mr. Charles A. Ditma through Fort Green Chapter:

Personal Reminiscences of Men and Things on Lon Island. D. M. Treadwell. 2 Vols.

Historic Homesteads of Kings County. C. A. Ditma

History of First Congregational Church, Norwich, N. 1814–1914. C. R. Johnson. From Captain John Hart Chapter.

Geneaology of the Haines, Rogers, Austin, Taylo Garwood, Reich and Hunt Families. Compiled and pr sented by Mrs. Robert E. Baldry.

Gazetteer of the State of New York. 1842. Fro Mrs. Esther M. Espey.

The following 3 volumes from Mrs. John Fleet Woo

Old Times in Huntington. 1876.

Ancestry of George Washington. H. F. Waters. 1889.
Records of the First Church in Huntington, L. I. 1723–1779. 1899.
Huntington Town Records, 1776–1873. C. R. Street. Volume 3. 1889. From Ketewamoke Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

Historic Philadelphia. 1922. From Merion Chapter.
The following 3 Volumes from Mrs. J. A. Stearns.
Life of Patrick Henry. W. Wirt. 1836.
Biography of Henry Clay. G. D. Prentice. 1831.
Life of George Washington. J. Marshall. 1839.
Americanization of Edward Bok. E. W. Bok. 1922. From Merion Chapter.

SOUTH CAROLINA

History of Grindal Shoals and Some Early Adjacent Families. Rev. J. D. Bailey. From Daniel Morgan Chapter.

TENNESSEE

Genealogy of the Wyman Family. 1883. From Miss Harriet P. Bradley.
Notable Southern Families. Zella Armstrong. Volume 2. Presented by—

TEXAS

History and Biographical Record of North and West Texas. B. B. Paddock. Volume 1. 1906. From Rebecca Crockett Chapter.

VERMONT

The following 3 Volumes from Mrs. George H. Ripley:
Tercentenary Celebration of the Discovery of Lake Champlain and Vermont. 1910.
Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society. 2 Vols. 1910 and 1913.

VIRGINIA

Yorktown Campaign and the Surrender of Cornwallis, 1781. H. P. Johnston. 1881. From Miss Emma L. Chenoweth.
Heritage of the South. J. A. Early. 1915. From Miss Ruth Early.

WEST VIRGINIA

Meyer's History of West Virginia. S. Meyers. 2 Vols. From Potomac Valley Chapter.
Funk Family History. Rev. A. J. Fretz. 1899. From William Morris Chapter.
William and Mary College Quarterly. Vol. 8. From Mrs. Robert J. Reed, State Regent.

WISCONSIN

History of Green County, Wisconsin. H. M. Bingham. 1877. From Colonel Benjamin Harrison Chapter.
Lineage and History of William Blackstone. J. W. Blackstone. 1907. From Mrs. Jeanette B. Look.

OTHER SOURCES

Caudebec in America. W. L. Cuddeback. 1919.
Genealogy of the Family of Winchell. A Winchell. 1869.
Andrew Warde and His Descendants. G. K. Ward. 1910.
The Woodruffs of New Jersey. F. E. Woodruff. 1909.
The Pratt Family. F. W. Chapman. 1864.
Family History and Genealogy of the Descendants of Robert Augur of New Haven Colony. E. P. Augur. 1904.
250 Years of the Wadsworth Family. H. A. Wadsworth. 1883.
The Duyckinck and Allied Families. W. C. Duyckinck and Rev. J. Cornell. 1908.
History of the Putnam Family. E. Putnam. 1891.
Genealogy of Family of Samborne or Sanborn of England and America. V. C. Sanborn. 1899.
The Treat Family. J. H. Treat. 1893.
The Van Voorhees Family. E. W. Van Voorhis. 1888.
A Record of the Descendants of Samuel Stowell of Hingham, Mass. W. H. H. Stowell. 1922.
Some Descendants of Arthur Warren. W. W. Foster. 1911.
The Platt Lincage. G. L. Platt. 1891.
The Descendants of John Upham of Mass. F. K. Upham. 1892.
Wakeman Genealogy, 1630–1899. R. P. Wakeman. 1900.
Sargent Record. W. Sargent. 1899.
History of Descendants of Elder John Strong. B. W. Dwight. 2 Vols. 1871.
Fifth Record Book, Society of Mayflower Descendants in State of New York. 1922. From the Society.
Seal and Flag of the State of New Hampshire. O. G. Hammond. 1916. From New Hampshire Historical Society.
Family Tree Book. W. A. Smith & W. T. Smith. 1922. From Mr. W. Thomas Smith.
Capt. John Grout of Watertown and Sudbury, Massachusetts and Some of His Descendants. E. E. B. Jones. 1912. From Mr. Henry W. Grout.
Report of State Librarian of Connecticut. 1920. From Connecticut State Library.
Report of the 31st Reunion of the Reynolds Family Association. 1922. From Mrs. A. C. Rippier.
Some Veterans of the American Revolution. J. E. Bowman. 2 Vols. 1923.
Moravians of North Carolina. A. E. Fries. 1922. From North Carolina Historical Commission.
Arthur Aylsworth and His Descendants in America. J. N. Arnold. 1887.
The Bard Family. G. O. Seilhamer. 1908.
Record of Descendants of John and Elizabeth Bull. J. H. Bull. 1919.
Genealogy of the Chipmans in America. B. L. Chipman. 1920.
Genealogical Memoir of the Lo-Lathrop Family. E. B. Huntington. 1884.
Descendants of Joseph Loomis. E Loomis. 1875.
Wawarsing Reformed Dutch Church Records. 1922. R. W. Vosburgh.
Family of Bolton in England and America, 1100 to1894. R. Bolton.
Minutes of the Court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck. A. J. F. Van Laer.
History of Banking in Iowa. H. H. Preston. 1922. From State Historical Society of Iowa.
Skeltons of Paxton, Powhatan County, Va. 1922. Compiled and presented by Mr. P. H. Baskervill.
The following 9 volumes received from a friend of the Society through Mrs. George W. White, Curator General:
State Papers of New Hampshire. Vols. 14–17 inclusive.
Pennsylvania Archives. 2d Series, volumes 10, 11 and 13.
Official Register of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution. 1872.
Archives of State of New York. Vol. 1.
Proceedings of 20th and 21st Annual Sessions of State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina. From North Carolina Historical Commission.
Year Book of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 1922. From the Society.
History and Proceedings of Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association. Vols. 3, 4, 5 and 6. From Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association.
British in Iowa. J. Van Der Zee. 1922. From State Historical Society of Iowa.
Genealogy of the Family of George Weeks of Dorchester, Mass. R. D. Weeks. 1885.
Youngs Family. S. Youngs Jr. 1906.
Macdonough-Haekstaff Aneestry. R. Macdonough. 1901.
Descendants of Cornelius Barentse Van Wyck and Anna Polhemus.
Rev. John Moore of Newtown, Long Island and Some of His Descendants. J. W. Moore. 1903.
History of Kings County, Nova Scotia. A. W. Eaton. 1910.
27th Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, 1921–22. From the Society.
Justices of Peace of Colonial Virginia, 1757–1775. From Virginia State Library.
Abstracts of Original Pension Papers. Vol. 59.
New Hampshire Pension Records. Vols. 25, 26, 27 and 28.
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. 30.

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Vol. 3.
Mayflower Descendant. Vol. 23.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Vol. 53.
Western Pennsylvania Magazine. Vol. 4.
Historical Collections of Essex Institute. Vol. 38.
Report of N. S. D. A. R. Vol. 24.
Lineage Book. Vol. 62 (2 copies).
Official Program, Florida Historical Pageant. 1922. From Mr. John S. Edmonds.
Year Book and Membership Roster, Louisiana Society, S. A. R. 1922–1923. From the Society.
Roster and Chronological List of First 1000 Members, Society S. R. of California. From the Society.

PAMPHLETS

Alabama

My Children's Ancestors. 1922. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Jobe McGuire.

Connecticut

The following 2 pamphlets from Miss Annie M. Holmes, through Miss Mary V. Wakeman:
Manual of the Congregational Church. 1913.
150th Anniversary of 3d Church of Christ of East Haddam, Conn. 1896.
Dedication of Monument to Major General Joseph Spencer. 1904. From Miss Lucy Gelston.
Historical Address, New Canaan, Connecticut, by Samuel St. John. 1876. From Miss Jennie C. A. Weed.
Also received from Green Woods Chapter photostat copies of:
Pay abstract of Ensign Peter Corbin's Company, 1777.
Muster Roll of Capt. Shubael Griswold's Company, 1777.
Commission of Peter Corbin, as Lieutenant, 1777.
200 Years in an Old New England Parish. 1916. From Mrs. Charles M. Beach.
Dedication of Memorial Tablets to Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D. and Rev. Theodore James Holmes. 1910. From Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter.

District of Columbia

Life and Ancestry of John Ainsworth Dunn. From Mrs. F. S. Hight.

Georgia

De Kalb County Centennial Celebration, November 9, 1922. From Baron De Kalb Chapter.

Idaho

The following 2 pamphlets from Idaho Pocahontas Chapter:
Old Oregon Trail. 1922.
Roster and Year Book, Idaho Society S. A. R. 1918.

Illinois

The Zearings. L. Z. Gross. 1921. From Mrs. Ellsworth Gross.

Iowa

Geneaology of the Lovedridge Family. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Almeda Harpel.

Kansas

History of Harvey County, Kansas. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Lambert Eidson.

Maine

The Passage of the Arnold Expedition through Skowhegan. Compiled and presented by Miss Louise H. Coburn.

Maryland

History of Old Union Chapel, Harford County, Maryland. E. E. Lantz. From Mrs. Otho S. Lee.

Massachusetts

Year Book of D. A. R. of Massachusetts 1922–1923. From Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes.
Genealogy of Descendants of Richard Haven of Lynn, Mass. J. Adams. 1843. From Mrs. Nellie R. Fiske.
Story of Jones River. S. Y. Bailey. 1920. From Tea Rock Chapter.
Year Book D. A. R. of Massachusetts, 1920–1921 and 1921–1922. From Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes.
Historical Leaflet for Forefathers' Sunday, Dec. 17, 1922. From Mrs. P. A. Uffard.
Historical Sketch of Norfolk Conference of Unitarian and Other Christian Churches. G. M. Godge. 1900. From Mrs. W. De Y. Field.
George Morton of Plymouth Colony and Some of His Descendants. J. K. Allen. 1908. From Mrs. T. W. Green.
Second Meeting of Richard Haven's Descendants. From Mrs. Nellie R Fiske.
Christ Church, Salem Street, Boston, 1723. C. K. Bolton. From Miss Evvie F. Dalby.

Michigan

The following 4 pamphlets from Amos Sturgis Chapter:
True Tales of the Pioneers. Alle Mac. 1920.
Michigan, History Magazine. 3 numbers.
Thirtieth Commencement Address at Cleary College, and 23 Year Books. From Mrs. P. R. Cleary, State Librarian.

New York

The following 2 pamphlets from Benjamin Prescott Chapter:
Reminiscences of the Revolution. Caleb Foote. 1889 and *Pen Record of Foote Families.*
Biographical Sketch of George Washington Cleveland. 1893.
The following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Lucy F. Townsend.
Centennial Program of Greenwich, N. Y.
Minutes of 83rd Annual Meeting of Washington-Union Baptist Association. 1915.
A Brief History of the Protestant Reformed (Dutch) Church. C. H. Van Ness. 1912. From Mrs. Anna W. Van Ness.
Washington County Almanac. 1922. From Mrs. Grant J. Tefft.
The following 3 pamphlets from Mr. Charles A. Ditmas through Fort Green Chapter.
The Life and Service of Major-General William Alexander. C. A. Ditmas.
The Battle of Long Island.
Dedication of Monument and Altar to Liberty on Battle Hill.

New Jersey

Historical Sketch of Capt. David Baird. P. Forman and D. V. Perrine. 1917. From Mrs. James M. Maxwell.
A Retrospect of Colonial Times in Burlington County. Dr. A. M. Stackhouse. 1906. From Moorestown Chapter.

Ohio

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly October, 1922. From Columbus Chapter.

Pennsylvania

Calendar of the Colonies, 1923. From Merion Chapter.
Yanks. A Book of Verse. 1918. From Mrs. V. S Fendrick.
Publications of Lancaster County Historical Society 32 numbers. From Mrs. C. M. Steinmetz.

South Carolina

Rare South Caroliniana. H. K. Hennig. 1922. From Columbia Chapter.

Tennessee

Mayflower Descendant for July 1922. From Miss Rosalind Ewing.

VIRGINIA

History of Nansemond County, Virginia. J. B. Dunn. 1900. From Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman.

WEST VIRGINIA

William and Mary College Quarterly. 6 Numbers. From Mrs. Robert J. Reed, State Regent.

OTHER SOURCES

How I Lost My Job as a Preacher. Compiled and presented by J. D. M. Buckner.

Year Book of American Clan Gregor Society. 1921. From the Society.

Proceedings of the Bostonian Society. 41 Numbers. 1822–1922. From the Society.

Walter Harris and Some of His Descendants. 1922. From Western Reserve Historical Society.

Early Rich History and Ancestry of Jonathan Rich, Jr., of Fort Covington, N. Y. 1922. Compiled and presented by George Rich.

Supplement for Averell-Averill-Avery Family. From Miss Clara A. Avery.

Burton Historical Collection Leaflet. 7 Numbers. From Detroit Public Library.

Annual Report of Connecticut Historical Society. 1922. From Connecticut State Library.

Dedication of Memorial Tablet to Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D., and Rev. Theodore James Holmes. From East Hartford Public Library.

MANUSCRIPTS

ILLINOIS

Framed Copy of Louis Joliet's Letter to Count de Frontenac. From Louis Joliet Chapter.

KENTUCKY

The Forks of Elkhorn Baptist Church, Woodford County, Ky. Organized June 7, 1788. From Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter.

Deeds and Marriages of Lincoln County, Ky. Previous to 1800. From Logan Whitley Chapter.

Roll Call of Kentucky Poets and Artists. M. B. Steele Harris.

MARYLAND

Constant Friendship Estate. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Walter H. Preston.

Sketch of Spesutia Church. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Fanny H. Strasbaugh.

Junius Brutus Booth's Life and Character as a Man and Actor. 1888. W. S. Forwood. From Mrs. B. J. Williams, State Librarian.

NEW JERSEY

Settlements of Old Gloucester County, N. J. Blackwood and Chews Landing. From Haddonfield Chapter.

CHARTS

Throckmorton Pedigree.

BOOK PLATES

2 book plates from Mr. Anton Zichtl.

1 book plate from the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

1 book plate from the Librarian General, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison.

2 book plates from Mrs. Frank D. Anthony.

NEWSPAPERS

The Sandusky Register, Centennial Edition, 1822–1922.

Manuscript Account of the Historical Exhibit of George Rogers Clark Chapter and Account of Historic Relics owned by Members of George Rogers Clark Chapter. Given by the Chapter.

Newspaper Sketch of Life and Times of Elkanah Watson. From Miss Clara C. Fuller.

Newspaper Article. Presented by Mrs. C. B. Porter.

PERIODICALS

Annals of Iowa. January.

Burton's Historical Collection Leaflet. November.

C. A. R. Magazine. December.

County Court Note Book. September and November.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. November, December, January and February.

Essex Institute Historical Collections. October.

Genealogy. October.

Georgia Historical Quarterly. September and December.

Illinois State Historical Society Journal. Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. 14.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics. October.

Kentucky State Historical Society Register. September and January.

Louisiana Historical Quarterly. April.

Maryland Historical Magazine. December.

Mayflower Descendant. July.

Michigan History Magazine. Nos. 2 and 3.

Missouri Historical Review. October.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. January.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. October and January.

Newport Historical Society Bulletin. January.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. January.

New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin. January.

New York State Historical Association Journal. July.

New York Public Library Bulletin. January.

N. S. S. A. R. Bulletin. October and December.

N. S. U. S. D. of 1812 News-Letter. November.

Old Time New England. January.

Palimpsest, The. October and November.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. January and April.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History. December.

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. October.

Virginia Magazine. October and January.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. October and January.

William and Mary College Quarterly. October.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. FRANK D.) ANNIE C. ELLISON,

The Report of the Librarian General was accepted.

The Report of the Curator General, Mrs. White was then read by her.

Report of the Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions in the Museum since the Board Meeting of October 17, 1922:

COLORADO: Books; 3 volumes of the *Rise, Progress and Termination of the Revolutionary War* by Mrs. Mercy Warren; printed in 1805; this history was published when Mrs. Warren was seventy-seven years of age. She was the author of a number of books.

The above books were presented by Mr. James M. Pierce, of Dallas, Texas, through Miss Caroline Rust, of Arapahoe Chapter, Boulder, Colo.

Book; *Who will Enter the Kingdom of Heaven,* by Increase Mather; printed in 1713. Increase Mather was a clergyman, and the author of many books. He was born in Dorchester, Mass., June 21, 1639; was the father

of Rev. Cotton Mather, the famous preacher of a family of preachers. Presented by Mrs. Jessie H. Hayden, through Mrs. Cowie, Arapahoe Chapter, Boulder.

CONNECTICUT: Seven beautiful handmade embroidered collars; one hand embroidered baby's cap; relics in donor's family. Presented by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, N.S.,D.A.R., Waterford, Conn.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Six silver teaspoons, "S. C. C." on handle; one silver salt spoon, "S. Cargill" on handle; tan embroidered silk shoulder shawl, all relics of donor's grandmother, Mrs. Silbella Poppleton Cargill; Presented by Mrs. B. C. Yorks, Martha Washington Chapter; Silhouette of Captain John Hammond, of Rhode Island; on black satin; gold frame; ancestor of donor.

Large Platter, Willow ware Pattern, formerly used in the Evans family, of which "Fighting Bob Evans" was a descendant.

Both presented by Mrs. Catherine L. Allen, Constitution Chapter.

Bequest of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the Pen Founder of the N.S.D.A.R., the relics consisting of:

Founders' Pin, presented by Congress to Mrs. Lockwood, in 1898; 2 Charter member pins; 1 National Officers Club Pin; 1 Honorary Chaplain General Pin; Franco-American Memorial Committee Medal; Sulgrave Manor Washington Memorial Association Medal; 4 pieces pink Staffordshire china; 2 pieces Chelsea; (cup and saucer); 2 pieces Continental Money; 5 shillings; and Two dollars.

Bequest of Miss Matilda J. Ramsey, Our Flag Chapter, consisting of:

Articles of domestic handiwork—Coverlet, stool covers, beaded bag, cushion, mits and gloves, sampler, black lace shawls; 1 handwrought iron sadiron stand; 3 Flip glasses; silver lorgnette; wampum; small china urn; 2 pieces of Wedgwood gold bracelet and card case; sunshade; and two fans; 33 articles in all.

Letter, dated December 31, 1696, written by William Murray, to his son William; very interesting.

Newspaper, *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser;* contains most interesting advertisements and announcements.

Two Newspaper Supplements—one a Supplement to Poulson's American Daily Advertiser; the other, *Supplement to the Aurora,* dated Saturday, February 14, 1801. This latter contains account of the tie-ballot of Jefferson and Burr in the House of Representatives;

The above Letter and Newpapers presented by Mrs. Louise D. Carman, Our Flag Chapter;

Newspaper, *The Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette,* published at Cincinnati, Wednesday, September 2, 1801.

Two spinning wheel spools, one with thread on; one shuttle, belonging to loom; one child's shoe last; one snuff box, with decorated lid; piece of wood from Old Nye Homestead, Sandwich, Mass.; Piece of Continental Money, $5.00, printed in Phila., February, 1776.

Relics in the ancestral families, Blinn and Nye, and presented by a descendant, Mrs. Bertha Blinn Johnson, (Mrs. Sylvanus Johnson) E. Pluribus Unum Chapter.

INDIANA: Bank Note, or draft, on Farmer's Bank, Troy, N. Y., drawn by Vermont Glass Factory, Salisbury, Vt., Samuel Swift, President. Presented by Mrs. Wilbert Rogers, through Twin Forks Chapter.

KENTUCKY: Deed, to land in Windham, Conn., dated 1775; from Ebenezer Luce to Josiah and Cotriel Smith. Presented by Mr. M. C. Smith, of Norwood, Ohio, through Mrs. Virginia Weatherhead.

MARYLAND: Old Dutch Glass Dish, brought to America in 1700, by the Anderson family, an ancestor of donor; Match box, with cover, quaint; one of the first match boxes made, formerly owned by Margaret Cabell McClelland, grandmother of donor; Sheffield plate snuffers; sixteen manuscripts; embracing letters, deeds, appointments, statements of account, and affidavits, confidential communications, several autographed letters of the early Presidents of the United States, Secretaries of State, 1778 to 1800.

Five (5) books: *English Grammar, 1793, Jones' British Theatre,* written by General Burgoyne, in 1795; *Schoolmasters Assistant,* published in 1765; *Elegant Extracts on the Art of Speaking;* Dictionary, by Thomas Sheridan, 1790.

Six Volumes of *The Spectator,* published in 1711–12–13; by Addison, Steele, and others; the first newspaper.

The above thirty (30) relics presented by Mrs. Margaret C. Loughborough, Colonel Tench Tilghman Chapter.

Large door key, from the Jail at Chestertown, Md. Key weighs nineteen ounces and is 9 inches long. The Jail was built in 1793.

Presented by Miss Sarah Elizabeth Stuart, Regent Old Kent Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS: Almanack, published in 1794 by Nathaniel Low.

Presented by Mrs. Rhoda L. Larkin, Margaret Corbin Chapter.

Leeds Basket Plate; also Bulfinch Front Mass. State House Plate.

Both presented by The Old North Chapter, through Mrs. Theoda Josephine Hill.

MICHIGAN: Small silver teaspoon, initials "M. T. H." on handle, 1784; formerly belonged to Mehitable Saltmarsh Hoyt, Giffstown, N. H.; Towcloth, spun by Mehitable Saltmarsh Hoyt,

1784; great grandmother of the donor, Mrs. T. T. Ransom, St. Joseph, Mich.

New Jersey: Glass bell knob, from the home of General Arnold.

Presented by Orange Mountain Chapter.

New York: Fork and spoon, carried during the Revolutionary War, folds shut into handle.

Presented by Mrs. Ann Hickey, Benjamin Prescott Chapter.

Pewter Plate, eight inches in diameter; name of maker on back—"Thomas;" inscription on back giving origin of plate.

Presented by Miss Frances M. Ingalls, Regent, Saratoga Chapter.

Beaded Bag; "butterfly" design; used by Mary Kennedy, who became the wife of Col. Arthur Erwin, of Erwinia, Pa., who furnished the boats for Washington to cross the Delaware; also, bonnet; a winter calash, worn by Jane Chevalier, of Philadelphia, a belle who lived on Old Fifth Street, "when the British under General Howe were in the city;" she was the great great aunt of the donor.

Both gifts presented by Mrs. Arthur Erwin Iredell, Corning Chapter.

North Carolina: Continental Money, "Three Dollars;" presented by Mrs. Daisy Shipp McCoy, William Gaston Chapter.

Ohio: "The Peregrine White Spoon;" pewter, with etching on handle, and also on back of bowl; most interesting history going back to William White of the *Mayflower;* presented to the Moses Cleveland Chapter by Mrs. Greenleaf W. Simpson, and by that Chapter, presented to the Museum.

Pennsylvania: Newspaper, *Boston Gazette,* March 12, 1770; contains account of Boston Massacre.

Presented by Mr. John Hilton, Erie, Pa., through Presque Isle Chapter.

Lowestoft china cup and saucer; brought to Smithfield by Peter Tren, a sea captain of Revolutionary War time.

Presented by Mr. and Mrs. George Tracey, Os-co-hu Chapter.

Three silver teaspoons, "S. L. T." on handle; formerly owned by Sarah Lord Tracey, whose father Nehemiah Tracey, was the great grandfather of the donor, Mrs. Blanche Tracey Woodworth, Os-co-hu Chapter.

One hundred thirty three (133) gifts in all.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. George W.) Louise C. White,
Curator General.

The report of the Curator General brought forth hearty applause. The President General commented that it looked as though the Museum was a popular place to send gifts and the indications were that in the future a very valuable collection would be assembled.

The report was then accepted.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Elliott was then read by her.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following report covers the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General from October to February.

The number of supplies issued were:

Application blanks	28,204
Leaflets "How to Become a Member"	1,589
Leaflets of General Information	859
Pamphlets of Necessary Information	885
Transfer Cards	2,039
Constitutions	759

The Manuals sent from this office for free distributions totalled 36,828, of which 12,323 were in the English language; 1,097 Spanish; 8,702 Italian; 6,068 Hungarian; 2,356 Polish; 6,282 Yiddish.

Eighteen hundred thirty-three letters and cards were received and recorded, and seventeen hundred and seventy-seven were written.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. A. Marshall) Lilly Tyson Elliot,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. Elliott made a brief supplementary verbal report relating to a letter of importance from the Manhatten Chapter, conveying a Resolution passed by that Chapter on December 28, 1922, which letter and resolution were read.

"Manhattan Chapter
Borough of Manhattan, New York
Mrs. Everett Barnes, Regent.

My Dear Madam Secretary:

At the last meeting of Manhattan Chapter, the enclosed resolution was made by a former Regent, Mrs. Jas. Griswold Wentz.

I have been instructed by the Regent to send a copy to you.

Most sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Paul G.) Caroline McClintic Clark,
Recording Secretary.

Resolution of Manhattan Chapter, New York City D.A.R.

Whereas the Red radical propaganda is actively spreading over our Country and preaching Revolution against our Government, therefore be it

Resolved, that Manhattan Chapter urge the National Society D.A.R. and the New York State D.A.R. and all the Chapters through them to start active work, on a prearranged plan, to check this treason. And ask that punishment be meted out immediately by the Congress of the United States; and that this Resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Chapter and sent to State and National Officers.

Adopted Dec. 28, 1922."

The formal report of the Corresponding Secretary General was accepted, the concensus of opinion being that the Resolution be left for consideration under new business. In the discussion concerning the Resolution, Mrs. Denmead reported Maryland's activities against the Reds.

The report of the Committee on Building and Grounds was read by Mrs. Hanger, Chairman of that Committee:

Report of Committee on Building and Grounds

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee begs leave to report as follows:

For the month of December, in accordance with the request of the State Department and the Pan American Union, with the permission of the President General, five rooms in Memorial Continental Hall were allowed as Committee rooms for the use of the Central American Republics. The Kentucky Room was assigned for the use of Honduras Delegation; Maine Room, Costa Rica; West Virginia Room, Guatemala; Delaware Room, Salvadorean; Virginia Room, Nicaraguan. The State furniture in the aforementioned rooms was carefully stored in Memorial Continental Hall, the United States Government providing regulation office furniture.

The following meetings have been held in the Auditorium since the October Board meeting:

November 16–18. Conference on Training the Youth of our Country; request from the War Department.

December 6. Meeting of the Southern Society, at which M. Clemenceau and the President General, Mrs. Minor were the principal speakers.

December 7, 8 and 9. Conference on Public Opinion and World Peace. Request for the auditorium made by Dr. Thomas Greene of the American Red Cross.

December 15. Inauguration of the Chancellor of the American University.

January 17. Lecture by M. Coue. It is of interest to note that the proceeds from this lecture were devoted to M. Coue's free clinic in Paris

January 29. United States War Department for a Conference with the Budget Bureau.

Permission has been given by the President General for the following meetings:

February 22. Joint Celebration of George Washington's Birthday by the D.C., D.A.R., and National Society, S.R., and N.S., S.A.R.,

February 22 (later in the day) George Washington University.

February 23. A meeting of Lawyers for the Establishment of a permanent organization for the Improvement of the Law.

February 28. Meeting in the interests of Constitutional Government.

March 5, 6 and 7. D.C., D.A.R. State Conference.

Upon request of the following officers and authority of the Executive Committee the following special purchases have been authorized:

For the Treasurer General, a typewriter; for the Registrar General, set of Guide Cards for the Ancestors Catalogue; for the Organizing Secretary General, triple manila folders for the refiling of Chapter records.

The new Administration Building now houses our clerical force. On Saturday, February 3rd, upon request of your Chairman, the President General approved an extra half holiday for the clerks in addition to the half holiday which, according to the Board ruling, is always granted on Saturday following a Board meeting. In planning the move your Chairman consulted with each chief clerk, in the absence of the National Officer, asking that she designate the desired arrangement of the individual room. Plans being completed, the actual moving was begun early Saturday, February 3rd, under the able supervision of the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips. When the clerks reported for duty Monday, February 5th, each office was cleaned, office furniture catalogues and files, as well as steel stacks and record books in the Registrar General's rooms were in place, and by noon that same day all the offices were in good running order. All the office furniture has not arrived as yet, but this committee delights in reporting that there has scarcely been any interruption to the clerical work of our Society.

Redecoration, as authorized by the States, has been started in the various rooms in Memorial Continental Hall, as well as the corridors Banquet Hall, and adjacent pantries.

The following portraits have been received and favorably acted upon by the Art Committee

Portrait of "Colonel William Piatt," presented by Mrs. D. E. Weatherhead of Kentucky

Portrait of Mrs. William Cummings Story Honorary President General, This portrait of Mrs. Story was accepted by her while President General, at the Congress of 1917, but rejected by the Art Committee because of artistic defects, and returned to Mrs. Story for alterations In September, 1922, it was returned to Memorial Continental Hall by the artist, J. Campbel Phillips, and is herewith brought to the firs

regular Board Meeting following its acceptance by the Art Committee.

Your Committee unanimously recommends the increase of the following salaries:

Mr. Phillips from $135 to $140 per month. Roland Dorsey, Head Janitor, from $77.50 to $80.00 per month; Joseph Williams, Janitor, from $75.00 to $77.50 per month; Frank Chatterbuck, Janitor, from $75.00 to $77.50 per month; Estes Scott, Guide, from $80.00 to $85.00 per month; Lecount Woodson, Printer, from $80.00 to $85.00 per month; George Hughes, Messenger, from $80.00 to 85.00 per month; Frank Smith transferred to permanent roll at $70.00 per month; Four charwomen from $2.00 to $2.25 per day, as follows:

Ella Stinnett, Ellen Carmody, Gussie Kinsey, Maude Steepe.

Your Committee calls attention to the fact that notwithstanding the additional care of the Administration Building, it has been found necessary to add only one employee to the permanent roll.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Chairman Building and Grounds Committee.

The report of the Committee on Building and Grounds was accepted without recommendations.

It was moved by Mrs. Guernsey and seconded by Miss McDuffee:

That recommendation No. 1 in the report of Building and Grounds Committee be adopted.

Motion carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Hanger and seconded by Mrs. Hunter:

That the salaries of the three janitors be increased $2.50 per month.

Motion carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Morris and seconded by Mrs. Elliott:

That the employees—guide, messenger and printer—each receiving five dollars a month increase, be acted on together and that the increase be allowed.

Motion carried.

It was moved by Mrs Seydel, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck:

That Frank Smith be put on the permanent roll.

Motion carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Mrs. Block:

That the pay of the four charwomen be raised from two dollars to two dollars and twenty-five cents a day.

Motion carried.

The report of the Editor of the Magazine, Miss Lincoln, was then read by her.

Report of Editor of the Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Mrs. Bissell, our National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, is ill at her home with the grippe. She has asked me to include in my report a brief account of the Magazine subscription contest and the names of the winning States. They were: in the first group —Connecticut, $125.00; 2nd group, California, $100.00; 3rd group, Washington, $100.00; and 4th group, Florida, $75.00

This money, from the Colonel Walter Scott fund, was divided into four prizes and awarded to the States securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to their membership.

The contest, which ran from July 15 to December 31, 1922, aroused much enthusiam throughout the country and resulted in securing many subscriptions, both new and renewals. We are deeply grateful to the State and Chapter Chairmen who were untiring in their zealous, loyal work for the Magazine.

Miss Bessie Bright, in charge of Magazine subscriptions in the Treasurer General's office, deserves the highest praise for her careful, efficient handling of the records during the contest, which she carried out without assistance, although it doubled her regular work.

The sum of $1747.50 for advertising from April 1 to September 30, 1922, was received by the Treasurer General too late to be included in Mrs. Bissell's report to the National Board in October last. There will be another check coming to the National Society from the J. B. Lippincott Company, who handle our advertising, covering the period from October, 1922, to March 31, 1923.

Upon the recommendation of the Lippincotts, the Executive Committee appropriated $300 to pay a salary to Mr. Roney of New York, a well known advertising solicitor. It is found that this sum will not have to be touched, as Mr. Roney's salary can be met from a refund received for a lighter weight of paper, used in two issues of the Magazine, than the printing contract called for. Mr. Roney is no longer employed on a salary basis, but will hereafter receive a commission from all advertising which he secures.

The sale of old Magazines brought in $131.82. Single copies of every edition are still in demand, the Business Office reports, which is most gratifying, as it shows a continuous interest in the Magazine. The December, 1922, edition is sold out.

A year ago, in January, 1922, our expirations were 986, while the subscriptions we received in that month totalled 889—less than we lost. In the January just past, our expirations were

487 and we received 1286 subscriptions—doubling what we lost—a truly encouraging result. To date we have 11,196 subscriptions.

Mr. Charles Moore's series of articles on General Washington are bringing in many commendatory letters; also the articles on the Calverts and Dulanys of Maryland by Mr. William Dulany Hunter, and Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick's valuable account of the aides-de-camp of General Washington have stirred up much interest and requests to republish in other periodicals. An article on the family of Sir Dudley Digges in England and America, written by Mrs. Ramsburgh, will appear in the March issue. It is not only of interest historically, but of great value genealogically.

Since my report to the National Board in October there has been expended for nine articles and photographs the sum of $206.00, leaving $306.00 still to the credit of the Magazine. Of the sum expended, $21.00 was for photographs taken especially to illustrate articles, and the remaining $185.00 was paid for nine articles, several of which have not yet been published.

I desire to extend my sincere thanks to the President General, to Mrs. Bissell, our National Magazine Chairman, and to the members of the National Board for their wholehearted enthusiastic support of every plan for the betterment of the Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

Miss Lincoln's formal report was supplemented by a verbal statement relative to the promise of a large advertising contract from a steamship company which would use the space later when travel becomes more extensive.

The report of the Editor of the Magazine, which included also the Report of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, was accepted with applause.

The report of the Printing Committee was submitted by Mrs. Hunter, Chairman.

Report of Printing Committee

Printing done in the Building (October 16, 1922 to February 9, 1923).

Letter heads	2,365
Circular letters	12,910
Postal cards	5,550
Envelopes	3,610
Blanks	42,000
(20,000 applications blanks)	
Lists	4,000
Cards:	
Creed	10,000
Appointment	650
Transfer	5,000
Notices	405

Printing done outside of the Building.

	Copies	Cost
October 20—Chapter Regents Lists	40	$133.40
October 25—Necessary Information for Chapters	2500	88.00
November 28—Envelopes with return address	10,000	19.00

December 5—Lineage volumes 63, 64 and 65, 1000 copies each at $4.25 per page.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Chairman, Printing Committee.

The report of the Printing Committee was accepted as read.

The report of the Committee on Administration Building was read by the Chairman, Mrs. Guernsey.

Report of Committee on Administration Building

"The Committee reports with a great deal of pleasure that the new building is practically finished. The workmen are still in the basement completing shelves in the storage room, but the building itself is finished and occupied.

The sub-committee on furnishing, spent many busy, busy days in January—first in deciding upon the furniture necessary, and then in its purchase.

In view of the fact that the furniture in the Hall is Mahogany and the general color of draperies blue, it was decided to have the same color—and wood in the new building.

It was decided to have rugs in the private offices and two of the committee rooms, the remaining floors to remain uncovered.

The rugs and furniture have been ordered and a few articles have been delivered, and the rest will come as soon as it is possible to get it from the factories. (The committee found to its distress that very little furniture is carried in stock these days. Most of it has to be bought from samples and then made.)

In spite of the lack of furniture the business of the Society is going on without interruption, and in two of the most crowded departments—those of the Treasurer General and Registrar General—the office forces are able to carry on their work without serious danger to their health which was present in the cramped spaces occupied in our Hall.

The President General has been occupying her apartments for the past two months, and the Superintendant is also in his more spacious quarters.

The committee invites your inspection of the new building and feels sure that you will approve of the work so far accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
Chairman.

Mrs. Guernsey offered a supplementary verbal report as follows:

I wish to say, Madam President General, there are five fountains over there, two in the basement not as attractive as the other three, and two attractive windows divided into three parts, one is already taken as a memorial window, one with glass in the centre, where the Organizing Secretary General has the catalog; they can be taken as special features by any Chapter, and the corridors connecting the two buildings, one of these is still open to any State wishing it. West Virginia took one, the South one, we still have the North one which can be taken for the small sum of $1200.

The report of the Committee on Administration Building was accepted. The President General expressed appreciation of the arrangements for her comfort.

Mrs. Gillentine presented a gift of $586.15 from Tennessee for the Administration Building, bringing up the total from that State to $1500. This was accepted with much appreciation by the President General.

Mrs. Guernsey reported verbally that the Officers Club had voted at a meeting held the previous day, to turn over $5,000 before the end of the week. The President General expressed appreciation for this splendid gift.

Mrs. Buel, Vice Chairman in charge of Manual for Immigrants spoke of the new English edition of the Manual being ready for distribution. Mrs. Buel expressed appreciation of the way contributions have come in from the States for the Manual; she reported over $11,000 already subscribed for the new editions and thought it would be possible to soon translate another foreign language besides paying for the new English edition.

The informal verbal report of Mrs. Buel was accepted.

Mrs. Kitt read an extract from a letter from Mrs. Moss on the subject of Forestry, referring to a previous resolution urging State Chapters to study forestry and conduct forestry drives, and stating that the date of closing contest had been extended from April 1, 1923 to May 15, 1923, on account of some of the Northern States not being able to plant so early as April 1st.

The Report of the Liberty Loan Fund Committee was then read by the Chairman, Mrs. Helen N. Joy:

At a meeting of the Liberty Loan Fund Committee held Monday, February 12, 1923, at 10.30 A.M. in Memorial Continental Hall, at which were present the President General, Mrs. Minor, the Treasurer General, Mrs. Hunter, and Mesdames Ellison, Hanger, Lord and Joy, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and is presented for your consideration:

Whereas; the pensions of Real Daughters is the most important Patriotic Relief work of our Society:

Therefore Be it Resolved,

That the income from our Liberty Loan Bonds be used for the Real Daughters pensions as long as may be necessary.

(SIGNED) HELEN N. JOY,
Chairman, Liberty Loan Fund Committee.

The report of the Liberty Loan Fund Committee was accepted without its recommendations.

It was moved by Mrs. Guernsey and seconded by Miss McDuffee:

That the recommendation of the Liberty Loan Fund Committee be adopted.

Mrs. Guernsey asked for information regarding the number of Real Daughters and the amount of pension. Mrs. Joy stated there were 31 Real Daughters, that 20 of them received pensions of $20 a month, amounting to $4,800 a year; that the income from the Liberty Bonds amounted to $4,250, which would be $550 less than would be paid as pensions, but an accrued income of $6,925.50 would care for the additional amount to be paid to the Real Daughters of $4,800.

The President General stated that there had been only 18 Real Daughters drawing pensions but during the last year two more had asked for and been granted pensions as it was found they needed them; also that one more Real Daughter had been added to the list, making 31 now living and 20 on pension list. (Entire number of Real Daughters admitted to the Society 747.)

Motion was put to vote and carried.

Report of the Col. Walter Scott Fund Committee was read by the Chairman, Mrs. Nash.

Report of Col. Walter Scott Fund Committee

Recommendations of Col. Walter Scott Prize Fund Committee Submitted to and adopted by the National Board of Management.

February 13, 1923

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

The committee appointed by the President General to administer the Colonel Walter Scott Fund met in Memorial Continental Hall at 3:30 P.M. on February 12, 1923 with the follow-

ing members present: Mrs. Charles White Nash, Chairman; Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck; Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, and Mrs. L. Victor Seydel.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the Committee present the following recommendation to the National Board of Management for action:

That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution conduct a prize essay contest, open to members only, to be known as the Anne Rogers Minor Essay Contest, on the topic "The Value of the Patriotic-Historic Society in America; its force as compared with civic and philanthropic societies, its power against radicalism, its influence upon the alien."

That this contest begin on October 1, 1923 and close February 1, 1924 and that it be announced at the Continental Congress in April, 1923 (the last over which Mrs. Minor is to preside), the prize to be awarded by Mrs. Minor at the Continental Congress of April, 1924.

That there shall be two prizes consisting of a suitable division of the balance remaining in this special fund (now amounting to about $350), and the two winning essays shall be published in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

That all details of arrangements connected with the contest shall be left in charge of the Col. Walter Scott Fund Committee.

The committee desires to state that full details as to judges, conditions, etc., will be published in the September Magazine.

Submitted for the Committee by,
(MRS. CHARLES W.) FRANCES TUPPER NASH,
Chairman.

The President General stated that as the whole report seems to be a recommendation she could hardly ask that the report be accepted without its recommendation, so she would place the recommendations before the Board for approval. Before asking for a vote she expressed her appreciation of the honor paid to her.

A motion was made by Mrs. Heron, seconded by Mrs Gillentine and out of compliment to the President General carried by a unamimous rising vote:

That the recommendations of the Col. Walter Scott Fund Committee, that a prize essay contest on "The Value of the Patriotic-Historic Society in America," to be known as the "Anne Rogers Minor Essay Contest," with its provisions as to details, as presented by its Chairman, Mrs. Nash, be adopted.

Mrs. Nash referred to the recommendations of the Committee relative to publishing details of contest in September, 1923, Magazine, and award of prizes in 1924 Congress, explaining the reason for taking so much time was because after Congress the work of the Chapters came to a standstill and only began again in the fall, and the subject was of such importance and the prizes so large it was worth giving ample time.

Mrs. Morris then presented a verbal report on the Yorktown Bill, stating that it had been found necessary to have a Supplementary Bill as the first resolution asking that a committee be appointed had been eliminated from the Bill, so it had been found necessary to get the Bill on the House calender by unanimous consent, which was done a week ago, but the Bill was No. 40 and the House had adjourned when it came to No. 37 on the Journal. She expressed a hope that it might be possible to go before the Senate within a day or two.

The verbal report of the Chairman of the Yorktown Committee was accepted.

The President General then asked that further reports of regular committees be held over until after luncheon, and asked for a report from Mrs. Guernsey, Chairman of the Special Committee on Departed Members.

Mrs. Guernsey reported that the Committee consisted of three members, the other members being Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Hodgkins, and stated that she had asked Mrs. Buel to prepare a resolution for Mrs. Kinney, and Mrs. Hodgkins to prepare a resolution for Mrs. Boynton. Mrs. Guernsey then presented the following:

Resolutions for Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood

Whereas; God in his infinite Wisdom has taken to Himself Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood whose bright cheerful presence and unfailing willingness to serve at all times the Society she so greatly loved, endeared her to all who came in close contact with her:—and

Whereas; From the moment when her inspired pen focussed the thoughts of women upon the desirability of forming a Society of the descendants of the men and women who established our Republic; through the formative days of our Society which was organized in her home; and to the time of her death—her whole hearted interest and her keen mind were active for the Society's progress and highest development:—and

Whereas; It was Mrs. Lockwood who early visioned the necessity for a home of our own in which to house our valuable documents, and it was Mrs. Lockwood who never for a moment lost sight of the national scope of our Society: and

Whereas; In the many offices she held the inspiring of her presence and labors left an indelible imprint upon the future conduct of each and every one:—and

Whereas; As long as her health permitted she was indeed a wise counsellor, a good friend, and a faithful guardian of the highest aims and development of the Society she so gladly served:—and

Whereas; We who have followed with sympathetic interest her failing strength would not wish her back again, but will miss her unfailing interest in the Society whose formation and establishment on its highest plane she had so large a part. We will indeed miss her cheery "All's well with the world."

Therefore Be it Resolved

That we the members of the Board of Management record our reverent thanks to the all wise Father of us all for having given His servant, Mrs. Lockwood, the inspiration which brought forth the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and for having spared her to serve the Society and its members for so many years:—and be it further

Resolved; That because of the untiring loyal service she rendered we will hold her memory dear, and will endeavor to carry on the noble work for our Country made possible by the formation of our National Society.

SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
Chairman of Resolutions Committee.

Resolutions in memory of Mrs. Lockwood were adopted by a rising vote of the Board with bowed heads.

Mrs. Buel then presented the following Tribute and Resolution to Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney.

Sara Thomson Kinney

A Tribute:—

In the death of Sarah Thomson Kinney on December 14, 1922, Honorary Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society has lost from its earthly membership a noble and gallant soul whose ideals of patriotism and service have left an indelible impress upon our Society's early history.

Entering upon the duties of State Regent of Connecticut in 1895, Mrs. Kinney devoted her life and energies to the service of the National Society and of her State, and was reëlected every year for fourteen years until her retirement at her own request.

Mrs. Kinney inspired all who knew her with her own abounding enthusiasm. She had a clear and far-seeing vision of the national scope and influence of our Society. She sensed its possibilities; she had a keen insight into its developing opportunities and what it could be made to mean to our country in terms of patriotic service. She was a patriot above all else, a sturdy American, true to her heritage of New England ancestry. Hers was a buoyant soul, full of a rare humor and an abiding faith. Wise, kindly, tolerant, her advice was sought by all, her earnestness of purpose was an inspiration to all, and her marvelous power of leadership swayed the hearts of all who followed with a loving devotion which knew no bounds. Her Daughters of Connecticut idolized her. She built up our Society's work in her State on the solid foundations of high achievement and of a united and harmonious action among her chapters that was truly notable.

In the Congresses she was an outstanding figure, quietly influential and forceful, seldom speaking in debate but sought after, honored and esteemed for her loyalty, her wisdom, her calm, unruffled judgment, her fairness and absolute integrity.

To her memory the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution pays reverential tribute. To her ideals of service and unselfish devotion the Society owes much of its successful development.

Therefore,

Resolved; That we, the members of the National Board of Management assembled at its meeting on this the 13th day of February, 1923, record our sorrow in the death of one who loved our Society and ever sought its welfare with all the power of her true and forceful spirit; that we hold her loyal service in grateful remembrance; and that the name of *Sara Thomson Kinney* shall be forever remembered among those whom we rejoice to have known and loved:—and

Resolved; That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. Kinney's family with expressions of our profound sympathy, and also to the State Regent of Connecticut, as a token of our deep sense of loss in the death of one whom we have ever held in high honor and whose memory will be forever cherished amongst us.

Resolution in honor of Mrs. Sarah Thomson Kinney was adopted by a rising vote of the Board with bowed heads.

Mrs. Hodgkins then presented the following Resolutions for Mrs. Helen Mason Boynton:

Whereas; The National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution has learned with deep sorrow of the passing of Mrs. Helen Mason Boynton on October 21, 1922, after an illness of many weeks, from her earthly home to the eternal rest to which she had looked forward longingly for some time:—and

Whereas; Mrs. Boynton was one of our dearly beloved Charter Members (National Number 28) and Honorary Vice President General of our Society and served as the first Organizing Secretary General and later in other National Offices and as Chairman or member of many National Committees, giving willingly and gladly of her time and strength to help perpetuate the aims and objects of our Society, and was especially interested in the Auditing Committee, having taken an active part in its work from the "early days" until her last illness:—and

Whereas; Mrs. Boynton's name is closely identified with the war work undertaken by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:—and

Whereas; Mrs. Boynton, ably assisted by her distinguished husband, General Henry V. Boynton, set an example of Christian Interest and support in the very beginning of our endeavors:—Therefore

Be it Resolved; That we earnestly commend to present and future members of our organization a like zeal for our patriotic work and record our sorrow in the death of this beloved member:—and

Be it Resolved; That this Resolution be spread on the minutes of this meeting and that a copy be sent to her niece, Miss Marie Boynton, with expressions of sympathy.

Resolution in memory of Mrs. Boynton was adopted by a rising vote of the Board, with bowed heads.

The President General paid a personal tribute to these fine women and their work.

Recess for luncheon at 1 P.M.

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2:15 and the hearing of reports was continued.

Reference was made to the Yorktown project, with mention of a commercial project for which endorsement of the Daughters had been asked. It was the concensus of opinion that since action was still pending on the Bill which the National Society had already endorsed and was supporting, it would be unwise to endorse any other project.

Mrs. Chubbuck, Chairman of the Committee on Insignia, reported that the Committee, consisting of Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Seydel and Mrs. Chubbuck, had met and wished to submit a *recommendation to the National Board that a pin for Past State Officers as requested by Mrs. Fred Ball, Past State Historian of Illinois, be authorized.*

Mrs. Chubbuck submitted two designs which had been prepared at the request of the Committee on Insignia, for inspection.

A motion to adopt recommendation was offered by Mrs. Chubbuck, and variously seconded.

In the discussion following this motion the concensus of opinion was that it would be advisable to have a pin for active as well as past state officers.

A motion was then offered by Mrs. Nash and seconded by Mrs. Heron:

To amend this recommendation of the Chairman of Insignia, Mrs. Chubbuck of Illinois, by inserting the words "active and" before "past state officers."

Motion to amend recommendation carried.

Motion authorizing pin for active and past state officers carried.

It was the concensus of opinion that the Chairman of the Insignia Committee be instructed to procure several designs and prices from different firms for the proposed pin for active and past state officers.

Mrs. Buel stated that she had just received a copy of the English Manual from the printer, which she exhibited.

Miss McDuffee reported verbally on Americanization work, stating that several of the states had been more than generous and had gone over the top; she expressed a hope that every State Regent would see that her State reached 100 per cent. and that an amount equal to $2 from each Chapter would be forthcoming. The amount on hand is $1463 and if every Chapter responds the total amount would be something like $2600 to $3000. She said the Committee would be very happy if at the coming Congress they had enough money on hand to carry the work on uninterruptedly. The new worker at Ellis Island seems to be a very able women, able to overcome obstacles, adjust small details, very clever in her particular work and with a great love for the foreign born, which is very essential to the work. Commissioner Todd has asked that a report of our work be made to him. In reference to boxes of clothing, Miss McDuffee said that people coming in the fall from southern climes found it very cold here in the fall and winter, and clothing was needed that could be made over for the children, which would serve a double purpose as the women could be working on it; but rummage was not wanted. She emphasized the fact that boxes must be sent charges prepaid.

The verbal report of Miss McDuffee was accepted and the President General requested the Board Members to take word back to

their Chapters that *express on boxes must be prepaid.*

Mrs. Hunter referred to the bequest of Miss Van Keuren, and offered the following motion, seconded by Mrs. Guernsey:

That the bequest of $343.74 left by Miss Van Keuren to Memorial Continental Hall or to be used at discretion of the Board, be used in the purchase of a clock or clocks, to be placed in the Administration Building, the clock or clocks to be properly marked, in memory of Miss Van Keuren.

Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Hunter then offered the following motion seconded by Mrs. Elliott:

That the Treasurer General be authorized to invest the Life Membership Fund now in the Treasury in the 1st issue of the 4¼ per cent. Registered Gold Bonds of 1932–47.

Motion carried.

The question of method of voting at Congress was brought by the President General to the attention of the Board.

The following motion was made by Mrs. Guernsey and seconded by Mrs. Morris:

That the same system of voting be used at the coming Congress as has been used for the past few years.

Motion carried.

The following motion was made by Mrs. Nash and seconded by Mrs. Heron and Mrs. Shumway:

To amend the minutes of the Board meeting held on October 17, 1922 (relating to statement and resolution presented by Mrs. Nash) by removing the word "another" and inserting the word "the" so that as amended they will read "the project."

The President General called for a standing vote, explaining that this motion required a two-thirds majority. Motion carried.

The Treasurer General submitted a supplemental report giving the following data: Members deceased 88, resigned 75, applications for reinstatement 30.

The following motion was offered by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Elliott:

That 30 members, having complied with the requirements of the by-laws and desiring to be reinstated, be reinstated and the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 30 members.

Motion carried and the Secretary cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 30 members, and the President General declared them reinstated as members of the Society.

Requests for privilege of incorporation were granted on the following motions:

Moved by Mrs. W. H. Conaway, State Vice Regent (W. Va.) seconded by Mrs. Seydel and carried:

That the Elizabeth Zane Chapter of Buckhannon, W. Va., be permitted to become incorporated in order to hold property.

Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Miss McDuffee, and carried:

That permission be given to Abraham Clark Chapter of New Jersey to incorporate in order to hold property.

Moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Elliott and carried:

That La Junta Chapter of Colorado be permitted to incorporate.

Moved by Mrs. Wilson, seconded by Mrs. Gillentine and carried:

That the Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Akron, Ohio, be allowed to incorporate for the purpose of holding property.

Moved by Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Heron, and carried:

That Fanueil Hall Chapter of Wakefield, Mass., be allowed to incorporate in order to hold property.

Moved by Mrs. Hodgkins, seconded by Mrs. Hardy and carried:

That the Daughters of the American Revolution of Florida be allowed to incorporate.

Supplemental report of the Registrar General was read by Miss Strider:

Supplemental Report of the Registrar General

I have the honor to report 380 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 740.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Supplemental report of the Registrar General was accepted.

A motion was offered by Miss Strider and seconded by Mrs. Ellison:

That the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 380 new members.

Motion carried.

The Secretary cast the ballot for 380 new members, and the President General declared these applicants members of the Society.

Doctor Barrett made the following motion, which was seconded by Mrs. Perkins:

That the Compte de Grasse Chapter, D.A.R. have authority to sell to N.S., D.A.R. the History of Yorktown and the Jack Jouett Chapter of Charlottesville to sell history of Jack Jouett's Raid.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Nash then asked, "Do I understand we cannot circularize and sell anything from one State to another without permission?" to which

the President General replied, "I believe that is the rule." Mrs. Nash then mentioned an attractive booklet by Mrs. Harriet Ross Jorris, giving the "Story of Our Flag in Jingles," for which she said there was a demand from other States and requested that permission be given to circularize for the sale of this booklet, which she thought sold for about 15 cents.

The following motion was offered by Mrs. Chubbuck and seconded by Miss McDuffee:

That the request made by Mrs. Charles W. Nash, State Regent of New York, asking that Mrs. Harriet Ross Jorris, author of the "Story of Our Flag in Jingles" be allowed to circularize for sale in N.S.,D.A.R. her booklet of that title, be granted.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Hanger inquired whether the Organizing Secretary General is allowed to issue list of Chapter Regents without charge where permission is given to circularize. The concensus of opinion was that a charge should be made for the issuing of such lists.

The following motion was offered by Mrs. Hardy and seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins:

That we rescind the action of the Board Meeting of February 5, 1920 *in re* the celebration of George Washington's birthday and that hereafter February 22nd be celebrated by the D.A.R. nationally.

Motion lost.

The drawing of seats for Congress then took place, the Acting Secretary drawing for those States not represented.

The drawing resulted as follows:

1 California
2 Utah
3 Oregon
4 Hawaii
5 New Jersey
6 Minnesota
7 Pennsylvania
8 North Dakota
9 Nebraska
10 Oklahoma
11 Iowa
12 Ohio
13 Texas
14 New York
15 Alabama
16 Connecticut
17 Michigan
18 Georgia
19 Illinois
20 Kansas
21 North Carolina
22 Orient
23 Massachusetts
24 Colorado
25 Tennessee
26 Mississippi
27 Delaware
28 Virginia
29 Maine
30 Vermont
31 South Carolina
32 Montana
33 Rhode Island
34 Wyoming
35 Missouri
36 Arkansas
37 South Dakota
38 Cuba
39 New Mexico
40 Washington
41 Idaho
42 District of Columbia
43 Louisiana
44 Florida
45 Kentucky
46 New Hampshire
47 Wisconsin
48 Maryland
49 West Virginia
50 Arizona
51 Indiana

There being no further business the Board recessed at 5:30 P.M. until April 12, 1923, at 2 P.M.

(Mrs. George W.) Louise C. White,
Acting Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1922–1923

President General

Mrs. George Maynard Minor,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1923)

Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle,
1412 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris,
6719 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. James T. Morris,
2101 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman,
54 East 83d St., New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Henry McCleary,
McCleary, Wash.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook,
Cooksburg, Pa.

Mrs. Edward P. Schoentgen, 407 Glenn Ave., Council Bluffs, Ia.

(Term of office expires 1924)

Mrs. John Trigg Moss,
6017 Enright Ave., St Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath,
Heathcote, Charlotte, N.C.

Mrs. Lyman E. Holden,
8 Park Place, Brattleboro, Vt.

Mrs. C. D. Chenault,
Lexington, Ky.

Miss Catherine Campbell,
316 Willow St., Ottawa, Kan.

Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd,
226 Blackstone Boulevard, Providence, R. I.

Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, 1821 Kalorama Road, Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1925)

Miss Alice Louise McDuffee,
1012 West Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mrs. Frank W. Mondell,
Newcastle, Wyoming.

Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel,
Litchfield, Conn.

Mrs. Williard T. Block,
5515 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Miss Annie Wallace,
Rochester, N. H.

Mrs. Howard H. McCall,
Georgian Terrace, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Everest G. Sewell, 143 S. E. 2nd St., Miami, Fla.

Chaplain General

Mrs. Selden P. Spencer,
2123 California St., N. W., Washington, D.C.

Recording Secretary General

Mrs. John Francis Yawger,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General

Mrs. A. Marshall Elliott,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General

Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General

Miss Emma T. Strider,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General

Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General

Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

Miss Lillian M. Wilson,
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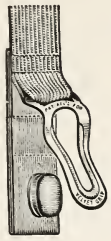
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MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK

PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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THE THIRTY-SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

PATRIOTIC ardor, recognition of vital problems affecting womankind today and the education of the young in the principles of Americanism and loyalty to American institutions and ideals characterized the opening sessions of the 32nd Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution which convened in Memorial Continental Hall on April 16, 1923, at 10.30 A.M.

A clarion call to the organization to stamp out the growing menace of pacificism, socialism, bolshevist and the debauchery of youthful minds by radical societies masquerading as "peace and freedom organizations" was sounded by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, the President General, in her annual address at the first session of the Congress. She deplored lack of reverence for the past and said that in "America we build only to tear down."

Mrs. Minor's address follows in full.

"What *is* the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution? What does it mean? What does it do?"

My answer is, that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is a *living force.* Every society which one has loved and worked for is a living force in the community. The kind of force it is depends upon the kind of influence it exerts in that community. And the kind of influence it exerts depends upon the kind of love you put into it. It depends on the kind of spirit in which you do its work. It depends on what you *give* to it, not what you get out of it.

Oh, you women, gathered here today from all the States, representatives of hundreds of chapters throughout our broad land, if I could only make you realize all that it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution, I should regard that one thing alone as worth all the toil and care and anxiety and thought that have gone into my service as President General during the past three years!

What *does* it mean to be a Daughter of the American Revolution? It means, in its deepest sense, a self dedication to Home, Country, and God.

But many may say, "I am dedicated to these things without being a Daughter of the American Revolution." That is very true. Many are, but you, Daughters of the American Revolution are the heirs of those patriots who gave us our ideals of home, who founded our country, who had supreme faith in God and who brought this faith into their daily lives. Yours is the heritage which means America and all that America stands for, and yours is the sacred obligation to perpetuate and defend it. By joining this Society you acknowledge that

heritage and assume that obligation before the world.

It has been well written that those who have no reverence for their ancestors will have nothing worthy to transmit to their descendants. It is true that we are a Society that looks backward, but it is not into a dead past, as the critic calls it, but into a *living* past. No past that is worth anything can ever be called dead. And is not the past which gave us our homes and built up our country worth something? We look backward only that we may go forward with greater hope and courage. It is the fashion to sneer at the past, to make it the butt of superficial jokes and radical denunciation. But the fluttering leaves of a tree might just as well give themselves airs of superiority and deny the roots. Where would they be were the axe laid to the roots and the tree cut down? This is what many Americans, calling themselves "Liberals," are trying to do. Unstable, wavering, changeful as the wind that blows, they seek to cut the roots from under the tree, forgetful that the tree will come crashing down, carrying them and their cheap theories to ruin.

It has been pointed out that the immovable stability of Britain is her reverence for her past. When I was in England, the thing that impressed me most was her safeness. One felt so secure, so safe, for there was changelessness in the midst of progress, there was a live past in the midst of the living present. It breathed from the great cathedrals and the venerable homes, big and little, where the *same families had lived for generations;* it lived in the ancient streets of cities, which for generations have preserved the landmarks of past ages; it flourished in the hearts of a people who loved it as a sacred trust, to guard and pass on to future generations. In the sermon of a certain American clergyman preaching in London I find these words: "The English have a beautiful fondness for things which are old. Yesterday is held in reverence. The past is considered sacred, and is carried forward into the new generation. * * *The illustrious dead are not allowed to slip out of the mind. * * * The nation stands face to face continuously with its mighty dead. Blessed are the people who reverence the great and good of the generations that are gone. Britain is immovable because of her tight grip on the past."

The same may be asserted of any nation that holds to its traditions with the same tight grip; but as yet it cannot *be said so surely of America. We build only to tear down.* Our families rarely live in the homes of their ancestors, or even of their fathers and mothers. The changing aspects of American life are admitted as an outstanding characteristic. Here today and gone tomorrow, has become a proverb. It is with difficulty that we have aroused interest in our past. It took a conscious effort. The existence of our patriotic societies is a proof of this statement. They sprang up to meet a need, which was literally the salvation of our past from oblivion. There *are no patriotic societies of this kind in England.* They are not needed there. *But in America our past was fast vanishing out of sight, and reverence for it was an unknown sentiment.* The great ones of our history, Washington, and Franklin, and the rest, were, it is true, remembered in marble, song, and story, but we lacked that living consciousness of the past which would make its greatness a part of the present and an inspiration for the future. It is this consciousness that the patriotic society has stirred within us, and in this the Daughters of the American Revolution have been preëminent in their power and influence. To you it has been given especially to arouse such reverence for the past as shall be among the most stabilizing of the elements that will mould the future out of the changing ideals and standards of today.

For these are changing in this age of unrest. The standards of the past seem no longer the standards of today. The craze for "progress," and for so called "liberal thought" is in danger of discarding the good in the past that should be permanent, along with the chaff that should be, and is, transitory. People are being led away from the well-trodden paths of their ancestors and are following *will-o' the wisps into the swamps of illusive and deceptive propaganda.* We sing:

> "O beautiful for pilgrim feet
> Whose stern, impassioned stress
> A thoroughfare for freedom beat
> Across the wilderness."

but are we keeping to that thoroughfare? It led onward and upward in God's evolution, to the framing of a mighty nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. A false semblance of this equality, dedicated to the socialistic proposition that all men should have equality of possessions, has led another mighty nation to destruction. Yet this false semblance of equality still lures thousands into the belief that it is the ultimate goal of human destiny. Under the mask of peace and freedom movements, of human brotherhood movements, of international friendship movements, this socialism, by whatever name you call it, masquerades as though it, and it only, were that "one far-off divine event toward which the whole creation moves." Tear off the mask and you will see it as it is—the *denier* of homes, the *denier* of country, the



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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WARREN G. HARDING, ADDRESSING THE THIRTY-SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT THE MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

denier of God, the negation of all that men have held sacred from time immemorial. Has not this onslaught upon religion—this attempt of socialists to abolish God, to eliminate Him from His universe, had frightful proof in the murder of a Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Church by the Reds of Russia? The whole world stands aghast at a crime perpetrated not alone against the individual, but against the sacred religious instincts of all mankind, regardless of church or creed.

It was an example of bolshevist repudiation of God. And bolshevism is socialism, and it is not confined to Russia. It is here in this country, deriding our faith in a God of righteousness, sneering at spiritual things, leading astray our young people, some of whom are saying, "There is no God."

To combat this "spirit that denies," this spirit of evil in our midst, is the sacred task of every Daughter of the American Revolution. This is one of the things it means to be a Daughter.

Here is another. We are the makers and guardians of our homes. Are we keeping them true to the standards of the past, when large families of Americans gathered about the hearth and learned to shoulder one another's burdens and rub off one another's faults? Where are the *large families* of Americans now? This question compels attention when we remember that our country today is forty-three per cent. foreign. It is *not birth control* that America needs today, for this control will not be practised by the foreigner and the poor, whom it professes to benefit. *It aims straight at the heart of the American home and the most sacred relations of life.* Make no mistake about that.

Great was the influence that went out from those *large families* of our ancestors, brought up as they were in righteousness and the sturdy, solid virtues that make up the character of the nation. The same influence cannot be wielded by the *small families* of today.

A book has recently come out which is entitled, "What is Wrong with Our Girls?" I do not believe there is anything radically wrong with our girls. I do not believe in thus taking it for granted that there is something wrong.

The negative thought is always a weakness. *Believe,* rather, in our girls and boys. I believe they are just as good as we were when we were of their age. In every generation human nature —and youthful human nature—is the same at bottom, and human nature is good, not bad. Laxities there surely are, but boys and girls are not the only culprits. They but reflect what they find around them. Look well, then, to these surroundings and these influences, and the thoughts that prevail in the home and at school. Are they all that they should be for building up a foundation of honor and honesty, truth and integrity? We are the descendants of a generation which named its daughters *Prudence* and *Mercy, Hope* and *Faith.* In these days we think we are the discoverers of the law of auto-suggestion, of the power of mind over matter, of holding to right thoughts. Yet it all goes back to the good Book, which says, "As a man *thinketh* in his heart, so is he." Did not our ancestors dimly recognize this power of thought when they gave such names to their children, in the belief that constant repetition would inculcate these virtues in those who bore the names? There is nothing new in Coué-ism, but now we confine it to the physical, while in those days it was applied to the building up of character, and character builds homes.

Many are the disintegrating influences that affect the homes of today—the movies, the automobile, the spirit of restlessness, all urging to excitement and change. It is for you to keep the homes of the nation firmly built up on the sure foundations of the past—the foundations of a strong, pure family life around the family lamp as a centre, from which flows all that is highest and best in the nation's character.

For a nation can rise no higher than the level of its homes and the character if its mothers. There can be no higher service to the nation *than being a good mother.*

Are the homes of the future safe in the hands of our girls? I believe that they are. Our girls will follow the sure instincts of good motherhood and home-making. And as long as millions of little homes dot the hillsides and broad plains of America, the socialist will never realize his vain dream of sinking them and all else in the collective ownership pool of the Reds.

And next to being a good mother is being a good teacher. Look well to your schools and the *kind of teachers who are teaching your children.* Next to our homes, our *schools are the fountain-head of the Republic.* We want teachers who are of high character, high ideals, and *unimpeachable loyalty to America.* Better the man or woman who teaches truth and integrity, orderliness and obedience, loyalty and love of country, than the most brilliant mind you can hire with money.

Character and patriotism and obedience to law—these are the essentials of training in the schools. Do we find them everywhere? There are many who feel that there is a weakness of moral fibre in the teaching in many of our schools. And it is well known that there is an organized movement of many *years' standing among radicals to insinuate their doctrines into the schools and colleges all over the land.*



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MONDAY EVENING SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. THE SPEAKERS WERE THE SECRETARY OF STATE, HON. CHARLES HUGHES, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, M. JUSSERAND AND THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES

It is alleged that there *are over eight thousand teachers in* our schools who are not loyal to the Government and Constitution of these United States and who are using their opportunities to teach disloyal doctrines and to throw discredit upon the ideals and principles of our National Government. It is further a fact that this insidious danger has increased alarmingly throughout the country. Here is a fertile field for your watchful care. See that your teachers are honestly, and not merely outwardly, loyal. See that they teach the principles of this Republic with that spirit of pride in this Country that befits a true American. *We want no teachers who say there are two sides to every question, including even our system of government; who care more for their "academic freedom of speech"* and opinion (so called) than for their country. *Academic freedom of speech has no place in school, where the youth of our country are taught and their unformed minds are developed. There are no two sides to loyalty to this country and its flag.* There is nothing debatable about allegiance to that flag and the Republic for which it stands. *Freedom of speech does not give the right to teach disloyalty to our children and college youth.* The teacher who does not wish to teach loyalty toward the land that employs him, has one good remedy. He or she may resign and go where disloyal opinions can find expression without harm to anyone.

Guard well your schools, lest the life of the nation be poisoned at its source. In the hands of our teachers lie the character and sound Americanism of our children, and the kind of men, women, and citizens they will grow up to be.

For our country is calling today for loyalty, and for service such as our forefathers and foremothers gave, willingly, unselfishly, and without recompense.

What we need more today is a revival of the spirit of its founders, who counted no sacrifice too great to be placed upon its altars. America is calling to each one of us to keep this spirit alive—to keep aloft its high standards of patriotism, of home-life and public service, of liberty under law, of religion held fast in the daily lives of the people. Those are *your* standards, your heritage of ideals. Yet they are unknown to hundreds of thousands in our country today; they are scoffed at by thousands more, who are waging deliberate war upon patriotism, and are seeking to discredit love of country in the minds of the rising generation. Therein lies our danger. Pacifists, socialists, internationalists of a certain type—all are working together to eradicate the sentiment of patriotism in the hearts of the people. Why? Because, they argue, patriotism means war, and war means armament for national defense, and national defense means safety against the hoped-for world revolution and the "dawn of the new day." And so they would disarm America and kill patriotism in the hearts of her defenders. It is a vain dream. *The new day, so called, of the socialist and the bolshevist will never dawn out of its sea of blood and destruction.* The faces of our ancestors were ever turned toward the light of true liberty, not toward the lurid glare of the fires of license and destruction. In that light of true liberty they built up the nation. It is for us, their descendants, to cherish what they built up, and guard it from desecrating hands.

The need is great. What does it mean when justice fails in this country, when it yields to the desecrating hand of lawlessness, as has happened in Herrin, Illinois, where no jury can be found to convict men responsible for cold-blooded massacre? What does it mean when a jury divides and fails to convict an acknowledged Red caught plotting against the Government in the communist meeting in Berrien County, Michigan?

It means that in localities where such things can happen there has grown up a spirit of lawlessness foreign to America. It means that disloyalty to the principles of American justice and American liberty has undermined the character of the people. It means that the principles of communism have defied the Constitution and sowed the deadly seeds of treason in our midst.

It is time to awaken to this danger and to tell all radical agitators that there is no room in this country for the Reds.

Stand by the Constitution and the flag, for many are seeking to mutilate or destroy the Constitution, and to haul down the flag. Rather let us run up the flag safe in the hearts of all Americans, where no other flag can fly.

Up to the breeze of the morning I fling you,
Blending your folds with the dawn in the sky;
There let the people behold you and bring you
Love and devotion that never shall die.
Proudly, agaze at your glory I stand,
Flag o' my land! Flag o' my land!

Standard most glorious, banner of beauty,
Whither you beckon me, there will I go.
Only to you, after God, is my duty;
Unto no other allegiance I owe.
Heart of me, soul of me, yours to command,
Flag o'my land! Flag o'my land!

Pine to palmetto and ocean to ocean,
Though of strange nations we get our increase,
Here are your worshipers, one in devotion,
Whether the bugles blow battle or peace.
Take us and make us your patriot band,
Flag o'my land! Flag o'my land!

Now to the breeze of the morning I give you.
Ah! but the days when the staff will be bare.
Teach us to see you and love you and live you
When the light fails and your folds are not there.
Dwell in the hearts that are yours to command.
Flag o'my land! Flag o'my land!

"Only to you, after God, is my duty." That is the kind of patriotism that made us a nation. It gave us that flag with its circle of stars. It is the vital flame that burns on the altars of the nation's life. It is our sacred duty to keep it burning. That is what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution.

In view of this it is very proper that each one of us should search our own hearts and ask ourselves, "What kind of service am I giving to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to my State, to my Chapter. What kind of love am I putting into it? Am I in it for what I can get out of it in return for my dues, or in the way of social pleasure or of self-advancement? Am I in it for the satisfaction of ambition—for the office I can get? Or am I in it for love of country and what I can do to be of service to America? Am I in it as a sworn guardian of the Constitution and the flag, or only as a seeker of my own interests and pleasures?"

On the answers to these questions depends the kind of a living force our Society is in the country today—whether it be selfish, or whether it be high, and patriotic, and ennobling.

When we look back over the years at the achievements of our Society, I think we can answer these questions.

The hearts and lives of good women have been put into our Society; the service of unselfish women has been put into it—women who have loved God and country more than themselves, women who had a vision of patriotism and put reality into it. If this were not so, the wonderful growth of our Society and its splendid memorial and educational achievements all over this country today, would never have been.

They who have had the vision of an unselfish patriotism, who have served God, Home, and Country, are the women who have made, and are making, of our Society a living force for righteousness and loyalty. They are the ones who have put the right kind of love into it and the right kind of service. They have believed in it—believed in its worth-whilness, in its ultimate development as a mighty power, rallying around the Constitution and the flag, "whether the bugles blow battle or peace," and directing the footsteps of men and women in the paths of liberty and faithful public service, blazed by their ancestors, the founders of this country.

Nobody paid much attention when a little group of women came together, nearly thirty-three years ago, and formed a society based on descent from Revolutionary ancestry. It was held to be a phase of ancestor worship, an outbreak of snobbishness, a futile looking backward to a dead past.

But those women founders and their later associates saw further and deeper, and today the deeper meaning of our organization stands revealed in all its significance. We realize that the finest and best use we can make of our lives is to do all we can to build up such an organization as ours, standing, as it does, for Home, Country, and faith in God. For are not these things fundamental? Is there anything else more fundamental?

We were born a nation of worshipers. Our ancestors of every sect came here seeking freedom to pray and praise as they wished. Faith in God was the cornerstone of our national structure. We need a revival of that faith. Faith, affirmations, constructive thought—these are the things we need today—just the simple, "Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief."

Life today is like one big question mark. Everybody is talking about problems. Nobody solves them. Everybody is asking questions. Nobody answers them. There is too much questioning and denying, and too little affirming. We are being steeped in the literature of pessimism, and negation, and problems—ever problems—without solutions.

The result is a mass of ill-considered reforming, hectic organizing, and much orating in halls of legislation and otherwise. Feverishly people get together to push this and to promote that; to tinker at the Constitution; to bombard the President or Congress or the Legislature; to form leagues or anti-leagues; to organize nationally and internationally in the name of millions, who know little of what is being done in their name. Out of all this surge the still, small voice of faith must be heard, if we are ever to get anywhere, and to hear it one must stop and listen. Like an overdosed patient the *world needs to be let alone for awhile, to get quiet and to settle down to the business* of getting well. We need faith, and a leader, and a quiet closet for prayer.

In the Sermon on the Mount there are no problems feverishly discussed; there are no negations. There are only strong, quiet affirmations, yet they changed the course of the world. "For He taught them as one *having authority,* and not as the scribes," and He said: "I am not come to destroy, but to *fulfill!*"

This faith is our heritage, it is our country's heritage. "In God we trust," is the nation's motto. See to it that we live up to it in our every day lives.

Give out a spirit of confidence. Show reliance on things higher than the material. Be a constructive, not a negative influence. *Believe in America. Believe that God guides her now, as always throughout our history.* "Lord, I believe. Help Thou mine unbelief." Thus shall we help to steady our country in this welter of groping minds. This, too, is what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution.

And with this deep meaning comes power—power to serve, and to mould and to guide the destinies of this land. You who are the heirs of the fathers, you who are the mothers of the children, you who are the makers of America's future—to you women—and men, too—of America's heritage, tradition, and background, the country looks for the perpetuation of its most sacred past; it looks to you for the safety of its future as the America we know and love.

This is what our Society means. It is a living force for righteousness and patriotism only so long as you put into it the spirit of a service that enriches the life of the people. In each community throughout the nation, wherever a chapter exists, let it be the centre from which radiates the spirit of true democracy, building up an enlightened citizenship, a public conscience, a civic pride in good schools and honest public service.

Remember the kind of work we do and the kind of influence we exert depends on the kind of love we put into them. Your chapter will reflect the spirit of its members as from a mirror, and the whole National Society will reflect the spirit of the chapters. Thus on each and every one of us devolves the solemn responsibility of a sacred service to be performed for Home and Country, because we are members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and heirs of a sacred trust. Can you not see, then, the power you are in this country, all working together to keep is true to the far-seeing vision of the Fathers?

What you *give* to such a Society is more priceless by far than what you get out of it. For all life is giving, not getting. All life is the expenditure of one's self, and if this expenditure is for high and noble ends we are of all women the most blessed.

Look beyond the limits of your chapter and your town. Put your love and your loyalty into the great National Society of which you are a part. Make it and keep it a mighty power in the land, holding America safe in the footsteps of the great who have gone before. Thus will it grow mightier and mightier in the service of Home and Country, *moulding Americans in the image of a Washington,* and shedding the light of the great and constructive thought of the past along the dark and hidden pathways of the future.

This is the service to which, as Daughters of the American Revolution, we are dedicated.

Great is the stewardship and rich, indeed, will be the reward—an America made beautiful by God's grace as the temple of liberty and justice, righteousness and peace.

Colonel W. I. Lincoln Adams, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, presented the greetings of that society and made the suggestion that in the future there might come a merger of all the patriotic societies devoted to memorializing the American Revolution.

Commissioner Cuno H. Rudolph brought the best wishes of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and residents of Washington to the delegates and Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, President of the Children of the American Revolution, expressed the interest of that organization in the gathering of the parent society. She called attention to the fact that the founder of the C. A. R., Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Boston, author of "Five Little Peppers," was in attendance at the Congress.

Mrs. Livingston Hunter, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported that 904 delegates had registered out of a possible 2873 who were entitled to representation in the Congress. Of the number present 10 were national officers, 1 vice presidents general, 40 state regents 488 chapter regents and 347 delegates.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Warren G. Harding were accorded

an enthusiastic ovation when they appeared at the afternoon session of the Congress. Rousing cheers were given as the President entered through the Memorial Portico and was escorted by his military aides and a committee from the National Board of Management to the platform. Meantime Mrs. Harding was conducted to the stage box where, as soon as her presence became known, the delegates accorded her a spontaneous ovation of her own, waving their handkerchiefs and calling out "We are glad to see you well again," and similar tributes of respect and affection. Mrs. Harding bowed her thanks from the box, while the President smiled his appreciation of the greeting being given to his wife.

Mrs. Harding was deeply interested in the proceedings and watched with close attention the renewed applause that greeted President Harding's formal presentation to the Congress by the President General, Mrs. Minor.

The delegates sat in rapt eagerness, so still that a pin could be heard as the President delivered a brief address which rang with Americanism. Round after round of applause broke across the most telling points of his speech, and the audience seemed keenly appreciative of the various points which he brought out. At the conclusion of his prepared remarks the President digressed for a minute to tell of a recent meeting he had with a man whose father had known George Washington.

President Harding said:

Daughters of the Revolution: It is a great pleasure to greet and join in the welcome which the nation's Capital gladly extends to the notable body of enlightened and patriotic women who gather annually to renew their pledges of highest national usefulness.

I am sure that Washington rejoices in the presence and profits by its contact with an association wherein long ago you merged the finest aspirations for service and submerged every consideration of section, faction, ancient division and merely selfish ambition. It has been the uniform object of the Daughters of the Revolution to preserve and promote those sentiments of civic duty, of broadly national concern, of genuine patriotism, which constitute our richest inheritance from the fathers who laid the foundation of our national estate.

Our country will have done well when it is assured of the full enlistment of all the unselfish devotion of its womanhood in the supreme duty of implanting sentiments of real Americanism in the hearts of all our citizens. It is because your order has so long, so earnestly, so unswervingly led in enlisting womanhood for this splendid service that these yearly conventions are recognized as occasions of refreshment to the spiritual welfare and reinforcement to the physical reserves on which depend the national movement forward and upward. Yours is an unceasing, a self-perpetuating crusade. You seek constantly to draw in new armies of recruits to the forces which uphold the banners of exalted nationalism and of ennobling citizenship. Your service to country finds its recruits in the youth of the oncoming generation; it gains in strength through the training and discipline of these; it seeks always to expand and improve its ideals and aims through its efforts to open a wider and a truer vision to those who will be the leaders of tomorrow.

It is in this conception of your organization that, I think, we shall most justly appraise its usefulness to our country. You have made it your especial endeavor to train the rising generation in the ways of righteous and useful citizenship. In your zeal for a better tomorrow you have wrought greatly for a better today.

The Daughters of the Revolution have preserved for us all a lesson in the desirability of forbearance, patience and tolerance. In the beginnings of the nation there were wide divergences of judgment about institutions, methods, directions, means and measures. There were conflicts of sentiment, section and fundamental social procedures. Passions were often inflamed, and jealousy often was threatened. These conflicts required to be settled through mutual concessions, through generous recognition of inevitable and yet perfectly honest differences. Fortunately for our country's great experiment, there was a sufficient endowment of wisdom, moderation and selfishness to make possible the adjustment of all the differences. The great project of government of the people, for the people, by the people was sent forth in the world because no group or faction or narrow interest assumed to be or to represent all the people. No group

arrogated to itself all the political righteousness of the young republic.

Because it has ever been the aim and object of your organization to keep this general attitude at the front among your policies, one is prompted to note the striking coincidence between the complexities of those early days in our history and the problems which the world confronts today. Never has mankind faced difficulties of such varied character, or on so huge a scale, as now propound to it the riddle of the Sphinx. The very destiny of the race, the future of civilization, seem to depend on our finding answer, and on our sincere, generous, broad-minded acceptance of that answer when it is found. Until the new paths are well revealed, we must hold secure those which we inherited. We shall not find an answer which will be completely satisfactory to any State, or race or people. But if we shall pursue our quest with open mind, and with purpose of achieving the largest benefit for the greatest number, I believe we shall in the end discover that we have attained also a large advantage for those who seemed to be making something of sacrifice to the common welfare.

Such was the spirit in which the fathers of our country reached the compromises which made this nation possible. It is the spirit which your organization has sought to inculcate among all the elements of the community, and to whose nurture you have contributed so generously and well. It is the spirit, I am sure, in which the world of today must attack the problems that beset its way toward realization of the higher destiny we all believe is in store for humanity.

It is good to recall the beginning. The war-torn world of today easily might find a helpful lesson and cheering encouragement therein. In a chaos of victory, prostrate in material fortunes, wrecked financially, with interests conflicting and ideas opposing, the founding fathers found a way to union and concerted effort to restoration and attainment. World wonder, sometimes world envy, has attended the astounding development. But there has come to us a glorious country, a cherished nationality, an inheritance which it is an inspiration to preserve, and we have the prospect of future advancement, for ourselves and helpfulness to the world, ever to impel America onward.

I can't resist telling it to you—it is only a few days since I had the extraordinary fortune to shake hands with a gentleman who told me his father knew George Washington. Isn't that a wonderful thing—that I could meet in 1923 an American whose father knew the founder of our Republic? It serves to remind you how brief is the span of time between the immortal beginning and the wonderful now.

On numerous occasions I have met granddaughters and grandsons of some of the immortal founders. I have met two granddaughters of Alexander Hamilton. Only three generations between the beginning and now—less than a century and a half! And yet, here in America, with so unpromising a beginning, we have come to the point when I think it no unseemly boast to say that America is one of the governmental marvels of the world—the highest type of democracy on earth.

It was the inspiration of the fathers—oh, I believe the founding was inspired. Somehow there were laid the broad principles, and there was given a beginning on which we Americans have builded, not for ourselves alone, but we have furnished an asylum of hope to the oppressed peoples of the world, and given them the opportunity to drink in the inspiration of American freedom, to embrace the offerings of American opportunity, to stand exalted amid the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

We have never been remiss except in one thing—I speak of it now because I rejoice in your efforts to correct that remissness—we offered much and we asked too little. It is not right for anybody on earth to have the fortunes, the privileges, the favors and the opportunities of American citizenship without assuming every duty and every obligation thereof. No; I do not see how any American can escape a sense of satisfaction in comtemplating this great plan, and if I had one word to say on this happy occasion—and it is a very great and pleasing occasion to me—I want America to preserve the things that came to us, and then in the best conscience of the republic to go on for ourselves and to play our part in helping humanity forward throughout the world.

Interesting statistics were contained in the annual report of Mrs. Minor, as President General, at the afternoon session. It was a review of her three years service in this office and the noteworthy achievements of her administration. Ten thousand one hundred and forty-five members were admitted during the past year, making the total number admitted 33,876 during these three years.

In her three years of service Mrs Minor has visited chapters and state conferences in 28 states and has travelled

many thousands of miles in the interests of the Society. Three hundred and seventy-five thousand copies of the Immigrant's Manual, a guide to newly arrived aliens, have been printed and distributed in two English and five foreign language translations. More than $48,000 has been subscribed for this purpose. Eleven lineage books have also been published giving the details of the descent of thousands of members from their Revolutionary ancestors.

The crowning achievements of the administration was the holding of the Arms' Conference in Memorial Continental Hall, making it forever historic in the annals of the country, and the erection of the new administration building at a cost of more than $200,000 under the direction of a special committee headed by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Chairman, Honorary President General of the Society.

In concluding her report Mrs. Minor made the final recommendations of her administration as follows:

That the expenses of the President General while on official business be defrayed by the Society not to exceed $3000 a year.

That the creation of a Social Service Committee at Ellis Island by the Board of Management be ratified.

That the balance of the Tilloloy Fund be made a permanent fund the interest of which to be used as a maintenance and repair fund for the water works erected by the D.A.R. as a war memorial at Tilloloy, France and that

The cup given at Annapolis yearly be awarded for excellence in practical seamanship rather than for the best record in International Law and Seamanship as formerly.

Before closing her report, the President General said:

"I want to express my very great appreciation of the faithful and efficient service given to this Society by our clerical force. They are exceptionally fine young women, intelligent, loyal; taking a genuine interest in their work, cheerful and willing to work early and late when the necessity arises.

"Of Miss Flora Fernald, who has served so faithfully as my private secretary throughout the three years, I cannot say enough in praise and appreciation. Her services have been invaluable to me. She is worthy of every confidence and I appreciate her untiring and devoted service more than I can say."

Other National Officers who reported were the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. A. Marshall Elliott; the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, who received an ovation when she appeared.

Mrs. Hanger reported the total number of Chapters to be 1923 and the total admitted membership 189,454. In briefly summing up her work for the past three years, she said 216 organizing regents have been appointed, 129 chapters authorized, and 254 chapters organized, including the Benjamin Franklin Chapter in Paris, France. This is the largest number of chapters ever organized in the same length of time.

Interesting reports were then given by Miss Emma T. Strider, Registrar General; Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Treasurer General; Mrs. George W. White, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, Chairman, Auditing Committee; Miss Lilian M. Wilson, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, Librarian General, and Mrs. George W. White, Curator General.

Miss Strider, Registrar General, stated that since the last Continental Congress 10,145 members have been admitted to the National Society. The last national number accorded at the National Board meeting on April 14th, was 189,454. In addition to the original papers, 2189 supplementals have been accepted, making a total of 12,334 papers verified, of which 1125 added new records to our files.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, brought rounds of ap-

plause by her report. The total receipts for the year were $248,412.71 and the disbursements amounted to $172,914.80. Of the $132,872.63 balance, $95,000 was transferred to the permanent fund; $5,000 was transferred to the Magazine account, and a working balance remained on hand March 31st, when the books were closed for the year, of $32,872.63.

A brilliant scene was presented at the night session when the delegates assembled to hear Secretary of State Hughes speak on the international policies of the United States. In introducing Secretary Hughes, Mrs. Minor put the Society on record as being for a strong army and navy to protect the United States from all foes. Tremendous applause greeted this statement of policy.

Secretary Hughes' speech follows in full:

It is always a pleasure to address the Daughters of the American Revolution because you represent a spirit and purpose that are of vital importance in our national life. You preserve the memories of a great struggle of arms, but you do this in the spirit of international friendship and for the purpose of buttressing the interests of peace. You erect memorials to the great heroes of that struggle, but only to inculcate the principles to which they devoted their lives. Above all, you aim to inspire that love of country, that burning zeal of true patriots which is our unifying force and final security.

We pay our tribute to the founders of the republic but the republic is not an end, but an opportunity. We fought the great war to preserve the essentials of liberty and security, but these again spell opportunity. We need now the applied patriotism of peace.

In this effort we have special difficulties to surmount. Our racial inheritances give us the strength of many lands, but we are troubled by the defective assimilation and a vivid sense, on the part of many among our people, of blood relation to other peoples, instead of promoting good-will afflicts our life with divisions and traditional animosities which are foreign to our soil.

We have also inescapable differences in the economic interests of different vocations and activities; and, when the unifying power of a supreme issue disappears, the harmony of the patriotic music of common endeavor is lost in the strident and discordant noises of controversy over the interests of particular groups. Then we have the privileges and difficulties of constant political agitation. Politics is our chief staple. We have not only a fertile soil but an unexample producing organization in our Federal system with full national equipment and 48 States with a host of municipalities. Thus we have the maximum opportunity for divisive counsels and we take full advantage of it. When our patriot looks for the path to national salvation he is confronted by a labyrinth.

It is the function of patriotic organizations amid these inevitable strivings, to look for the common ground on which all citizens, despite differences of race, creed, party and economic interest can unite to promote the general welfare. We begin by recognizing that loyalty to the flag is not loyalty to a particular race.

It is loyalty to our institutions. That is the essence of Americanism. They are institutions of an ordered liberty, of a system of government designed to secure requisite national power without unnecessary impairment of local autonomy, to give opportunity to the majority to rule while safeguarding the essentials of personal freedom. They are institutions providing for orderly changes but not making them too easy, so that the expression of the people's will may be deliberate. They are institutions grounded in respect for law. There is no room here for those who plot revolution.

We believe in free speech and free assembly but there is no freedom to councel violence or the overturning of the government. The question is the one which Lincoln put—whether a constitutional republic or democracy can maintain its integrity against its own domestic foes. "Whether," as he said, "discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control administration according to organic law," can upon any pretence, or arbitrarily without pretense, "break up their government and thus practically put an end to free government upon this earth."

We are ready with our answer to the question. Against insidious propaganda, as well as open assault, against all revolutionary efforts we stand united, not to serve any selfish interests, but to protect the fundamental interests of all citizens alike; in defense of liberty and order, which are inseparable; in defense of free labor, which is the foundation of prosperity. Here is common ground for patriots.

Respect for our institutions is more than a sentiment against revolution and anarchy. It has intelligent regard for the method in which power is exercised under our system of government. We have a very complicated system, and the applied patriotism of peace demands an understanding of it. How many controversies and recriminations we should be spared, if regard would only be had to a few simple rules which should govern political proposals!

There are so many who wage a battle of generalities when particularization would end the struggle. They demand that something be done, but they fail to tell precisely what it is; they do not reflect whether what they think should be done can be done; or if it can be done, with what branch of the government power and responsibility lies. Is it for the President, or for the President and Senate, or for the Congress? There is always time for the expression of an aspiration, but an aspiration is not a program, and programs calling for action of responsible authorities should be definite and capable of realization.

Patriotism demands not simply loyalty to the conception of law but loyalty to the actual laws of the land so long as they remain laws. We are ruled by preponderating opinion expressed in the constitutional method. You can not afford to breed disrespect for law because you dislike the will of the majority which has been duly ascertained. The reign of law is not an abstraction; it can not be had save as there is obedience to the rules of action established by the community. You can not maintain order by inciting disorder; you can not protect the rights you cherish if you imperil the supremacy of law by which alone they are safeguarded.

But we desire our laws to be the actual expression of prepondering opinion. There is an ever present danger in the attempted rule of minorities, who by skillful organization and constant propaganda seek to assert a political power to which they are not entitled. How are you to meet this? Not by denying the right to organize; that would be futile. Still less by denying freedom of the press and liberty of advocacy; we can not curtail the privileges which are of the essence of freedom.

We are always brought back to the same conclusion that self-government in democracy is the most difficult of human tasks; that there is no artificial formula by which capacity for self-government can be supplied. The protection of the community and of the individual, and the remedy for the ills of democracy, can only be found in the cultivation of an intelligent public judgment which demands accuracy and fairness; which insists that proposals shall be precisely framed and shall be discussed upon their merits; which demands dignity and restraint in public representatives.

This is especially important in connection with our relation to the peoples of other countries. Good faith and good will—these form the foundation of the temple of peace. It can have no other, and no architectural contrivance without them will avail.

As citizens we are justified by faith, by fidelity to the ideals of the republic. But this faith without works is dead, and the works of mere political activity will not suffice. This fidelity can only be realized in a sane, strong and just character. The leaders whom we revere had it; their endeavors are a precious memory because they revealed it. It is your special opportunity and privilege to reinforce the lessons of their lives and thus to aid in reproducing among the men and women of today the same principles of action which made the service of these heroic leaders possible and imperishable.

"All hail to France! We wish her well in her struggle for justice which can alone compensate for all she has suffered," said Mrs. George Maynard Minor, the President General, in introducing M. Jules Jusserand, Ambassador of France, at the evening session. Instant applause proved that the delegates approved her remarks and the Ambassador appeared greatly gratified at this demonstration as he began his talk.

The Ambassador complimented the Society for its patriotic ideals and also praised their plans for the preservation of Yorktown which he declared was one of the world shrines of liberty. The British ambassador was sitting by him as he spoke and half turning to him Ambassador Jusserand continued:

"I can say this even in the presence of the British Ambassador because the three nations of Yorktown have maintained a friendship now for more than a century and it helps world peace to preserve such ancestral souvenirs of heroic days.

"The friendship between France and America will never be an entangling one" he continued, "In 1917 you came to the rescue of France and her allies because the principles of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech were threatened

and in remembrance I believe of the help my country had been able to give you in the American Revolution. We had no treaties, you just came and helped. The love and trust of nations is better than written pledges and I endorse what President Harding said this morning that good will and trust will one day rule the world.

It is a long journey to real peace but such sentiments will bring it nearer."

Referring to Mrs. Minor's statement bearing on the French struggle to collect reparations from the Germans, the Ambassador said that in 1871, although a beaten nation, France, with one-fourth of her territory occupied, Alsace and Lorraine lost, and an indemnity of five million francs to pay, paid the whole sum through the willingness and sacrifice of her people to keep faith a whole year ahead of time. "We should like to leave the Ruhr," ended the Ambassador. "We received nothing but promises for four years. We long for a change in the minds of the Germans. If they would only say 'we are sorry.' France has no intention of annexation. As soon as Germany fulfils the treaty, we will leave."

The British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, who was the next speaker, expressed his admiration for Ambassador Jusserand and declared that although he always tried to follow him yet he felt it would not be wise for a British Ambassador to keep harping on Yorktown. The delegates greeted this sally with laughter while the Ambassador gravely continued that he would like to see the anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown a British festival.

"However," he said, "while it is well to keep the great deeds of the past alive it is not good to perpetuate its hatred or misunderstandings. All nations have things to forget. In the forgiveness of nations for the mistakes of each other is the way to peace."

That economic distress and disturbances provide the fertile soil for socialism was pointed out by the Ambassador, who further stated that the economic interest of the nations are interlocked.

He expressed the opinion that the greatest need of the world is to get trade going and in that way much of the unrest would cease. "A well-fed people are unusually content," concluded Sir Auckland. "It is starving peoples who talk and enact revolution.

"History teaches us that in periods of stable prosperity we have had our nearly complete periods of peace. The most urgently required thing at present is the return to the full volume of international trade. When we get that the world will see the skies in every direction lightening rapidly."

(The week of Congress will be concluded in the June Magazine)

NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ELECTED AT THE THIRTY-SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

THE distinguished women elected to national office at the 32nd Continental Congress have loyally served the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for many years. They bring to the positions they will fill executive ability and a thorough knowledge of the organization, its needs and its requirements. Representing as they do every section of the country, they will uphold the traditions and ideals of the National Society.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Cooksburg, Pennsylvania, is the first President General from the Keystone State. She has already served the Society in many capacities—Regent of Brookville Chapter, 1899–1914; State Vice Regent of Pennsylvania, 1914–1917; State Regent, 1917–1920; and Vice President General from that State from 1920 to 1923. Both in state and national work, Mrs. Cook's executive ability has gained her the chairmanship of many important committees.

Under her State Regency, in eighteen months the Pennsylvania Daughters contributed in money and gifts the sum of $319,212.10 toward war work.

Mrs. Cook's parents were Lewis Gregg and Sarah Jones Haines, both distinguished in the Society of Friends. Of late years, Mrs. Cook has identified herself with the Presbyterian Church.

Among the societies of which Mrs. Cook is a member are the Colonial Governors, Founders and Patriots, and the Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania.

As a college woman, Mrs. Cook has always been in active sympathy with the most progres-



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MRS. FRANK HERBERT BRIGGS
RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL

sive methods of education. An able parliamentarian, a just presiding officer, conversant with local and state club work, an executive of established record, and with great personal charm, she is admirably equipped to fill the high office of President General.



Photo by Grady.

MRS. WILLIAM S. WALKER
ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

Noted for her philanthropic activities and her deep interest in Americanization, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison will bring to her work as Chaplain General a big heart and willing service. She is regent of the Essex Chapter of Orange, N. J., and is a member of the Methodist-Episcopal Church. Mrs. Edison's husband, the eminent inventor, is known the world over. During the world war, Mrs. Edison's patriotic work brought her many honors. She served with distinction as Vice Chairman of the D.A.R. War Relief Service Committee.

Elected to the important post of Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Frank Herbert Briggs, of Lewiston, Maine, will bring to it executive ability and a working knowledge of the requirements of the National Society with which she has been affiliated for many years, her national number being 6175. She has attended every Continental Congress and has served on both the Legislative and Finance Committees.

Besides her work in the National Society, Mrs. Briggs was president of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs in 1898, and since residing in the City of Washington, she has been a vice-president of the Congressional Club and also of the 20th Century Club.

Mrs. Briggs is the daughter of Senator and Mrs. William P. Frye and was born in Lewiston, Maine. She was educated in the public schools and at Fessenden School at Stamford, Conn. She married Mr. Frank H. Briggs, who for twelve years has been marshal of the United States Court of Customs Appeals.

Mrs. Flora Bredes Walker, the wife of Mr. William Sherman Walker, of Seattle, Washington, has already proven herself well fitted for the office of Organizing Secretary General, having organized nine new chapters in her state during her two years as state regent. Mrs. Walker was born in Bedford, Ohio, on November 1, 1881, and is of New England ancestry—the Palmer, Bishop, Glasier, Matteson, King and Green families being among the



MRS. JAMES HOWARD STANSFIELD
REGISTRAR GENERAL



MRS. ALFRED J. BROSSEAU
TREASURER GENERAL

early settlers. She comes from the same Bishop line as Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Her parents moved to the Middle West when she was five years of age, and three years of her academic school work was done at Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas. Later she attended Lake Erie College in Painesville, Ohio, for two years. Her university training was received at the State Universities of Kansas and Washington.



MRS. GEORGE DEBOLT
HISTORIAN GENERAL

Mrs. Walker has resided in Seattle, Washington, for twenty-two years and has been actively identified with and an indefatigable worker in many organizations. As secretary, president and trustee of The Day Nursery, which is one of the largest philanthropic societies of Seattle, and as an active worker in such organizations as The Children's Orthopedic Hospital, she has found an outlet for some of her extraordinary energies. She has been a member of The Daughters of the American Revolution for sixteen years and has served her chapter and state in various capacities. Her most notable achievement during the two years of State Regency just ended is the establishment of a University home for young women members who may be attending the State University. This house is operated along the lines of other organized houses on a University Campus.

During the War Mrs. Walker was one of the first to organize the local Chapter of the Red Cross on a wartime basis and was a leader in the work of The National Council of Defense and The National League for Women's Service.

The Army has supplied one National Officer in the wife of Major James Howard Stansfield, who has been elected Registrar General. Mrs. Stansfield is already known to thousands of D.A.R. members as the efficient and beloved Registrar National of the N.S.U.S. Daughters of 1812. She has served that Society for twelve years on the state board of Illinois and as Honorary President. She served eight years as Vice President and President of White Star Auxiliary to the 2nd Regiment, Illinois National Guard; two years on National Board of the Spanish War Veteran Auxiliary as Judge Advocate; is a member of Chicago Colony of New England Women; of Founders and Patriots, and



MRS. ALVIN HENRY CONNELLY
REPORTER GENERAL TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Vice President of the Connecticut Society of Daughters of American Colonists.

Mrs. Stansfield first joined the Tuscarora Chapter, N.S.-D.A.R., of Birmingham, N. Y., and later transferred to the George Rogers Clark Chapter of Oak Park, Illinois. She served in that chapter for seven years as Secretary, Historian, and Registrar.

Mrs. Stansfield, before her marriage to Major Stansfield, was Miss Inez Snyder. Her husband is on duty in the Judge Advocate General's Department in Washington.

Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, the Treasurer General, whose national number is 8730, has been a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution ever since her girlhood. Her first chapter was the Mary Little Deere of Moline, Illinois.

In 1906, she organized the Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter of Albion, Michigan, and was its regent for several years. Later she served as treasurer for an equal length of time. She still retains her membership in the Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter, although a resident of New York City and an associate member of the Manhattan and Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapters. For two years she served as State Director of Michigan and for three years was State Recording Secretary.

For three years she served as Chairman of Michigan Soldiers' Welfare Work in New York City, having charge of money and all contributions made by Michigan women for the comfort of the wounded soldiers of that state in the New York City hospitals.

Mrs. Brosseau has for three years been National Chairman of Transportation, and she is at present National Chairman of the Ellis Island Immigrant Aid Committee.

While the Daughters of the American Revolution has made the greater claim upon her time, she has always been keenly interested in all organizations of a civic and charitable character, and has had much experience along the lines of practical endeavor.

West Virginia is justly proud of Mrs. George DeBolt, who holds the office of Historian General. She has served that state in many important positions, among them State Chairman of Committee on By-laws, State Librarian, State Vice Regent, State Regent and Honorary State Regent. She has served the National Society as Chairman of the Eastern Divi-

sion Committee on National Old Trails Road. She is a graduate of Wellesley College, and her tastes and training make her peculiarly fitted for the position she now fills. She was the organizing regent and the first elected regent of William Haymond Chapter and is a life member of its executive board.



MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN
CURATOR GENERAL

Mrs. DeBolt was war president of the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs and has since been State Chairman of the Public Welfare Department of the Federation.

The newly elected Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Alvin Henry Connelly, of Kansas City, Missouri, known in the literary world as Clyde D. Connelly, is State Historian of the Missouri Daughters. Mrs. Connelly was the first to appoint a State Research Committee, and has succeeded in compiling a number of interesting books, among them the "History of Early Missouri Women."

While a resident of the State of Missouri, Mrs. Connelly was born and partly educated in Kentucky. For a short time she resided in Kansas and upon her marriage moved to Missouri.

Mrs. Connelly is a member of the American Federation of Art and a lecturer on art and other subjects; organizer and President for seven years of the Betsy Hall C. A. R.; a member of the League of American Pen Women; a writer and producer of historical plays and sketches; General Federation of Women's Clubs; Parliamentarian; Treasurer of Arts and Crafts of the Art Institute, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Y. W. C. A.

The Museum of Memorial Continental Hall is gaining many valuable historical relics and the work of the Curator General and her responsibilities have increased rapidly thereby. Mrs. Charles Seymour Whitman, who now fills that office, has been actively interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution for many years, and has served as Vice President General from New York from 1920 to 1923. She was a member of the National Committee of the Fountain and Painting; the Rosa Bonheur Committee, Committee on Public Relations, chairman of the New York State D. A. R. gift to Schuyler Mansion Committee, and for-



MRS. LARZ ANDERSON
LIBRARIAN GENERAL



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MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON
CHAPLAIN GENERAL

merly regent of the Mohawk Chapter at Albany.

Mrs. Whitman, before her marriage to Charles S. Whitman, former Governor of New York State, was Miss Olive Hitchcock, and was born in New York City in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman have two children, Olive and Charles Seymour, Jr. She is a member of the following clubs: Colony Club, Cosmopolitan Club, Woman's City Club, National Woman's Republican Club, Woman's Republican Association State of New York, Woman's Republican Club, Vice-President Seaside Home for Crippled Children, City Federation Woman's Club, State Federation of Woman's Club, Woman's Forum, Colonial Dames, State of New York, Colonial Daughters, Holland Dames, Huguenot Society, National Society of New England Women, Civic Federation and the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter D. A. R. She has received the "Medaille Reconnaissance Francaise" from the French Government for war work.



MRS. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL

Mrs. Larz Anderson, of the District of Columbia, the Librarian General, is an earnest supporter of the aims and ideals of the National Society. Being an author herself, she has a love and veneration for books and is deeply interested in the development of the already notable library at Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. Anderson is the daughter of the late Commodore George H. Perkins, U. S. Navy, and his wife, Anna Weld, and being born and educated in Boston, she was early enrolled among its authors. Her books of travel, her diplomatic experiences and some very interesting books for children are her best-known literary work.

In 1897, she married Mr. Larz Anderson, and has made her winter home in Washington, except during her husband's terms of foreign service, as Minister to Belgium and Ambassador to Japan.

During the World War Mrs. Anderson's services were brilliant and notable as a member of National and International Relief and Red Cross Committees, and in the French and Belgian front-line Hospitals. These last brought her, among her many other decorations the medal of Elizabeth of Belgium and the coveted Croix de Guerre.

The Corresponding Secretary General Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, of Melrose Massachusetts, has given many years of devoted service to the National Society

She has been for twenty-six years a member of this organization and during that period has helped to increase its membership to more than 8000 members. Nine new chapters have been organized during her three-year term of office as State Regent, making 103 chapters now in Massachusetts. Mrs. Shumway organized in 1911 the Old State House Chapter in her own city, of which she was regent for five years. For three years she served with marked success as State Registrar and on completion of her term of office was elected State Vice Regent, and served for four years with such satisfaction that in 1920 she was elected State Regent by the largest majority of votes secured by any state regent for fifteen years.

During the time she was State Vice Regent she was appointed State Chairman of the Valley Forge Committee, and after long effort secured contributions from Massachusetts Daughters of more than $2000, to pay for a memorial bell for the Memorial Chapter, in honor of Massachusetts men who served at Valley Forge during the Revolutionary War. The great needs of the International College at Springfield were brought to the attention of the Daughters by Mrs. Shumway, in 1920, and during her term as regent the chapters have contributed several thousand dollars toward the current expenses of this school and at the recent State meeting the chapters pledged $60,000 to pay for building a new dormitory.

The six Vice Presidents General elected at the 32nd Continental Congress were: Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, of New Jersey; Mrs. Ellet G. Drake, of Nebraska; Mrs. Henry A. Beck, of Indiana; Mrs. William McGee Wilson, of Ohio; Mrs. Gerald Livingston Schuyler, of Colorado; and Mrs. Charles B. Boothe, of California.

The Honorary Vice Presidents General elected to fill the three vacancies were Mrs. John Franklin Swift, Mrs. William Butterworth, and Mrs. Julius J. Estey.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

The Colonel Walter Scott Prize Fund Committee announces the Anne Rogers Minor Prize Essay Contest on the topic: "The Value of the Historic-Patriotic Society," the contest to begin in October, 1923, and close in February, 1924.

Two prizes will be offered. The contest will be open to members only, and the details of arrangements will be given in the September issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

(MRS. CHARLES WHITE) FRANCES TUPPER NASH,
Chairman of Fund Committee.

WASHINGTON'S FAMILY LIFE AT MOUNT VERNON

By Charles Moore

Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts

EDITOR'S NOTE: The first of Mr. Moore's articles on George Washington, appeared in the November, 1922, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1760, at Mount Vernon was spent by Washington in visiting his plantations. On his return he found Mrs. Washington "broke out with the Meazles," and the next day he took the occasion of her indisposition to post his books and put them in good order. On the fifth day of her illness, Mr. Green came from Pohick rectory and "prescribed the needful," and at dinner-time Dr. James Laurie (the family physician on an annual stipend of £15) appeared. Mrs. George William Fairfax spent the day with Mrs. Washington, and, the evening being cold and windy, was sent home to Belvoir in the chariot, which did not return in time to take the family to church next day.[1] Relieved by the improvement of his wife's health, Washington was plagued by an oyster-man's disorderly conduct, who interfered with hauling the seine for fish; and there was further trouble over "Mr. French's great love of money," which led the latter to break his contract, because pork had risen from 20/ to 22/6.

Mrs. Washington's sister Anna, Mrs. Burwell Bassett of Eltham, on York River, came for a visit. She and Colonel Washington spent a day at Belvoir, and on a Saturday the two set out for Port Royal, where Washington was to meet her husband, Colonel Bassett, on matters of estate business. The morning was clear and fine, but remarkable white frosts presaged falling weather. The travellers "past Occoquan witht. any great difficulty notwithstanding the wind was something high and lodgd at Mr. McCrae's in Dumfries." Here he was told "that Colonel Cocke was disgusted at my House and left it because he see an old negro there resembling his own Image," a not uncommon but always disagreeable reminder. Monday afternoon they were met by Colonel Bassett, who ferried them across the Rappahannock to Port Royal. Business concluded, Colonel Washington again set out on Tuesday morning. He dined at Colonel Carter's where the host had assembled a goodly company; but Colonel Champe, with whom he supped and passed the night, had been less provident, and the result was "a very lonesome evening, not anybody favoring us with their company but himself." Slipping out of the Champe house before the family was stirring, Washington writes: "abt 10 reachd my mothr. where I breakfasted and

[1] Moncure D. Conway's gossip that "Martha Washington was always rather cool to this beautiful Mrs. G. W. Fairfax of Belvoir," has no better basis than the presumption that a wife must of necessity be jealous of her husband's prenuptial female friends. The abundant correspondence between the families gives no substance for even a shadow.

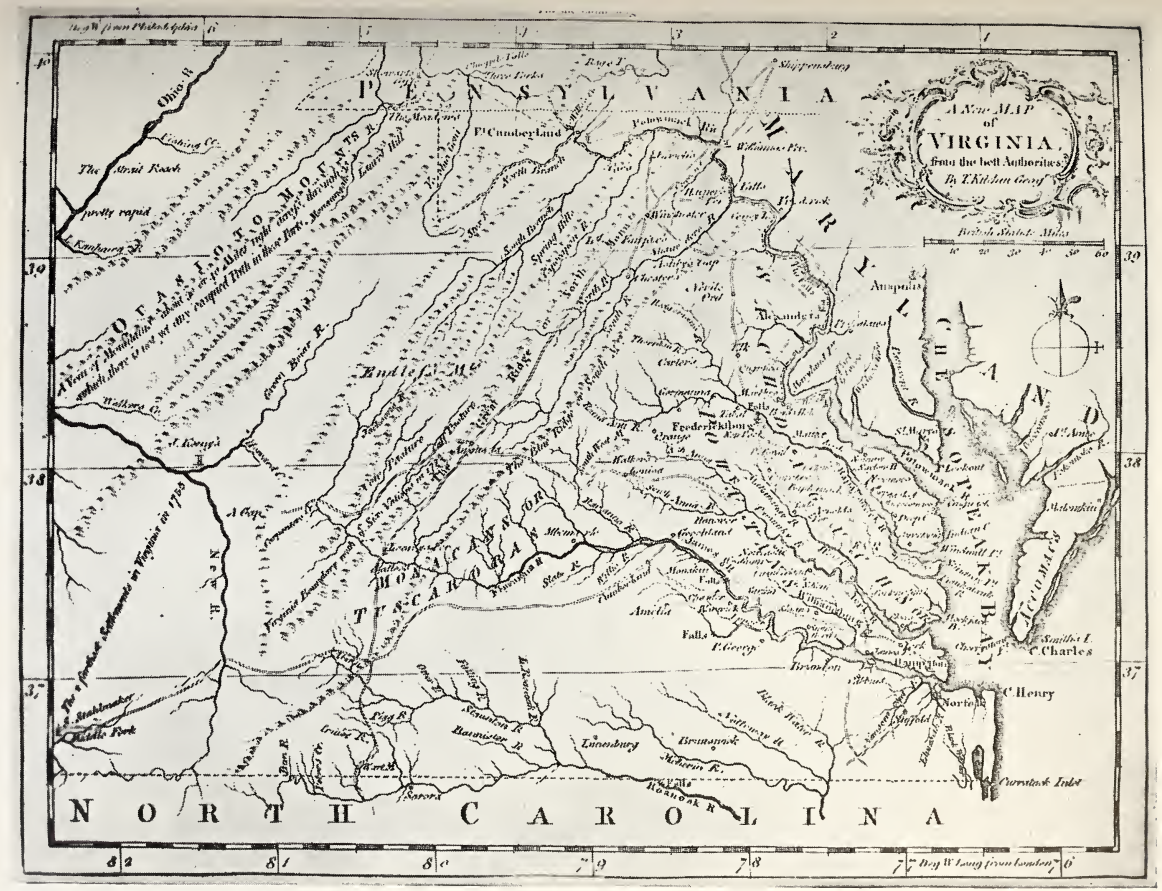


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

MAP OF VIRGINIA IN GEORGE WASHINGTON'S DAY

then went to Fredericksburg with my brother Sam who I found there; ... was disappointed of seeing my Sister [Betty] Lewis & getting a few goods which I wanted out of the [Fielding Lewis] Stores, returned in ye Evening to Mother's all alone with her." The next noon, the snow and rain having turned to mist, he set out in time to reach Dumfries at dusk, and on Friday he reached Mount Vernon, to find there Doctor Craik, who was attending Mrs. Washington.

On the evening of February 15th, the Washingtons "went to a Ball at Alexandria, where Musick and Dancing was the chief Entertainment; however, in a convenient room detached for the purpose abounded great plenty of bread and butter, some biscuits, with tea and coffee, which the drinkers could not distinguish from hot water sweet'ned. Be it remembered that pocket handkerchiefs served as Table cloths & Napkins and that no apologies were made for either. I shall therefore distinguish this ball by the stile and title of the Bread & Butter Ball. The Proprietors of the ball were Messrs. Carlyle, Laurie and Robert Wilson; but the Doctr. [Laurie] not getting it conducted agreeable to his own taste would claim no share of the merit of it. We lodged at Colo. Carlyles." To Colonel Washington it must have been a humiliation to take his wife, used as she was to the formality and state of the Williamsburg entertainments, to so meagre and ill arranged an affair; and that night, before they climbed the winding stairs of the "Braddock House," the Washingtons doubtless joked with Colonel and Mrs. Carlyle over the "bread & butter Ball." On the Colonel's part the chagrin shown in his diary probably found vent in his speech, for he was a plain-spoken man even to his friends.

Ten days later the Washingtons gave a dinner for Lord Fairfax, who was visiting at Belvoir. Colonel George William Fairfax and his lady; Colonel Martin, nephew and companion of the guest of honor; Bryan Fairfax, who succeeded to the title as the eighth Lord Fairfax; Mr. Green, the minister at Pohick, and the lady who came to be accepted as his wife, were of the party. The day had been particularly fine, and Washington had spent the morning "laying the worm" and fencing the peach orchard, and disposing of Jolly, one of his best wagon-horses, that had a right foreleg smashed by a falling tree. He was "unprovided for a demand of £90, his note of hand to Sampson Darrel; but promised the payment and interest at the April Court next."

So the days passed at Mount Vernon. Doctor Laurie was drunk when he came for a professional visit; Nation's horse, destrained for rent, was sold for £5; a bad compass prevented accurate surveying; "91 dozn. Cyder" was bottled. Mr. Clifton bargained with Thomson (son of George) Mason to sell 1800 acres of Northern Neck lands for £50 more than he had agreed to sell to Washington, thereby convicting himself of being "nothing less than a thorough pac'd rascall disregardful of any engagements of words or oaths not bound by penalties." However, Washington did not think himself "restrained by any rules of honor conscience or &c" from raising Thomson Mason's offer by £50, and finally he bought the land at a court sale for £1210, thereby saving £40. Meantime, he had been in Winchester to care for his negroes, who had come down with small-pox; and had made a trip to Williamsburg, visiting his brother at Bushfield on the way.

In 1760, Washington kept a diary of his

Went to a Ball at Alexandria - where Music and Dancing was the chief Entertainment however in a convenient room declared for the purpose a vast deal great plenty of Bread and Butter, some Biscuits with Tea, & Coffee which the Drinkers of and not distinguish from Hot water sweetned —

Be it remembered that Books & handkerchiefs served the purposes of Table Cloths & Napkins and that no Apologies were made for either

The Proprietors of this Ball were Mess^rs Carlyle Laurie & Thos Wilson. but the Doctr not getting it conducted agreeable to his own Ideas bound claim no share of

Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

A PAGE FROM WASHINGTON'S DIARY

the Merits of it.

* Shall therefore distinguish this Ball by the Title & Title of the Bread & Butter Ball.

Recd^d at Dr^r Carlyles.

Saturday Feb^y. 16

Returned home — received an Invitation to Wilkins's Ball on Monday next, past —

The Morning lowring, and drizzling as yesterday but abt. 10 o'clock the Wind S^ly, blew fresh, and clear

Sunday Feb^y. 17^th.

The Wind blew cold & fresh from the N^o West.

Went to Church & Dined at Belvoir —

Sent A Ayres & Lambs to the Mill to be salted

Photo by handy, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON'S DESCRIPTION OF THE BREAD AND BUTTER BALL

daily doings, usually confining himself closely to facts, with occasional brief comments on things that annoyed or distressed him. Also he kept records of the weather and statements of crops, using for the purpose blank pages of the Virginia Almanac, printed and sold at Williamsburg. The calendar for the month was headed by a bit of verse; and at the back of the little book were recipes for various concoctions and two pages of jokes. Several of the verses and witicisms are so Elizabethan in character that they could not now be printed; but evidently in those days the publication circulated freely and no one took offense thereat.

George Washington never had any boyhood. He was only eleven years old when his father died and he left Fredericksburg to live with his brother Augustine in Westmoreland County. For five years he must have worked incessantly at school in order to learn surveying; for learn he did, as his neat, exact and well ordered copybooks abundantly prove. The years from sixteen to twenty-two, instead of going to England for his education, as his elder brothers had done, he was working for his living. Before he was twenty-one he had responsibilities that might well have taxed the judgment of a mature man. Nothing illustrates his wisdom better than the tone of letters addressed to him by men twice his years, who sought his advice and were satisfied with his decision.

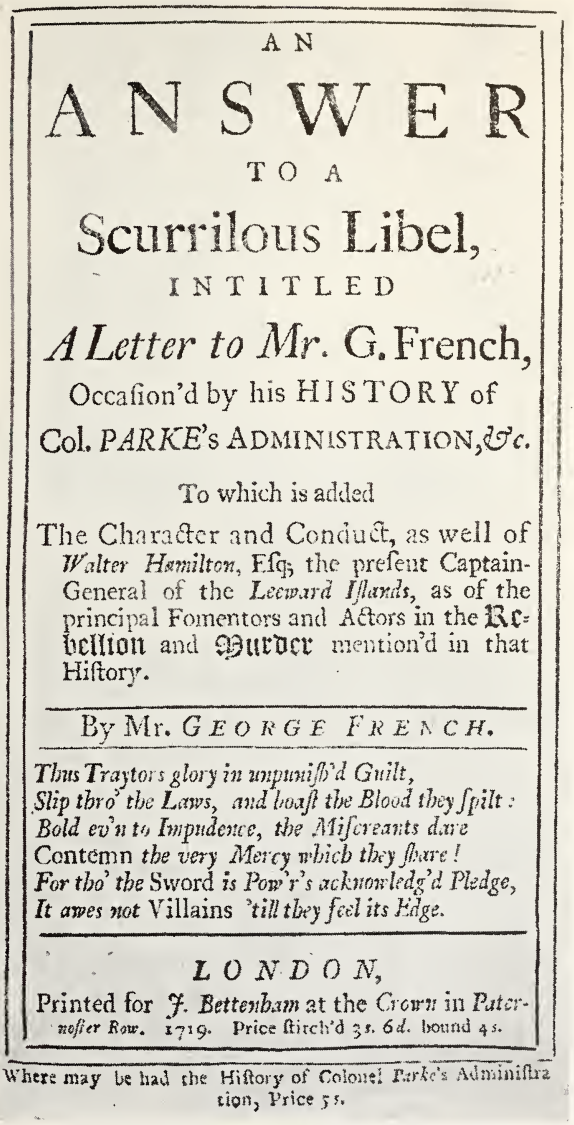
Having himself been deprived of that pleasurable period in the life of a Virginia boy of good family with comfortable means, the prospect of acting as stepfather to a boy and a girl of distinguished and proud ancestry and of wealth, may well have seemed to Washington a duty preëminent among his many large responsibilities, especially as it was one for which he had no training. However, he undertook the task with the same conscientiousness that he bestowed upon all his duties.

From the time of his marriage to the day of his death there were young people depending upon him for guidance and direction. Naturally affectionate to the point of indulgence, and dearly loving children, he was keenly disappointed at not having offspring; and he made up for this lack by fatherly care for his wife's children and grandchildren, and for his own nephews and nieces. It is this particular phase of Washington's development which hereafter will receive particular attention.

In September, 1759, Washington had directed Robert Cary & Co., of London, who had been the agents of Daniel Custis, to raise three accounts, one for him, one for the Custis' estate and one for Miss Martha Parke Custis, or if more eligible to make him debtor for both John Parke and Miss Patty Custis. Their part of the estate would be assigned to them in the fall; the whole would remain in his management, and he "would take particular care to distinguish always from whom tobaccos were shipped and for whose use the goods were purchased." He insisted on particular care, so that settlements might be made from time to time in the General Court. In all financial matters he was punctilious to the last degree. For Master Custis, six years old, he ordered, among other things, 6 pocket-handkerchiefs small and fine; 6 pairs of gloves and 2 laced hats; 6 pairs of fine thread stockings, 4 pairs of pumps; 1 piece of black hair ribbon; 1 pair handsome silver shoe and knee buckles; 10 shillings worth of toys; 6 little books for children beginning to read; and 1 light duffel cloak with silver frogs. For Miss Custis four years old, the order included 8 pairs of kid mits, 4 pairs of gloves, 2 pairs of

silk shoes, 4 pairs Calamanco shoes, 4 pairs of leather pumps, besides caps, tuckers, bibs, and aprons (if fashionable), 2 fans, 2 masks, 2 bonnets, a stiffened coat of fashionable silk made to pack-thread stays, silver sleeve-buttons with stones, a fashionably dressed baby (10 shillings), and other toys (10 shillings).

The portraits of the Custis children at about this age show the little manikins arrayed in all the finery worn by their elders, after the fashion of the day. It is to be presumed that at this stage of his career the Colonel had to rely on lists furnished by his wife, but the items are set down in his own faultless chirography, and if mistakes were made in carrying out the orders the fault lay with Cary & Co., and not with the guardian. It is to be observed that the requirements of fashion were consonant with his own and his ideas. The price, when mentioned, was rather a guide than a limit; for in his dealings with his agents there is no question of expense; everything must be the best the market afforded. English goods represented the fine-arts of life; and in all that pertained to living Washington was an artist.



AN

ANSWER

TO A

Scurrilous Libel,

INTITLED

A Letter to Mr. G. French,

Occasion'd by his HISTORY of

Col. *PARKE*'s ADMINISTRATION, *&c.*

To which is added

The Character and Conduct, as well of *Walter Hamilton*, Esq; the present Captain-General of the *Leeward Islands*, as of the principal Fomentors and Actors in the Rebellion and Murder mention'd in that History.

By Mr. *GEORGE FRENCH.*

Thus Traytors glory in unpunish'd Guilt,
Slip thro' the Laws, and boast the Blood they spilt:
Bold ev'n to Impudence, the Miscreants dare
Contemn *the very Mercy which they share!*
For tho' the Sword *is Pow'r's acknowledg'd Pledge,*
It awes not Villains *'till they feel its Edge.*

LONDON,

Printed for *J. Bettenham* at the *Crown* in *Paternoster Row.* 1719. Price stitch'd 3*s.* 6*d.* bound 4*s.*

Where may be had the History of Colonel *Parke*'s Administration, Price 5*s.*

TITLE PAGE OF A DEFENSE BY COL. DANIEL PARKE

On June 1, 1760, Mrs. Washington wrote to her sister, Mrs. Bassett, this one of the few of her letters extant:[2]

DEAR SISTER: I have had the pleasure of receiving your very welcome and affecte Letters of the 10th of may intended to come by Jack and the 23d by Mr. Bassett who I must acknowledge myself greatly obliged to for the favour of his last visit. I should not have suffered him to go without a letter to you had I not known of the opportunity that now offers and here I must do myself the pleasure of congratulating you very sincerely on your happy deliverance of, I wish I could say boy, as I know how much one of that sex was desired by you all. I am very sorry to hear my mamma's complaints of ill health and

[2] Harper's Magazine, April, 1889, p. 739.

I feel the same uneasiness on that account that you doe but I hope Mr. S[co]tt's prescriptions will have the desired effect—the children are now very well and I think myself in a better state of helth than I have been in for a long time and don't dout but I shall present you a fine healthy girl again when I come down in the Fall which is as soon as Mr. W-ns business will suffer him to leave home. I am very much pleased to hear Betsey continues to grow a fine hearty child....

Mr. Bassett will inform you of the mirth and gaietys that he has seen so I hope I have no occasion to enlarge upon that head in order to induce you to Try Fairfax in a pleasanter season than you did last time. I shall now conclude but not till I have desired you to present my Best good wishes to Mrs. Dawson and Judy in which Mr.Washington desires to join. we also beg you will give our Blessing to the dear little children and to Each of them half a dozen Kisses and hope you will not imagin that yourself and Mr. Bassett is forgot by my dear nancy your sincere and Loveing sister.

MARTHA WASHINGTON.

The hope of offspring having come to naught, George Washington's pent-up affections turned themselves first to Mrs. Washington's children; and when they too passed out of his life through death, to her grandchildren, whom, "since his expectation of having issue had ceased," he came "to consider in the same light as he did his own relations and to act the friendly part by them."[3]

[3] Washington's Will.

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Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

For the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; kindly change the address of

(Miss) (Mrs.) .....

From .....

To .....

WAR MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES ISSUED BY INDIVIDUAL STATES

By Theodore T. Belote

Curator of History, United States National Museum

THE National Government has not been alone in the practice of issuing medals in recognition of services rendered during war periods. The individual States of the Union have at various times also expressed appreciation for the services of their citizens in such a manner. As early as the War of 1812–15 such medals were awarded by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the military and naval volunteers of that State who participated in the battle of Lake Erie in 1813, and medals were also awarded by the State of New York for services during the War with Mexico. In a number of other instances medals of a special character were awarded by individual States, such as the gold medal awarded to Commodore Oliver H. Perry by the State of Pennsylvania in recognition of his victory on Lake Erie, the gold medal awarded by the State of Virginia to Major General Winfield Scott in recognition of his services during the War with Mexico, and the gold medal awarded by the State of Mississippi to Major General Zachary Taylor for his services during the same period. Medals of almost the same type as those at present awarded by the National Government for such services were awarded by the State of West Virginia to citizens of that State in recognition of services during the Civil War.

Prior to the period of the World War, however, the number of medals of this character which had been issued by the individual States was negligible as compared to those recently issued, and the progress shown in connection with the development of this custom is gratifying to those who are interested in such awards. Owing to the great interest in such matters aroused by the entry of the United States into the World War, a number of individual States issued medals for service during that conflict and in some cases for services with the National Guard on the Mexican border prior to the entry of the United States into that War. Medals of this type, issued by the various States in recognition of military or naval service during the World War, have not been confined to any one locality, but have been issued by States as widely separated as New Hampshire, Texas and Oregon. The total number of States which have issued such medals is, however, regrettably small, and many parts of the Union are not represented in the series at all. New England is represented, in this connection, by medals issued by New Hampshire and Rhode Island; the Middle Atlantic region, by New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; the South, by North Carolina; the Middle West, by Missouri; and the Far West, by Wyoming and Oregon. A medal of exceptional interest in this connection, both on account of the source of issue and its artistic design, is the

bronze cross awarded by the District of Columbia.

The New Hampshire medal is in the form of a heavy armed cross with the central portion extended to form a square upon which appears in bold relief a side view of a large boulder representing, in general shape, a human profile, surrounded by a scroll, inscribed "New Hampshire's award for service in World War." At the lower right hand corner of the profile are two tall fir trees, and immediately below, an anchor, flanked by rifles, and intertwined with two scrolls inscribed respectively, "1917," and "1919." The whole is superimposed upon an eagle displayed. The reverse of the cross bears the arms of New Hampshire within a laurel wreath surrounded by the insignia of the following branches of the United States Army and Navy; the Marine Corps, Cavalry, Infantry, Aviation, Ordnance, Artillery, Medical, Signal, and Engineer Corps. The cross is suspended from a ribbon of three equal red, white, and blue stripes, with a plain bar above.

The Rhode Island medal is circular in shape, and the obverse bears the following design in relief; an eagle, displayed, with wings overlapping the edge of the medal, and the arms of the State of Rhode Island below; the whole is superimposed upon a laurel wreath with a scroll running through the centre, inscribed, "For Home and State"; around the edge of the medal runs the legend "Rhode Island State Guard," and above the head of the eagle appears three stars and a spray of laurel. The reverse is inscribed in seven lines, as follows: "The State of Rhode Island to those who have served for her protection during the World War, 1918–1920." The medal

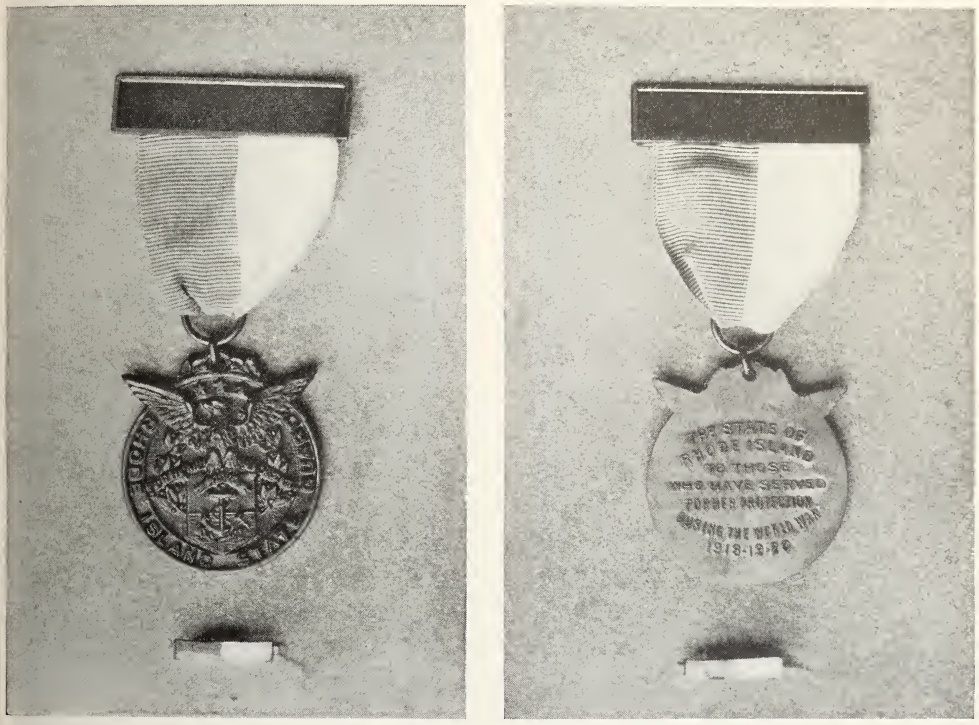


MEDAL AWARDED BY THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, FOR SERVICE DURING WORLD WAR.

suspended from a ribbon of two equal stripes of blue and white, surmounted by a plain rectangular bar.

The New York medal, which is one of the most artistic of the entire series, is circular in shape and bears on the obverse in the foreground an American infantryman advancing to the right with a female figure of victory floating above to the left. In the background appears a fleet of transports with a naval escort leaving New York Harbor, and above is the legend "World War." The reverse design consists of a wreath of laurel and oak, bound with scrolls inscribed respectively, "Belgium, Italy, Siberia, France, Germany and Russia." Within the wreath appears the arms of New York State, above the following inscription in seven lines, "For Service 1917–1919. Presented by the State of New York." The medal is suspended from a blue ribbon with narrow stripes of white at the sides.

The New Jersey medal bears on the obverse a military force moving to the attack and a fleet manœuvring in the distance with airplanes above. In the left foreground appears the female figure of America advancing to the right, the shield of the United States in her left hand and a sword in her right. Below, appears a tablet flanked by sprays of oak leaves. Above, the design, appears the word "Victory," and below the dates, "1917–1918." The reverse bears the following inscription in seven lines between sprays of laurel, "Presented by the State of New Jersey to its citizens who served in the World War," with the arms of the State below. The medal is suspended from a ribbon, half blue and half yellow, surmounted by a bar inscribed "New Jersey."



WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

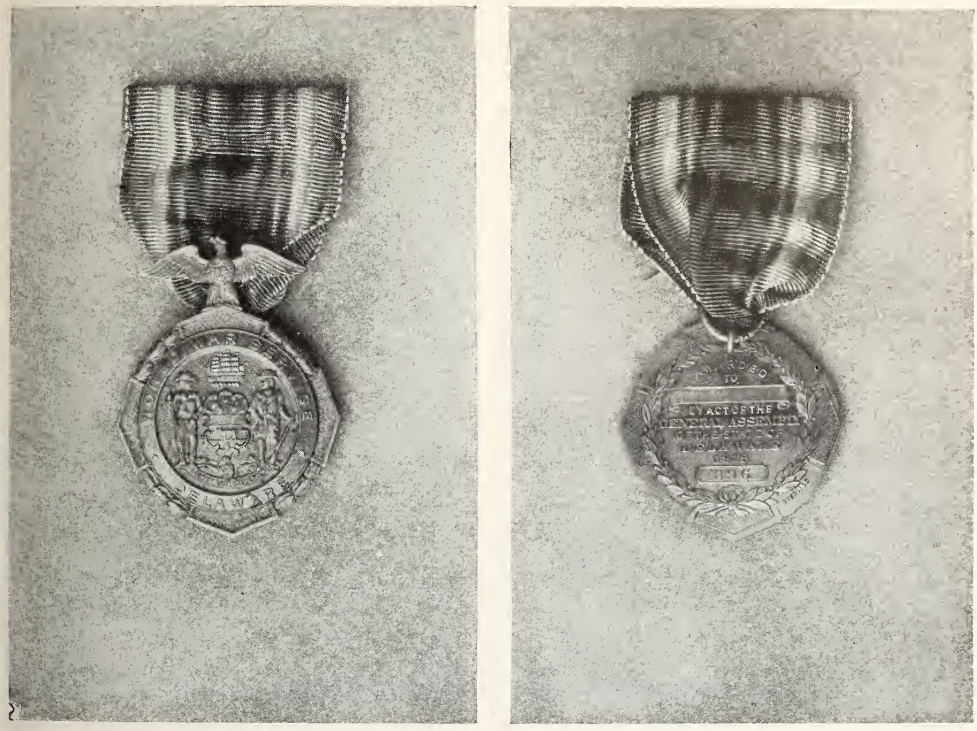


WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK.



WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

The Delaware medal is of an exceptionally odd design and shape, the obverse, bearing the arms of the State surrounded by a raised circle, inscribed, "World War Service Delaware." The whole is superimposed upon a Maltese Cross, the arms of which are united by a laurel wreath, the upper one being surmounted by an eagle displayed. The reverse is inscribed, which divides the inscription, "World War"; above, is the legend, "Pennsylvania National Guard." The reverse design shows a large eagle amid storm clouds hovering over the coast of France, towards which an American convoy is approaching; below appears the American flag, and a keystone inscribed, "28," above sprays of laurel and oak. The

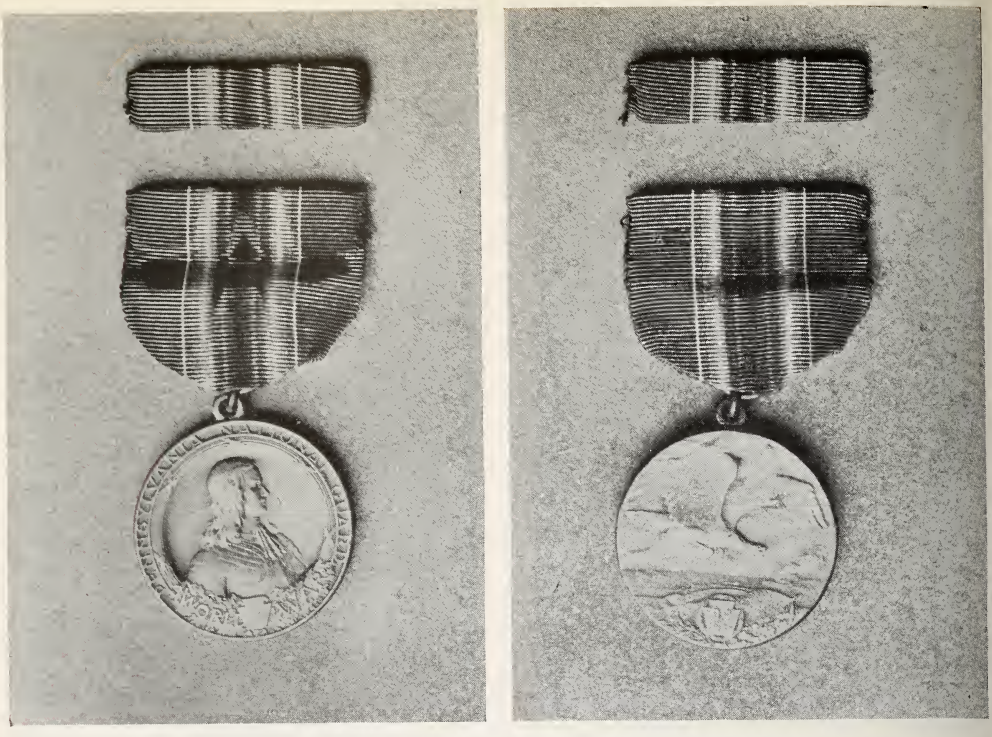


WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

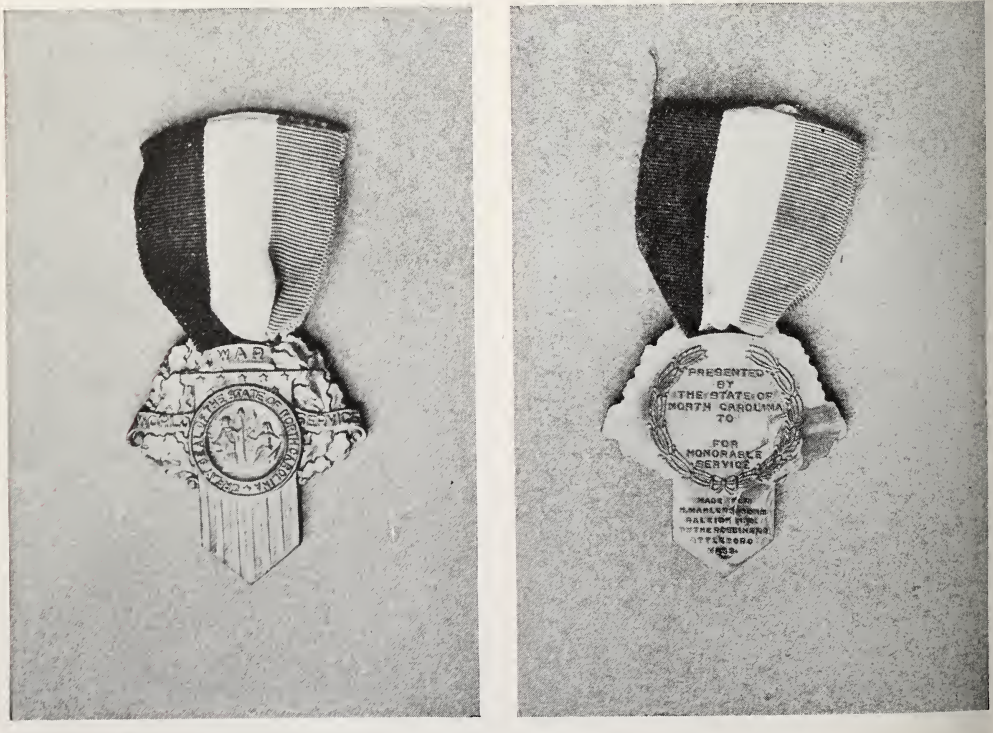
"Awarded to (blank scroll) by Act of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware 1919," with a second scroll below bearing the number of the medal. The whole is suspended from a rainbow ribbon without a clasp.

The Pennsylvania medal bears on the obverse, the bust of William Penn in armor to the right; within a circlet composed of fasces and oak leaves, the latter bearing a keystone inscribed "P. N. G.", ribbon is dark blue with a central rainbow stripe, edged with white.

The North Carolina medal is likewise of exceptional design, the general shape being that of a pine cone, the stem consisting of a slender United States shield bearing the arms of the State of North Carolina, and the cone being formed by heavy sprays of oak leaves flanking the shield at the top and bearing three scrolls inscribed, respectively, "World," "War,"



WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

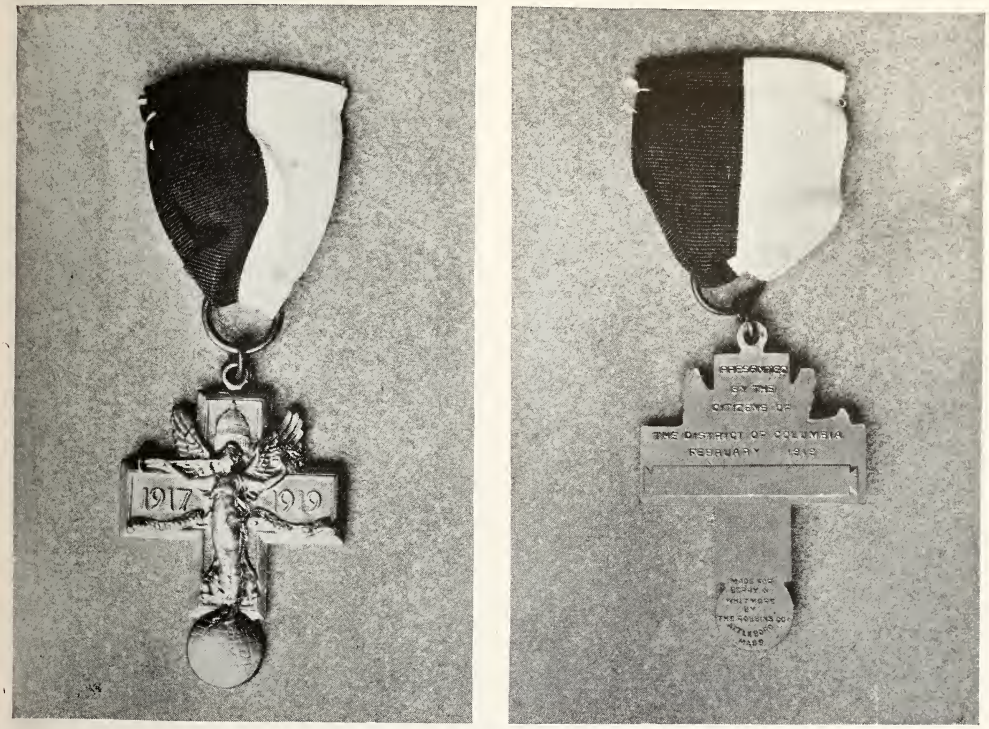


WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

and "Service." The reverse bears the inscription, "Presented by the State of North Carolina to . . . for honorable service," in eight lines within a wreath of laurel. The medal is suspended from a ribbon of three equal stripes, red, white, and blue, respectively.

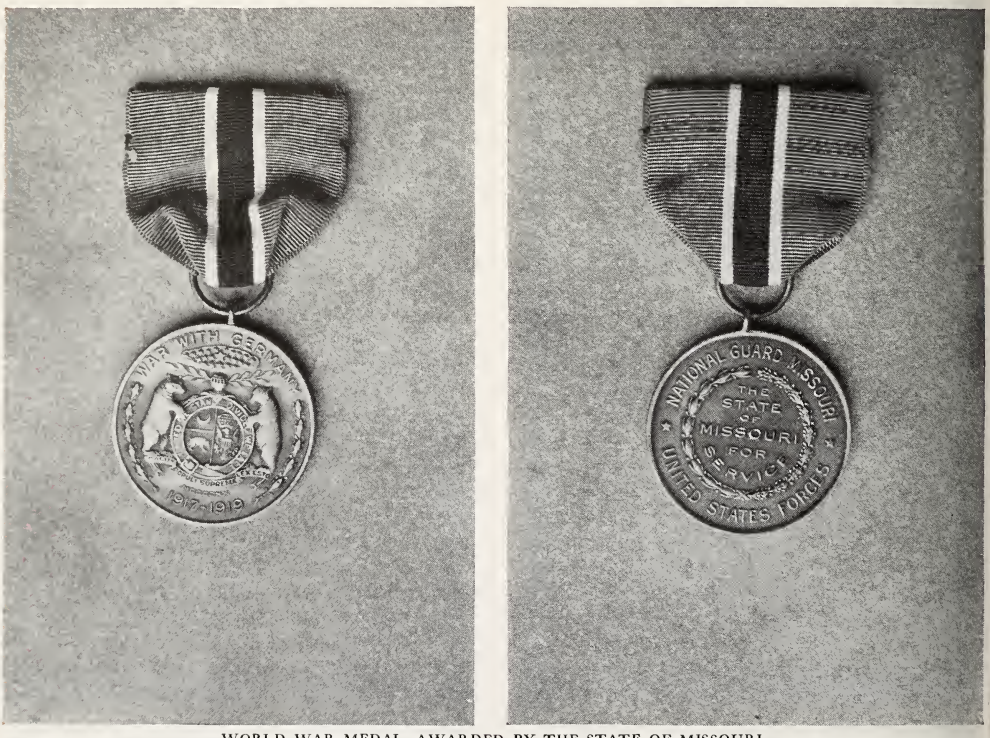
The District of Columbia medal consists of a bronze cross, the obverse bearing a winged figure of Fame, sounding a trumpet which is supported by her right hand, and holding a wreath of oak leaves in her left. The figure stands upon a globe, showing the Atlantic Ocean and the eastern and western coasts of America and Europe, respectively; above the whole is the dome of the United States Capital building. To the left of the figure, appears the date, "1917," and to the right, "1919," while a narrow scroll below bears the inscription, "World War Service." The reverse bears in five lines the inscription, "Presented by the citizens of the District of Columbia, February, 1919." The ribbon is half green and half white.

The State of Missouri issued two types of medals for service during the World War. One was awarded to members of the National Guard of the State, and the other to residents of the State, who while not members of the Guard, served with the United States forces during that period. Both of these medals bear on the obverse the coat of arms of the State with the inscription, "War with Germany," above, and the dates, "1917–1919," below. The medals awarded to members of the National Guard bear on the reverse a wreath of laurel and oak enclosing the inscription, "The State of Missouri for service," with the inscrip-



MEDAL AWARDED BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FOR SERVICE DURING WORLD WAR.

tion, "National Guard Missouri," above, and, "United States Forces," below, respectively. The reverse of the medals awarded to residents of the State who were not members of the National Guard, bear within the wreath the legend, "For service," with the inscription, "The State of Missouri," above, and, "United States



WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

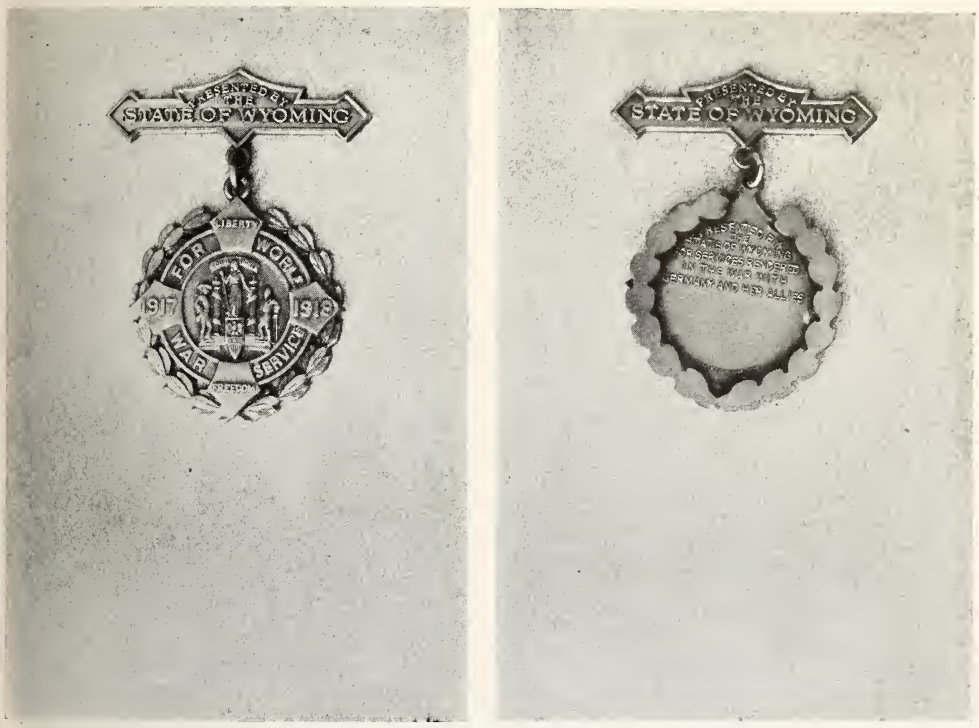
Forces," below. In both cases the ribbon from which the medal is suspended is blue with a narrow central stripe of red flanked by narrow stripes of white.

The medal issued by the State of Wyoming is perhaps the most unique in design of any in the entire series under discussion. The obverse consists of a disk bearing the arms of the State, surrounded by a circle, inscribed "For World War Service." To the top, bottom and sides of the disk are suspended keystones, inscribed respectively, "Liberty," "Freedom," "1917," and "1918." The whole is superimposed upon a laurel wreath which is attached to the keystones. The reverse of the disk is inscribed in six lines, "Presented by the State of Wyoming for services rendered in the War with Germany and her Allies." The whole is suspended by a ring from a clasp inscribed, "Presented by the State of Wyoming."

The design of the medal issued by the State of Oregon is likewise very ornate and interesting. The general shape is that of a cross, the ends of each arm terminating in scroll work. The centre bears an eagle, displayed, with the inscription, "World War Service" on a scroll above, and the arms of the State below. The reverse is inscribed in eleven lines, "Presented by the State of Oregon in grateful recognition of faithful service

rendered during the World War 1917–1918," with fasces at either side and one below crossed by the American shield. The medal is suspended from a rainbow ribbon without a clasp.

In recognition of services rendered prior to the entry of the United States into the World War, medals have been awarded by the States of New York, Indiana and Wisconsin.



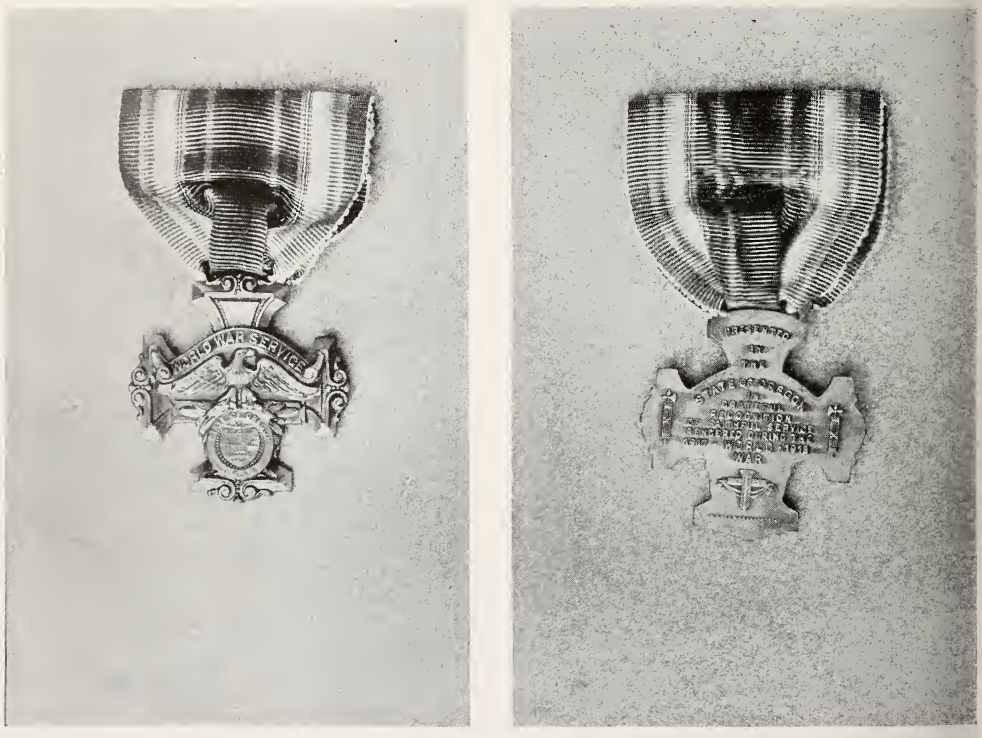
WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF WYOMING.

The New York medal for service on the Mexican Border with the New York National Guard bears on the obverse the huge bulk of an Aztec idol resting upon a ledge above the Mexican arms; in the background to the right appears a volcano and on either side of the whole is a spray of yucca plant. The reverse bears the arms of New York State surrounded by the inscription, "Mexican Border Service, 1916–1917," and "Presented by the State of New York." The medal is suspended from a blue ribbon with narrow red borders and a central stripe of green with narrow yellow borders.

The medal issued by the State of Indiana in the same connection, consists of a disk upon the lower circumference of which is superimposed a smaller disk bearing the arms of the State. The upper portion of the larger disk bears an eagle displayed, the United States shield on his breast; above a scroll, inscribed, "U. S. Service Mexican Border, 1916." The whole is surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak. The reverse is inscribed in eight lines, "Presented by State of Indiana to her National Guardsmen who rendered service on the Mexican border in the year 1916." The medal is sus-

pended from a clasp inscribed, " National Guard of Indiana."

The State of Missouri has been more prodigal than any other in the issue of service medals. In addition to those issued for service during the World War, which have been described above, this State has also issued medals for service during the War with Spain and the mobilization along the Mexican border. Two types of medals were awarded by Missouri for Spanish American War service, one to members of the National Guard of that State who served during that conflict and one to residents of the State who served during the same period as volunteers. The first of these bears on the obverse the arms of the State with the legend, " War with Spain " above, and " 1898 " below. The reverse bears the following inscription in six lines within a wreath of laurel and oak, " The State of Missouri for Service "; above appears the legend " Missouri Volunteers," and below, five stars. The medal is suspended from a blue ribbon with a broad white central stripe bearing a yellow stripe with narrow red borders in the centre. The medal awarded to members of the National Guard is the same in design as the one just described, except that on the reverse, the legend " National Guard Missouri," appears above the wreath and, " U. S. Volunteers," below.



WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF OREGON.

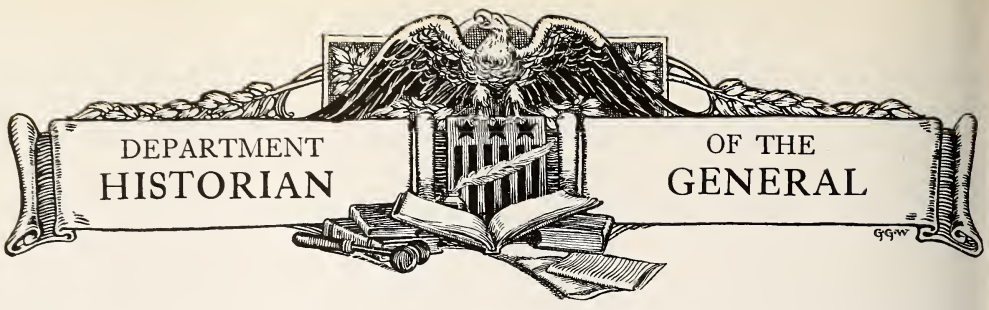
The medal awarded by the State of Missouri to members of the National Guard of the State for service on the Mexican border bears on the obverse the arms of the State with the legend " Mexican Border Service " above, and the date " 1916 " below. The reverse design shows an eagle strangling a serpent upon

a cactus spray with the legend, " National Guard Missouri " above, and " The State of Missouri for Services " below. The ribbon is blue with a central green stripe bordered by narrow stripes of white and red.

A medal of interest, in this same connection, although not granted for war service is that awarded by the City of Galveston to members of the Texas National Guard who assisted in maintaining order in the City after the destructive fire of September, 1920. The obverse of this medal bears two National Guardsmen holding a fire hose between them with rifles flung at their backs and two crossed swords at their feet. Above on a scroll appears the legend, " Galveston Port Defenders," " 1920." The reverse is inscribed, " Texas Cavalry National Guard by Galveston Citizens. Presented to . . . for efficient service fire, Piers 35 and 41, Sept. 29–Oct. 2."

In addition to the medals of this character issued by the states and municipalities, a number of medals of the same type have been issued by patriotic societies to their members in recognition of services during war periods. Prominent among these are the medals issued by the Sons of the American Revolution in recognition of services performed during the War with Spain and the World War. The first of these is a replica in bronze of the insignia of the Society suspended from a ribbon with a broad central stripe of blue flanked by narrow stripes of orange and white; the reverse of the medal is engraved as follows: " War with Spain, 1898, presented to the Sons of the American Revolution." The corresponding medal awarded for service during the World War is a plain disk; the design on the obverse showing the insignia of the Society and bears in addition the dates " 1778–1783," and " 1917–1919." The reverse is inscribed, " Presented to Compatriot (a blank tablet for the name of the recipient) by the Sons of the American Revolution for Service in World War " within a laurel wreath. The ribbon is the same as that used with the Spanish American War service medal described above.





Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.

IX. SOUTHWARD EXPANSION, 1819–1916.

I. FLORIDA.

Owing to Spain's inability to maintain order, Florida was a source of constant annoyance to the adjacent territory of the United States. Jackson had invaded it once in pursuit of marauders,

Channing: *United States,* v, 333–336;
McMaster: *History of the People of the United States,* iv, 439–446, *or*
Babcock: *Rise of American Nationality,* 271–279;

and the possibility of losing it without compensation made Spain more inclined to listen to our offers. At the same time the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase were adjusted and Spain relinquished to us her claims upon the Oregon county.

Channing: v, 336–342.
McMaster: iv, 476–483, *or*
Babcock: 282–289.

For a general account see Wilson: *History of the American People,* iii, 255–258; for the controversy over "West Florida," Schouler, ii, 54–58, 106–108.

II. THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The purchase of Florida left the United States free to announce its position as to the newly created Spanish-American republics. The circumstances under which the Monroe Doctrine was stated are given in

Turner, F. J.: *Rise of the New West,* ch. xii.
Channing: *United States,* v, 342–346.

for its later expansion, see

Bassett: *Short History of the United States,* 777–781, 826–827.
Coolidge, A. C.: *United States as a World Power,* ch. v, *or*
Latané, J. H.: *America as a World Power,* ch. xv, xvi.

III. CUBA.

The geographical relation of Cuba to the United States had always forced this country to take great interest in its condition and ownership. A typical instance was the "Ostend Manifesto" (Rhodes: *United States,* ii, 10–44; Smith, T. C.; *Parties and Slavery,* 80–88) After rebellion began in 1868 American sympathy was so strong that the government had great difficulty in maintaining neutrality.

Lodge, H. C.: *Our War with Spain,* ch i.
Peck, H. T.: *Twenty Years of the Republic,* 529–545.
Coolidge, A. C.: *United States as a World Power,* ch. vi.
Bassett: *Short History of the United States,* 782–786.

The affair of the *Maine* and the resulting war is told in Wilson: v. 267–275.

For the position of Cuba under the Treaty of Paris, see Andrews, E. B.: *United States in Our Own Time,* 827–832; for Porto Rico, 822–827.

For a fuller account, Latané: *America as a World Power,* ch. x.

IV. THE ISTHMUS AND THE CANAL.

Serious interest in the Isthmus began when our acquisition of territory on the Pacific brought the question of transit to the front. Our interests and British aggression in Nicaragua led to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty:

Rhodes: *United States,* i, 199–202.
Smith, T. C.: *Parties and Slavery,* 88–93.
Latané: *The United States and Latin America,* 152–165.

The story of Walker's filibustering expeditions is given in

Smith, T. C.: *Parties and Slavery,* 251–256.
Munro, D. G.: *The Five Republics of Central America,* 80–86.

With the Spanish war and the obvious failure of the French project, interest revived. For the story of the negotiations with Colombia, the revolt of Panama and the acquirement of the Canal Zone, see

Roosevelt: *Autobiography,* 512–532.
Coolidge, A. C.: *United States as a World Power,* ch. xv.
Latané: *United States and Latin America,* 183–192, 268–276.
Bassett: 814–821.

V. The United States in The Caribbean.

Aside from the canal question and the purchase of the Virgin Islands, the action of the United States in the Caribbean Sea has been confined to intervention for the purpose of protecting American interests, restoring order, or averting intervention by other powers. A general sketch of its activities is given in

Roosevelt: *Autobiography,* 502–512.
Jones, C. L.: *Caribbean Interests of the United States,* 17–33.
Latané: *United States and Latin America,* 261–291.

For the Virgin Islands see

Latané: *United States and Latin America,* 289–290.
Annual International Encyclopedia, 1918.

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EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
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ANSWERS

10386. WARNER.—James Warner was b 1736, in Saybrook, now Chester, Conn.; d Dec. 11, 1812, bur in Cambridge, N. Y. With his two bros he was among the first settlers in 1780 of Washington Co., N. Y., on the Cambridge patent, from which Jackson was largely made up. They moved their effects through the wilderness with an ox-team, finding their way by means of marked trees. The town clerk's book of 1787, Cambridge, has the following entries regarding him: quit-rents on lot number 11,300 acres, land taken or damaged during the Rev; mark of the stock, a slit in the end of each ear. In 1791 a petition was entered for a road to run east along James Warner's land on the south side through to the Annaquasicoke road. His tombstone notes him as a Rev sol. Married (1) Abigail——, who d Oct. 12, 1807, aged 66, bur in Cambridge. Married (2) Elizabeth Bates, who d June 12, 1809, aged 65. Children: Infant b and d in Chester, 1766. James Warner, Jr. b 1767, perhaps m Rebecca Hatch. Graves Warner, b 1770, in Saybrook; was a subscriber to the Cambridge Washington Academy, Cambridge, N. Y., in 1814; resided later in Silver Creek, N. Y., Graves and Polly Warner made a deed in Chenango Co., N. Y. in 1830. Arnold Warner, b 1772, m Polly Cutter. Abigail Warner, b 1774; d June 18, 1794, was the first person bur in the cemetery of the First United Presbyterian Church in Cambridge, N. Y.; m Seth Rising. Joseph Warner, b in Saybrook; d Jan. 6, 1813, aged 37, bur in Cambridge, N. Y.; m——. Children of Joseph were: Joseph Jr. (perhaps had s James, b in Jackson, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1833; m Charlotte B. Townsend; removed to Sandwich, Illinois in 1855, where he was a teacher and later a merchant; had a s James Leroy, b in Sandwich, May 19, 1863, a merchant of Sandwich) James, Tilla and Frances. Prudence Warner b 1777, in Saybrook; resided in Rome, N. Y.; m Clark Putnam. Soloman Warner b 1778; m Elizabeth Woodworth. Ezra Warner b 1782, in Cambridge, N. Y.; resided in Florence, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he d Nov. 7, 1807 or 1817; m Cynthia Carpenter, b Dec. 3, 1783, d Aug. 24, 1839. Their ch were: Lucy, Harriett. His widow m (2) Adnah Abbott of Tolland and Cambridge, N. Y. who moved to Hartford, Washington Co., in 1832. Sally Warner, resided in Cambridge, N. Y.; m William More or Moore. Polly Warner m Edward Wells. Andrew Warner (4) father of James (5). Andrew Warner, Jr. s of Andrew (3) and Ruth (Clark) Warner, b in Saybrook, Conn., Jan. 25, 1703; d Sept. 23, 1751. He was a farmer and is said to have been a lieutenant of a mil company. Both he and his w are bur in the Old Chester Cemetery. Married Sarah Graves, who d Feb. 10, 1756. Children: Ruth Warner, m Charles Deming before 1750. Jonathan, b Oct. 1, 1728; m Elizabeth Selden. David, b Aug. 7, 1730; m (1) Sarah Ward, (2) Eunice Prout. Sarah, b 1732; d 1811. Eleazer, b 1733 m Elizabeth Kirtland. James, b 1736; m Abigail (or Elizabeth) Bates. Andrew, b 1738 d in Chester, 1757. Seth, b Jan. 28, 1743; m Mrs. Hannah LeMoyne DeAngelis. Prudence d in Chester, 1765. Deborah, d in Chester

Feb. 1, 1813; m John Lewis. Lucy, m in Saybrook, Nov. 11, 1762, Samuel Watrous (or Waterhouse). Thankful, m——Shepard. Andrew Warner (3) father of Andrew (4). Andrew Warner, s of Lieut. Daniel (2) and Mary——, b in Hadley, Mass., June 24, 1667; was a large landholder in Hadley and removed to Saybrook, Conn. abt 1696, where, in partnership with Joseph Selden and John Church, he purchased Twelve Mile Island Farm, situated on both banks of the Connecticut River in the towns of Lyme and Saybrook. A deed of John Leverett of Boston, dated Feb., 1695, conveyed this land to Joseph Selden, who on June 22, 1697, deeded the Saybrook part to Andrew Warner. Part of the land is still owned by the family (1919). The early dwelling house stood about one-quarter mile northeast of where the Middlesex Turnpike crosses the Warner's Ferry Road, or from the present homestead. Married (1) Ruth Clark, who d 1704/5. Married (2) April 4, 1706, Mrs. Hannah Stannard. Children, recorded in the L'Hommedieu transcript of Saybrook records (Conn. State Library) with the note, "which three ch said Andrew had by his first w, Ruth Clark." Ruth Warner, b Nov. 27, 1701. Andrew Warner, Jr. b Jan. 25, 1703; m Sarah Graves. Ichabod Warner, b July 8, 1704; Daniel (2) Warner father of Andrew (3). Daniel Warner, s of Andrew Warner (1) was probably b after his parents came to America. His birth record has never been found and the year is uncertain, although the evidence would be in favor of a date between 1632 and 1635. He d in Hatfield, Mass., April 30, 1692. He went in 1659 with his father from Hartford, Conn., to Hadley, and settled in the part of town that was set off as Hatfield in 1670. Daniel Warner, freeman, Hatfield, May 7, 1673 (Mass., Bay Records, Vol. 4—pt. 2,587). Daniel Warner was appointed ensign to the foot company in Hadley, Oct. 7, 1674, and returned a bill for caring for soldiers, May 30, 1679 (Mass. Bay Records Vol. 5-239-336-etc.) He is designated in early records as Lieut. Daniel Warner. He was a grantee of Northfield in 1682 and was there at the Second Settlement (History of Northfield). With seven other from Hadley he signed a letter to the General Court sent from Hadley April 29, 1676, regarding the nearness of the enemy (N. E. Reg. 41-202) This was during the French and Indian war. The settlers on the two sides of the river at Hadley were obliged to do many things separately on account of the treacherous swiftness of the water at the point of crossing. The Church was on the east side of the river and the ninety residents of the west side found great difficulty in attending services. In May, 1667, Daniel Warner was one of those who sent a petition to the General Court asking to be set off as a separate parish or society. They had lived on the west side for six years and found it difficult and dangerous to cross. "Our vessels tossed up and down so that our women and children do screech and are so affrighted that they are made unfit for ordinances, and cannot hear so as to profit by them by reason of their anguish of spirit." When we do go over the river we leave our relatives and estates lying on the outside of the colony, joining to the wilderness, to be a prey to the heathen when they see their opportunity. Thrilling tales were told of the canoes filling with water, or of the worshipers breaking through the ice. (History of Hadley.) Daniel Warner m (1) Mary ——, who d Sept. 29 (or 19), 1672. Married (2) April 1, 1674, Martha Boltwood, who d Sept. 22, 1710, dau of Robert and Mary Boltwood. Children of Daniel and Mary Warner. Mary (1) Warner b Feb. 24, 1662 (Hadley town records, 1-61). Daniel Warner, b 1666; m (1) Mary Hubbard, (2) Thankful Billings. Sarah Warner, m Isaac Sheldon. Andrew Warner b June 24, 1667 (Hadley town records, 1-61); m (1) Ruth Clark, (2) Mrs. Hannah Stannard. Anna b Nov. 17, 1669 (Hadley town records 1-61) m Isaac Hubbard. Mary Warner, again, b Sept. 19, 1672; probably m Samuel Sheldon. Andrew Warner (1) father of Lieut. Daniel. Andrew Warner came to America from nr Hatfield, England abt 1632. The name of Andrew Warner's first w has not been found. He m second, Hester Wakeman, widow of Thomas (1) Seldon, and dau of Frances Wakeman of England, and his w Anne Goode. The father of Andrew Warner was John, who m Mary Purchas, dau of John Purchas of Waltham, England. Children of Andrew (1). Mary - Andrew - Robert - John - Hannah - Daniel - Isaac - Ruth - Jacob. *Mrs. Nellie C. Reimers,* Genoa, Nebraska.

QUERIES

11482. WALKER.—Wanted ances with Rev rec of Joseph Walker who lived nr Chelsea Vermont, abt 1825 and had sons Joel and Samuel and dau Lucretia who m Elisha Spear and lived nr Chelsea in 1832.

(a) DAWSON-HOLMES.—Wanted ances of James Dawson and of his w Sarah Tinsley Holmes who were m in 1827 and lived nr Louisville, Ky. Was there Rev rec in either line?—E. G. S.

11483. BRACE-JACKSON.—Wanted par and dates of Joseph Brace who m Lucy Jackson

at Sharon, Conn., Feb. 15, 1776. Wanted her par also. Did this Joseph Brace remove with his family to Wyoming Co., Pa.

(a) BERRY.—Who was the Joseph Berry who m Anna Wight in Scituate, R. I. Dec. 24, 1738, and had ch Marion, Charles, Anne, Joseph, Jemima, Mercy, Bernajah and Sarah who m Philip Colvin of Scituate. Was Joseph Berry from Mass.?

(b) CARVER.—Wanted par of Samuel Carver, b 1768 d 1835. He removed to nr Wilkes-Barre, Pa. and became pastor of a church at Wyoming, Pa. His wife's name was Jane. Wanted her par.—L. C. T.

11484. DURBIN.—Wanted ances of Samuel Durbin abt 1780 in Pa. Removed to Fairfield Co., Ohio and in 1808 settled in Knox Co., Ohio where he d in 1822. His three bros Scott, Thomas and John also moved to Ohio and John later removed to Oregon. Samuel and Thomas m sis Rebecca and Abi Collins whose parents were m in Cambridge, Md., in 1782. Similarity of names will indicate that these Durbins were desc of the Durbin Family of Md. Can this be proven?—M. G. D.

11485. GILMORE.—Wanted dates and places of b, m and d maiden name of w and place of residence during the Rev of Thomas Gilmore who was in the First S. C. Regt. In 1820 he was living in Marengo Co., Ala. and prob d there. His ch were John, Thomas, James, William, Elizabeth, Annie and Nancy.—M. D.

11486. DODGE.—Wanted par and Rev rec of father of Ezra Dodge who located in Pompey, N. Y., abt 1795. He m Mary (Polly) Foote in Conn. Their ch were David who m 1834 Ada D. Roberts. Ira whose ch were Harvey, Daniel, Homer and Clarissa; Hezekiah m 1819 Granville Haines; Clarissa d unmarried; Seabred m Jane Town; Ezra Jr. m Armena Hendricks; Ezra Dodge's bro Hezekiah also located in Pompey, N. Y., in 1795 he m Hannah Roberts in Conn. and their ch were Nehemiah who m Fanny Beebe; Oren who m first Almira Russ second Almira Lyboult; and third Susan Smith; Julia who m Dr. George Morley; Charles m Nancy Wells; Joanna m Jerome Sweet; William m Juliette Dunham. Wanted also Rev rec of ancestors of Mary Foote.

(a) POLLOCK.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of ances of Robert Pollock b in Delaware, Dec. 23, 1784, m Oct. 2, 1806, Margaret Hurley who was b Sept. 27, 1787. Their ch were Katherine, Harriett, John D., Mary, William A., Eliza Ann, Robert, Eleanor, Margaret, Nancy, Elizabeth, and Sarah Jane.—A. P. P.

11487. ROBERTSON.—Wanted par and Rev rec of Samuel Robertson who d in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 22, 1816. Would like to corres with some of his desc.—J. O. B.

11488. HARPER.—Wanted Rev rec and dates of Nathan Harper b in Botetourt Co., Va. and ser in the Rev.—N. M.

11489. PHILIPS.—Wanted ances of Elizabeth Philips b in Tappahannock, Essex Co., Va. who m Tisdale Paull in 183–. Wanted her dates also.—J. B.

11490. CALHOUN.—Wanted names of the ch of Patrick Calhoun and of his w Martha Caldwell and the names of the parties they m.—M. J. L.

10491. NORBEL.—Wanted dates of George Norbel and of his s Spencer of Albemarle Co., Va., and of their place of bur.

(a) OLIVER.—Wanted dates of b and m of John Oliver s of Capt. Dionesius Oliver b in Petersburg, Va. and bur in Elbert Co., Ga. Wanted also his place of bur and name of w.—C. L.

11492. STANLEY.—Wanted inf of the parents (in England) of John Stanley Lord Surveyor of Md., the founder of the Stanley family in America.

(a) ARMISTEAD.—Wanted Rev rec of John Armistead of Caroline Co., Va., Member of Committee of Safety, 1775–76.—A. M. M.

11493. TROUTWINE.—Rebecca Logan b 1798 m Hannibal Troutwine. What relation was she to Frederick Troutwine who m Barbara—— and had dau Mary who m May, 1790, in what is now Hardy Co., W. Va., Jonathan Hutton b June 3, 1769. Wanted Troutwine gen.—F. L. W.

11494. CARPENTER.—Wanted inf of Increase Carpenter of Jamaica, L. I., who is on the list of Rev soldiers of N. Y. State.—A. R. D.

11495. NAPIER.—Wanted par of Nancy Napier thought to be the dau of Rene s of Patrick and Martha Claiborne Napier. This branch set in Franklin Co. and removed to Washington Co. and Nancy m in Lincoln Co., Ky., 1792. Want to know the yr that Col. Benjamin Napier and his branch of the family moved to Ky.

(a) ROSCOE - ROSCOW. — Wanted par of Katherine Roscoe who m 1st George Wynne Sessums, 2d Rev. William Williams and lived on Chowan River, N. C. They had at least these ch: Elizabeth who m William Chalk in 1808 and moved to Maury County, Tenn; Polly who m——Sowell; and Billy who m and lived in N. C.—H. H.

11496. MILLS.—Wanted par and ances of Clarke Mills the sculptor b in Onondago Co., N. Y. in 1815 and d in Washington, D. C. in 1883.—J. M. D.

11497. BOWMAN-BLACKMAR.—Thomas Bowman m Sarah Blackmar 1746, their ch were Ephraim b 1747; Joseph b 1749; Walter b 1750; Sarah b 1753; and Peggy b 1755. Wanted

any inf concerning either desc or ances of the above named.—M. E. W.

11498. METLIN-MAITLAND-JENNISON OR GENISON.—Wanted all inf possible of the ances of Samuel Dale Metlin b Feb. 14, 1811 in Westmoreland Co., Pa. and of those of his w Nancy Eliza Jennison b Apr. 18, 1815 in Stillwater, N. Y.—D. C. W.

11499. WILSON.—Wanted the maiden name of w and names of ch of Robert Wilson, Jr., (s of Robert Wilson, Sr., 1735–1783 and Elizabeth Greer his w), Chester Co., Pa. Would like to corres with anyone interested in this line.—H. G. B.

11500. HARDING.—Wanted par maiden name of w and names of ch of Joseph Harding who fought in Capt. James Gill's Co. of Augusta Co., Va., 1742.—B. W.

11501. JOHN.—Wanted given name of husband of Mary John of Mechlenburg, N. C. whose will was dated July 27, 1777, leaving to her four sons Daniel, Zephaniah, Benjamin and Roger her property in Mecklenburg Co. and in Ga. Daniel m Elizabeth McClendon, their s Abel had a s Reid who went to Ala. Please give all inf of his family.

(a) DAVIS.—Stephen Davis s of William and Elizabeth Shelton Davis and grandson of Sir John Davis and Katy Ragland m Oct. 9, 1773, Elizabeth Bowe and removed from Va. to Ky. in 1787. Wanted his dates of b and d and his Rev rec.

(b) REID.—Joseph Reid of N. C. b in Limerick, Ireland, 1734 d 1823, m Isabella Nelson and fought in the Battle of Camden would like proof of his ser.

(c) JONES.—Tignal Jones of Va. m Martha ——. Their s Thomas Anderson Jones b May 1, 1772 m Dec. 19, 1799 Mary Crenshaw b Feb. 5, 1781. Would like any inf of Tignal Jones and his ser in the Rev.—S. J. E.

11502. BIVINS.—Wanted all inf of William s of Sir William Bivins of England who d in Philadelphia in 1803. He m Eliza——and had ch William; Eliza m John Sherman Owen; and Harriet who m Henry Gideon, lived in Newcastle Ky., from 1820 to 1842.

(a) POTTER.—Wanted inf of Thomas Potter b in Va., 1797 and m Elizabeth Allen; lived in Knox Co., Ky., until 1835.—W. M.

11503. PATTON.—Wanted par and Rev rec of f of Robert Patton b in Delaware, Feb. 7, 1770 and d 1839 in Adams or Brown Co., Ohio. He m Eleanor Evans and their ch were Mathew, Unity, Edward, William, Sally and Priscilla.

(a) CARR.—Wanted Rev rec of John Carr native of County Down Ireland, who came to American in 1741 and in 1750 set in Loudoun Co., Va. His ch were Thomas; John; Peter; and others. W. B. Carr compiled a gen of this family up to 1876. Would like to corres with some of the Loudoun Co., Va. Carrs who have this gen.

(b) MOORE.—William Moore came to America from Ireland when but twelve years old and set in Pa. Among his ch were William b 1782 and Joseph who was older. Had this William Moore a Rev rec? Would like to corres with some of his desc.—W. M. G.

11504. BEALL.—Wanted par and all dates of Ninian Beall who m Ann Maria Stricker, Mar. 7, 1780 in Frederick Co., Md.

(a) TAYLOR.—Wanted par with dates of Thomas Taylor b 1772 m Elizabeth Drury or Drurah.—J. T. B.

11505. GALE.—Wanted par and birthplace of Sarah Gale who m Paine Converse, Jr., in 1798 and lived at Bridgeport, Vt.

(a) CURTISS.—Wanted par and birthplace of Julius B. Curtiss b 1813 d 1858 Kent, Ohio, m his second w 1854 Lovinia Converse Fessenden.—M. C. G.

11506. CREEL.—Matthew Creel, Widower, m for his second w Lucinda Allen at Culpeper Courthouse, Va. James Lee Sampson b 1805 m May 10, 1839 Emily Ann Riley b Feb. 28, 1818. Would like gen of each of these lines.—E. C .B.

11507. DEHART.—Wanted maiden name of w and names of ch of Jacob DeHart of N. Y. and N. J. He was an officer from N. J. in the Rev and d 1870.

(a) ARCHER.—Wanted maiden name of w and names of ch of Edmond Archer who fought at Yorktown. Wanted maiden name of w of his s James Archer.—A. F. H.

11508. COBB.—Wanted names of ch and grandchildren of Samuel Cobb of Vt., who fought with Stark's army at the Battle of Bennington. Wanted names of ch and grandchildren of John Cobb 1744–1851 from Norwich Conn., who d at Pawlet, Vt. Wanted also names of ch and granchildren of Nathan Cobb who d in Hartford, Vt., 1845, was a minute man in 1780.—L. W.

11509. MUSTARD.—There was a family of Mustards in Delaware and in Cool Spring, Del., there was a John Mustard who m Lydia——b 1737 d Nov. 12, 1825. Is this John Mustard the progenitor of the American family? Wanted maiden name of his w Lydia and any inf of these lines.

(a) OLIVER.—Wanted gen, dates and place of res of Polly Oliver who m Feb. 25, 1801 John Mustard.

(b) MCCRACKEN—Wanted gen and date of death of Josephine McCracken b Dec. 25, 1773 and m Nov. 12, 1832 John Oliver Mustard and resided in Smyrna, Del.—M. P. H.

11510. PERRY.—Wanted ances and all gen data of Nancy Perry b Mar. 10, 1784 and m Mar. 20, 1800, in Va. or Ky., Robert White.

(a) WHITE.—Wanted ances, dates and Rev rec of father of William White who d 1787 in Louisa Co., Va. His ch were William; Sarah m John Poindexter; Milly m——Maupin; Moses m Sarah E. Poindexter; John; Richard; Mary m——Thomson; Catherine m——Bruce.—H. H. McC.

11511. TOLSON.—Wanted Rev rec of George Tolson of Stafford Co., Va., who was the f of William Tolson a Rev sol b 1760. Wanted also par of Elizabeth Wright who m said William Tolson.

(a) WILLIFORD.—Wanted par of Mildred Williford who m 1st——Curlew and then David Crews in 1802, the noted Indian Fighter of Madison Co., Ky.

(b) TURNER.—Wanted par and location of the gunshop of John Turner, during the Rev. Wanted also par of his w Isabel Bishop.—R. D. A.

11512. HARDAGE-LANE.—Wanted ances of Lydia Hardage, b 1723, m James Lane, and d 1793 in Loudoun Co., Va. Was she a desc of William Hardage, member of Va. House of Burgesses in 1688?

(a) ROGERS.—A commission of letter of marque and reprisal, dated Oct. 20, 1777, issued Jan. 28, 1778 to John Rogers, master of the schooner *General Smallwood,* belonging to the State of Md. Was he the same John Rogers who was appointed 2nd Lieut. of the ship *Defence,* May 1, 1777? His gen wanted.

(b) ROGERS-GAITHER.—Wanted information about Capt. John Rogers of Prince George's Co., Md., whose dau Agnes m John Gaither of "Bite the Biter." Was he the immigrant? Was he the the Mr. John Rogers, naval officer of the Potomac district in 1711? Was he kin to Sir John Rogers, merchant of Plymouth and trader to Md.?

(c) ROGERS-WARFIELD-DORSEY-IJAMS.—John Rogers of Anne Arundel and Montgomery Cos., Md., and Susannah Gassaway his w had three daus of whom Anne m John Warfield and moved from Md. to Ky.; Mary m Delaiah Dorsey; Catherine m Mordecai Ijams. Wanted desc of the three marriages and ances of Dorsey and Ijams.

(d) CARRELL-HALL.—Wanted ances of Dempsey Carrell, b May 31, 1740, d Md. (?) July 14, 1806, and of his w Mary Hall, m Aug. 10, 1761. Their desc moved to Washington Co., Pa. and thence to Ky.

(e) RAYMOND-KINNEAR.—Wanted ances of William Raymond, b May 8, 1799 at Wilton, Conn., and his w Nancy Kinnear. Their home was at Franklin, Pa.—A. C. R.

11513. BRADFIELD.—Wanted par of Eleanor Bradfield who m John Crozer abt 1783 in Pa. He was b in Delaware Co., Pa. and d in Ohio, and was a Rev sol.—M. McP.

11514. JENKINS.—Wanted gen and dates of Ruth Jenkins who m Azarah Eastman abt 1735 New Fairfield, Conn.

(a) DOWNS.—Wanted ances and dates of Elizabeth Downs who m Timothy Minor of Woodbury, Conn., June 5, 1764.

(b) FOBES.—Wanted gen of Eunice Fobes who m in Somers, Conn., Aug. 4, 1790, Joseph Parsons.

(c) ALLEN.—Wanted ances of Margaret Allen of Deerfield, Mass, who m 1st Eleazer Hawks and 2d Moses Mims of Deerfield, June 20, 1748.

(d) HILLS.—Wanted ances of Mercy Hills b July 20, 1766 m Nov. 10, 1784, Appleton McKee of East Hartford, Conn.—A. P. E.

11515. MORLEY.—Wanted Rev rec of Ebenezer Morley of Pompey, N. Y., whose name appears on the Honor Roll of Onondago Co. Wanted also maiden name and gen of w Prudence.—C. S. W. L.

11516. LITTLEPAGE.—Wanted any inf regarding John Dickinson Littlepage names of his two wives and proof of his Rev rec. He lived at Charleston, W. Va. and was the father of Charles Pierson Littlepage.—I. S. T.

11517. VANCE.—Wanted dates of James Vance s of William who set in this country, abt 1736

(a) COLLINS.—Wanted Rev rec of father of John Collins, Gov. of R. I. 1829. Wanted also names of his ch and grandchildren.—K. V. H.

11518. ROCKWELL.—Wanted gen of Sarah Rockwell of Conn., and Coram, L. I. who m Isaac Smith. He with his four bros and father Isaac were in the Rev. References—"Mather's Refugees from L. I. to Conn.;" "Bayles Suffolk County;" "Rivington's Gazette August, 1779;" "New York in the Rev.;" "A copy of Document in Conn. State Library at Hartford." Isaac Smith (2) was the s of Isaac 1731–1789 and Martha 1738–1790. This branch of Smiths date back to John Smith who came to Coram, Suffolk Co., L. I. in 1657. Isaac and Sarah Rockwell Smith had ch: Evi, John, Japheth, Isaac and Thomas and dau Lavinia who m 1st Bartlett Danford and 2d William Wallace Donaldson.—I. L. J.

11519. BREWER.—Wanted gen and all inf of Jacob Brewer who m one of the desc of Anneke Jans and Bogardus Families in 1682. Wanted also the names of his ch.—J. R. N.

11520. LORD.—Wanted ances and Rev rec of Andrew Lord who m Elizabeth Kirtland of Saybrook, Conn. b 1760. Their dau Mary b Apr. 7, 1807 was raised in the family of Joseph and Ann Kirtland Vail.—E. F. W.

11521. Clark.—Wanted data concerning Rev ances of Agnes Clark, 1742–1832 who m 1759 Israel Gibbs a Rev sol.

(a) Morton.—Wanted Rev ances of Fanny Morton, 1772–1836 who m Elijah Gibbs a Rev sol.

(b) Collister.—Wanted gen of Mary Collister 1798–1870 who m 1825 Loring Gibbs. All of these families were of Mass.—H. G. D.

11522. Horton.—Wanted Rev rec of Capt. Joseph Horton who m abt 1755, Jannetje Van Vorhees.

(a) Van Wyck.—Wanted Rev rec of Col. Richard Van Wyck, b Nov. 25, 1730 m May 12, 1747 Barbara Van Voorhees.—E, H. M'D.

11523. De Duzette.—Wanted dates and ances of Philemon De Duzette who m Betsy Jane King of Va. His father came to America with Lafayette and fought in the Rev. Would like to corres with his desc.—E. W.

11524. Scott.—Wanted given name of —— Scott who came from the North of Ireland of Scotch-Irish desc; moved to Franklin Co., Pa. where he owned a section of land. His s William Scott 1779–1829 m Elizabeth Eaker.—J. E. W.

11525. Hendryx.—Wanted ances and inf of the family of William Hendryx which lived in Conn. and possibly Vt. after the Rev. His s John Hendryx b in R. I. 1776, m in Cazenovia, Madison Co., Dolly Smith a native of Conn. Their fifth ch Thomas b 1807 m Harriet Bishop and was a merchant in Cohocton, Steuben Co., N. Y. until 1864 when he removed to Lenawee Co., Mich. Information is also wanted of Dolly Smith and Harriet Bishop.—H. E. B.

11526. Lane.—Wanted Rev rec of Capt. William Lane whose s Benedict Middleton Lane m in 1811, Ann Peake Adams. Their ch were Frances Maria; Ann Susanne; Julia Peake; Maria Waugh; and Francis William Did any of Sir Ralph Lane's (first Gov. of Va. Under Sir Walter Raleigh) family settle in America?

(a) Robinson.—Wanted gen of James F. Robinson Gov. of Ky. in 1861.—H. C. S.

11527. Fry.—Wanted ances, dates, Rev rec and name of w of Henry Fry of Germantown, N. C. b Oct. 9, 1738. Is John Fry b Jan. 15, 1778 who m Margaret Evans his s or grandson?—E. P.

11528. Sprowl.—Wanted all inf of ances of John Sprowl who lived in Chester Dist., S. C. before 1811 and m first Rosanna Orr and second Mary Richmond; removed to Princeton, Ind., 1833. Was a Scotch-Irish Covenanter; his mother was Janette Bryson.

(a) Owen.—Wanted to corres with desc of Dr. Griffith Owen, Welsh-Quaker, came to Phila. in 1684. Have a complete gen back to eleventh century to anyone interested.—W. M.

11529. Warth.—Wanted name of Benjamin Harrison's aunt who m Robert Warth, in Va. 1720; also her dates and dates of their dau Ann or Hannah Warth who m Samuel Vance.

(a) English.—Wanted dates and given name of his w——Wells of John English, 1703–1795 Second N. J. Regt.—S. J. E.

11530. Kendrick.—Wanted par of John Kendrick, Frederick Co., Md., 1759, m 1787, Rebecca Doy of Richmond Co., Ga., entered army, 1777 in Savannah, Ga.

(a) Head.—Wanted par of James Head d 1796 in Elbert Co., Ga., m Elizabeth dau of Simon Powell of Orange Co., Va., James Head fought with Orange Co. Mil came to Ga. after the Rev.—J. A. H.

11531. Hall.—Wanted par and bros of Sarah Hall whose dau Susan m Richard Long a Rev sol.

(a) Phipps.—Wanted par and Rev ances of Major Claibourne McCullough Phipps, 1806–1888.

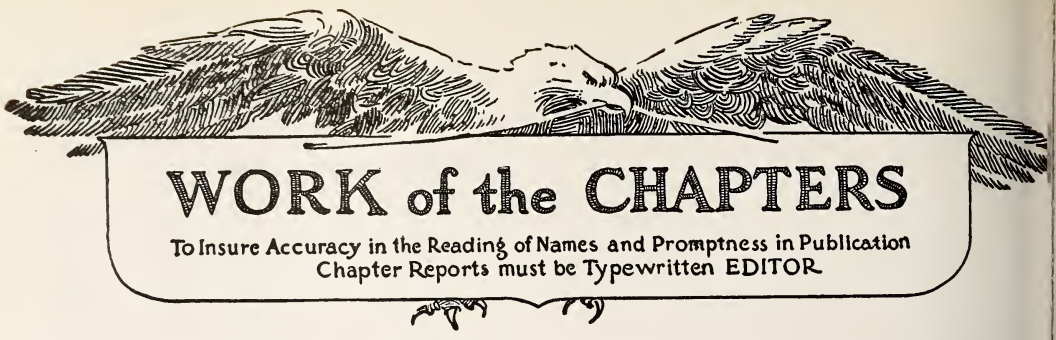
(b) Neill.—Wanted Rev rec and ch of William Neill came to this country, 1730 settled in Burke Co., N. C. and d there in 1800.—T. E. P.

11532. Nelson-Austin.—Wanted par of James Nelson and of his w Maria Austin who lived nr Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and she d there. Their dau Emeline Cordelia b Poughkeepsie June 2, 1823 m Dec. 12, 1839 James Partridge Blake. They finally set in Waterbury, Conn. Would like to corres with desc of this family.

(a) Fairbanks.—Wanted par and Rev rec of father of Freelove Fairbanks. who m Lt. Ebenezer Pond, of Wrentham, Mass. Their ch were Freelove b Oct. 15, 1755; Penuel b Nov. 23, 1757; David b Mar. 21, 1761; Jane b Mar. 21, 1763; Ebenezer b Apr. 2, 1765; Freelove b Apr. 8, 1767; Adam b July 16, 1769; Olive b July 2, 1772; Billy b Nov. 5, 1774 and David b Nov. 22, 1777.

(b) Kennedy-Canada.—Wanted gen of Thomas Kennedy of East Hartford or Bolton, Conn. who d 1751. Wanted also gen and maiden name of his w Elizabeth. Their ch b at Bolton, Conn., were Samuel b July 30, 1743; Sarah b July 31, 1743 (twins); Diademia bapt. Dec. 1, 1745; may be others. Samuel 1743 enl in the Lexington Alarm from Hartford. Wanted name and dates of his w. Their ch were Samuel b Sept. 2, 1764; John b Sept. 14, 1766; Timothy b Oct, 16, 1768; Ruth b Dec. 2, 1770; Katy b May 21, 1775; Elizabeth b Nov. 23, 1777 and Ann b Oct. 13, 1782.—M. B. A.

11533. Bowne.—Wanted ances of Elizabeth Bowne who m Feb. 25, 1793 John Combs of N. J. and moved to Butler Co., Ohio. Did her father have Rev rec?—A. C. L.



Major Hugh Moss Chapter (Modesto, Calif.) holds regular meetings on the last Saturday of each month, excepting July and August. As our membership is limited to twenty-five, meetings are held in the homes of our members.

Under our efficient and enthusiastic Regent, Miss Estella F. Smith, our Chapter did good work along Americanization lines during 1921–22. Through the aid and influence of the Society, an Americanization Board was organized, under which instructions were given to more than a hundred aliens in our vicinity. These usually assembled for night classes, a few mothers, however, receiving instructions in their own homes during the day. Later on the Board arranged a reception to our resident aliens in which general interest was shown by a large attendance. A commodious hall was secured, divided into booths, in which a fine international display of fancy work was exhibited, our aliens taking great pride in exhibiting cherished possessions such as needlework and articles of personal adornment brought by them from their over-seas homes. Our Chapter had its own booth in which were displayed prized heirlooms and relics of bygone days. An interesting and instructive program was given, the closing number of which was the presentation by our Society of a silk American Flag to each of our new citizens.

While Americanization was for some time an absorbing interest, we met responsibilities along other lines. As has been our custom, we not only presented a gold medal of the value of five dollars to the pupil of the eighth grade of our City Public Schools who had made the highest average grade in United States History, but gave a similar medal to a pupil of the outside schools of the County.

We gave a book shower to the inmates of the Ahwanee Tubercular Sanitarium, sending them twenty-two volumes of interesting current literature. We have met and discharged the numerous small obligations which courtesy and kindness demanded, have met all requests from the National Society, and have complied with many other small demands.

Our only purely social meetings of the year are held on Washington's Birthday and Flag Day. The former of these we usually observe by a Colonial Luncheon in the home of some member, the Daughters attending for the most part in colonial costumes. Flag Day is the guest day of the year, on which occasion we have a program of dignity and propriety.

Because of holding our meetings in the homes of our members, the meetings are always enjoyable and pleasant.

There is much interest in our work and entire harmony in our associations.

MRS. ELLA GILKEY CHAMBERLAIN,
Historian.

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Ill.) has had a splendid year under the leadership of Mrs. John R. Leib, Regent. It entertained the state officers on October 13, 1921, at a luncheon at the Country Club. This was followed by a meeting at the home of Mrs. C. J. Doyle at which the officers outlined their work. The inspiration of this meeting could be felt throughout the year. Mrs. Harry C. Lee, state chaplain, came again in November and gave a valuable address on the subject, "Children as a National Asset." Other noteworthy addresses given before the Chapter during the year were "The Pilgrim Mothers" by Mrs. W. F. Rothenberger of the local Chapter, and "Legislation from a Woman's Standpoint" by Mrs. J. W. Templeman, member of the Springfield bar.

On November 3rd, delegation of Springfield Daughters went to Carlinville as guests for the day of President and Mrs. W. H. Hudson of Blackburn College, and five members of the Springfield Chapter who reside in Carlinville: Blackburn College is said by one of its students to have the biggest heart and the least front of any institution of learning in the country. The whole purpose of the college, President Hudson says, is to give young people an opportunity to help themselves. No one is admitted who is able to pay all his expenses. This college is for those who have little or no money and are willing to work for an education. Every one

must work part of the time. The boys carry on a farm of 200 acres under a farm superintendent, raise the vegetables and take care of the dairy. The girls do the housework and cooking. The popularity of the school is shown by the fact that it can accommodate only one-half of those who are clamoring for admission. On the day of our visit, the girls of the culinary department served a delicious luncheon. Springfield Chapter showed its appreciation of the entertainment by purchasing and sending to the college a beautiful rug for the living room. It also made a gift of $100 to the college endowment fund.

Gifts made by the Chapter to other objects during the year were:

Three hundred dollars to the Springfield Board of Education to apply on the salary of Miss Geneva Bane, Americanization teacher among foreign women; $125 to the Martha Berry School ($35 of this amount was given by Mrs. Charles Ridgeley and Mrs. Burton Reid, Chapter members); $30 to the Americanization Shop, Chicago; $10 to the Philippine Scholarship; $5 for a picnic for foreign children; $1 for Christmas gift for Real Daughter; $2 to the City Tuberculosis Association; $25 to the High School Opportunity Fund; $64.25 for history medals; $5 for Near East Relief; $31.50 toward a marker for the grave of a Real Daughter; $5 toward the purchase of the Sharpless Portrait of Washington; $2 for DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for the Springfield Lincoln Library; $12.50 for a city flag to present to the Art Association. (Gift of Mrs. Ralph Tobin); $2.12 for Block Certificates; $2.50 for a book as a gift to Memorial Continental Hall.

The regular expenses of the Chapter, and the state and national taxes, are not included in this list. These gifts have been made from the regular dues of members. No entertainments were given for the purpose of raising money, but Mrs. Burton Reid, treasurer, is continually adding to the Chapter income by the wise investment of surplus funds.



LINCOLN CIRCUIT COUNTY SEAT MARKER, SANGAMON COUNTY. DEDICATED MAY 8, 1922. LEFT TO RIGHT: JULIA ORENDORFF MACPHERSON, MARGARET ELLEN JAYNE

On February 11, 1922, bronze tablets marking thirteen additional sites of important events in the life of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, were dedicated with appropriate exercises in the county court house which was the state house in Lincoln's time. The exercises were held in the old hall of representatives where Lincoln spoke the famous words "A house divided against itself can not stand." In this room his body lay in state when brought to Springfield for burial. The bronze tablet commemorating these two events had been erected on the front wall of the room, and the unveiling of this tablet symbolized the unveiling of the other twelve markers in various parts of the city. The address of the afternoon was made

by Miss Helen Nicolay of Washington, D. C., daughter of John G. Nicolay, secretary to President Lincoln and later his biographer.

Another event of historical significance to the Chapter and the community was the unveiling of the Lincoln Circuit Marker on the courthouse grounds, May 8, 1922. The Lincoln circuit is the old Illinois eighth judicial circuit over which Mr. Lincoln and his associates travelled in attending court in various counties of the circuit. One of the markers, a bronze tablet on a small granite pedestal, has been placed in the county seat of each county in the circuit. The work of marking the circuit was undertaken by the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution and has been largely carried on by them; but, when the undertaking became too big for one organization of limited means, the Lincoln Marking Association was organized, and membership was open to anyone interested in perpetuating the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Each county had to work for its own marker. Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, chairman of the Lincoln Circuit Road committee in the Springfield Chapter, was the leading spirit in raising funds for the marker in Sangamon County, and in making arrangements for the placing and unveiling of it. At the unveiling of the marker in Springfield, addresses were made by Miss Lottie Jones of Danville, State Chairman Lincoln Circuit Marking Committee, and by Captain Oscar E. Carlstrom, Commander of the American Legion. The marker was unveiled by Margaret Ellen Jayne and Julia Williams McPherson descendants of early settlers in Sangamon County.

The local Chapter has gathered and sent to Mrs. Charles E. Davidson, State Historian, at her request the following material: List and story of historical figures and groups of figures in bronze in the county; Photographic copies of old land grants and transfers of land; History of early cross roads and also of early taverns with rates charged; History of early settlement, platting and incorporation of villages and towns, their first officers and terms of service; History of the first academy; Information concerning early industrial life in these communities, their methods of bartering and copies of old bills of goods.

An ancient sage has said, "That nation which allows its traditions to die must itself soon perish." Every Daughter should be engaged actively in the work of preserving our records and traditions—a task that is fascinating and limitless.

(Mrs. Charles E.) Mary M. Knapp,
Retiring Historian.

Taliaferro Chapter (Georgetown, Ohio), has held nine regular meetings in the year, and one special on Washington's Birthday. We assisted in Decoration Day services, held special memorial services for our own dead, and attended, in a body, special Armistice Day services. We held a profitable Flag Day program at the home of one of our Russellville members.

We gave five dollars in gold to the pupil in our local school who made the highest grade in American History, and the same amount to the pupil in the Russellville school doing the same.

We contributed the 3 cents a member asked for the Ellis Island teacher, and $1 each to the Annette Phelps Lincoln Memorial, and the Philippine Scholarship, and $5 to the Berry School. Also $36.50 to the support of our little French orphan girl. All our National and State dues are paid.

Our ways and means committee managed a picture show and candy sale on the night of Lincoln's Birthday.

Eleanor Gordon Walker,
Regent.

Baron DeKalb Chapter (Decatur, Ga.). This has been a season of commemoration for our Chapter. Our membership comes from the towns of Decatur, and Clarkston, DeKalb County, Georgia. Nearby is that huge monolith, Stone Mountain, the greatest piece of granite known to be exposed on the earth's surface. It is seven miles around and nine hundred feet high, fascinating alike to scientist and historian. The northern exposure is a sheer declivity, gigantic, bleak, awe inspiring upon which is being carved the Confederate Memorial by Gutzon Borglum. It is also a natural sounding board, throwing the human voice a mile distant. The southern side affords a gradual incline to the summit, along which one crosses remains of an old Spanish fort. Pine, cedar, oak, and other vegetation rooted in the very dust of ages abound.

Here winds an Indian trail, a tributary of the great Hightower Trail, called the, "Cut Road," ending precipitately six hundred feet above the base. From this point many a Pale Face, unable to retrace his steps has fallen to his death, but the wary Indian descended by foot holes known to himself. The approach to this has been marked, "Dangerous," by our Chapter.

On October, 21, 1922, we unveiled a handsome marble tablet at that point in the trail where Washington's commissioner, Colonel Willett perfected a treaty with the Lower Creeks in, 1790. It was uncovered by two little boys, James Wade, son of our Regent,

dressed as a Continental soldier and Dana Burgess, Jr., representing an Indian warrior.

The invocation was by Rev. O. B. Blackwell and the address by Captain Augustin Sams, a world war veteran. Interesting talks were made by Mrs. Howard McCall, Vice President General and Mrs. E. A. Thomas, state chairman of historic spots. The three Atlanta Chapters of the D.A.R. were represented.

No feature was more imposing than the D.A.R., float depicting the death or rather the wounding of the gallant DeKalb upon the battlefield near Camden, South Carolina. The part was assumed by Captain Lay Everhart, who is a collateral descendant of DeKalb. DeKalb was supported by his faithful Lieutenant DuBuissy and other Continental captives, surrounded by Red Coats.



MARBLE TABLET PLACED UPON OLD INDIAN TRAIL, STONE MOUNTAIN, BY BARON DE KALB CHAPTER. HERE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S SPECIAL COMMISSIONER, COLONEL WILLETT, MET THE CREEK INDIANS IN 1790

Far above the pleasant landscape, exhilarated and inspired by the wonderful autumn sunshine and by the fulfilment of our dreams, how our song, "America," resounded among the fallen stones of De Soto's fort.

Curious carvings near the summit are said to be the hieroglyphics of a prehistoric race. With these, the beautiful insignia of the, Daughters of the American Revolution, firm upon the bosom of this everlasting hill, passes on to future ages.

The next occasion that brought our Chapter prominently before the public was the celebration of the centennial of our county, also named for Baron DeKalb, on November ninth. The historical pageant parade was witnessed by thousands.

An occasional backward glance strengthens our effort to make the future worthy of the past.

Mrs V. A. S. Moore,

Vice Regent.

Col. Jo Daviess Chapter (Stockton, Ill.), was organized in June, 1918, with sixteen members, and has now a membership of twenty-four, many of these being non-resident members.

On August 23, 1922, this Chapter unveiled a bronze marker at Millville, once the site of a thriving village, now only a beautiful wildwood spot on the bank of Apple River. The tablet is embedded in the face of a verdure-clad bluff, over-looking the trail at the north entrance

to the old town where the bridge crosses the winding stream. The inscription is as follows:

Millville
Frink & Walker Stage Route
Erected by
Col. Jo Daviess Chapter
D. A. R.
Stockton 1922

Appropriate music and addresses by the Regent, Mrs. Emma A. Scofield Arnold and



MARKER AT MILLVILLE, ILL.

others, made a pleasing program. An address by Dr. Herman S. Pepoon of the Department of Botany and Zoology, Lake View High School, Chicago, Ill., furnished much of historical interest concerning the old Frink and Walker trail which led from Chicago, then a village of three hundred inhabitants, to Galena, the heart of the lead mine region, with a population of sixteen hundred people in 1837.

Millville and the adjacent locality abounds in a wealth of botanical, geological and zoological specimens. An effort is being made to have this region set aside as a state park.

MARY A. SCOFIELD STOCK,
Historian.

Merion Chapter (Merion, Pa.). We have had a very successful year under the direction of our Regent, Mrs. George J. De Armond. We have fifty-six members; received fourteen applications for membership, five of whom have been admitted, and the papers of the remainder have not been returned from Washington, and lost one by death.

The meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month, from October to May and are well attended. The reports of the Committees show the interest taken in their work, especially the Americanization, which has been our principal work for the past two years. The Chairman reports the splendid work they are doing among the Italian children in this vicinity. Recent attempts to bring the mothers together in a club, have been very successful. They are anxious to learn the American way of living.

On February 16th, our Regent gave a tea in honor of our State Regent, Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks. It was a very enjoyable affair and well attended. Mrs. Sparks gave a most interesting address; and other members made short addresses, followed by music and refreshments.

On Palm Sunday, April 9th last, we presented a Flag to the Boy Scouts Troop at Gladwyne. We met at the Methodist Church and, after a short service, the Flag was presented by Mr. Walter Fairies, an ex-service man, who made an excellent speech. The flag was accepted by Scout Master J. C. Burk. One of the boys made a clever little speech, thanking the Chapter for its beautiful gift. Our Regent, in reply, told them that we would now consider them "our boys" and would always be interested in their welfare.

In December, we had as our guest, Miss Clemmie Henry, of Marysville College, Tennessee, who gave an interesting account of their work. At our February meeting, Mr. C. S. McGowan, Chancelor of the American International College, Springfield, Mass., who was our guest, made a splendid address telling us of the good work they are accomplishing.

We are offering a prize each year to the Merion High School for the best essay on local history. We have responded one hundred per cent. to all State and National appeals; and have given twenty-five dollars to the Pennsylvania Room in the new Administration Building in Washington; fifty dollars for Americanization work; twenty-five dollars to the Marysville College; twenty-five dollars to The American International College, Springfield, Mass.; ten dollars for a prize to the Merion High School; five dollars to the Valley Forge Memorial; fifteen dollars for a Flag for the Gladwyne Boy Scouts; and have contributed books to Memorial Continental Hall Library.

Our Regent is serving on her third year. She is intensely interested in the work and has filled the office with perfect satisfaction to the Chapter.

(Mrs. Benjamin R.) Henrietta M. Braisted,
Historian.

Ni-ku-Mi Chapter (Blair, Nebr.). Our Chapter was organized in 1906. It has always been active; yet never attained a large member-



MEMBERS OF NI-KU-MU CHAPTER, BLAIR, NEBRASKA

ıip and have but 31 enrolled at present time. We have as our Regent (Mrs. W. W.) Mae ierce Wilkinson, and to her able management we the success of our meetings, which are ld each third Friday of the month, at members' mes. Improving and interesting papers have en enjoyed, followed by a social hour. We ave responded to general demands in patriotic ork and schools at all times; have committees Historical Spots, Patriotic Education and nservation and Thrift.

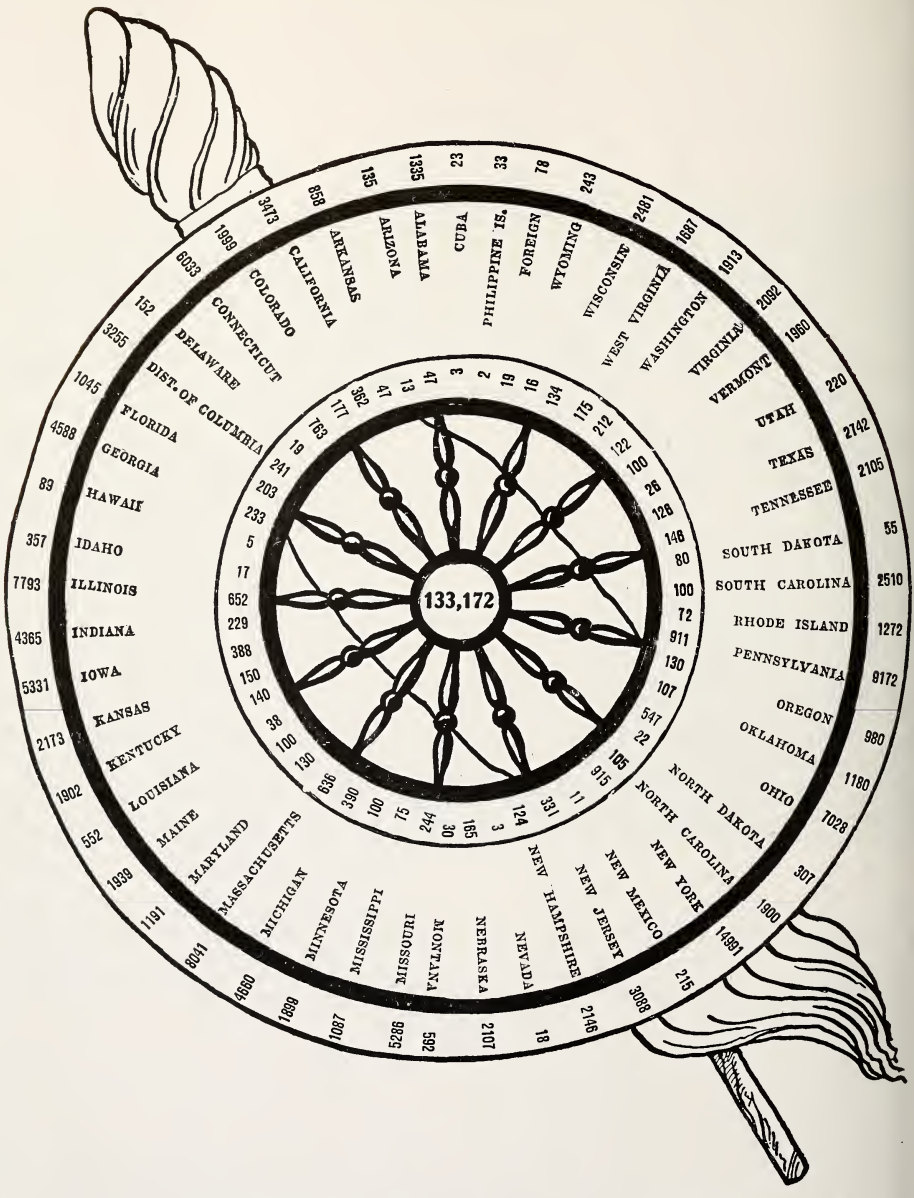
We are justly proud of our historic County Washington. It was here that Ft. Atkinson, rthest Western military station in the nited States was established, in 1819, con-ining the first school, first library, first brass band, first mills, first agricultural experiment station and first extensive farming and gardening on the Missouri River. At this post was born first recorded white child in 1824. Here was born the renouned Indian Chief, Logan Fontenelle and also Mary La Fleshe the wife of his successor. This place is now called Ft. Calhoun, and the marking of this spot is of extreme importance, and to this end we are now bending our efforts.

Our "Colonial Tea" was given at the home of Mrs. William Morgan Haller. Each member invited three guests, who wore the costumes of "Ye long ago." Candles were used throughout the rooms in candelabra of brass, silver and cut glass. The dining room was typical of the occasion with its old silver and quaint china—here the guests were served cafeteria style.

The quaint old time dresses and Colonial costumes, with the beautiful decorations made a picture long to be remembered, and many reminiscences were related.

(Mrs. A. J.) May Allen Lazure,
Historian.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVII **Contents** No. 6

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THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1923-1924, NATIONAL SOCIETY,

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVII, No. 6 JUNE, 1923 WHOLE No. 370

THE THIRTY-SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(*Continued from May Magazine*)

PRESIDENT HARDING'S ringing speech of Monday afternoon and the notable address of the Secretary of State, Hon. Charles E. Hughes, at the evening session fired the delegates to such a pitch of patriotic fervor that resolutions were offered at the Tuesday morning session condemning the unpatriotic efforts of so-called "peace organizations" and against the forces of communism, socialism, and other forms of destructive radicalism.

Following the report of the Resolutions Committee, Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman, the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, gave her report, as chairman, of the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain and Painting for War Museum in France Committee. An appreciative letter from General H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, to whom the painting, "A Convoy of Troopships Bound for France," was turned over for shipment to France, was included in her report. Mrs. Minor spoke of the unavoidable delay in selecting a site for the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain in Plymouth and stated that an appropriate one had finally been decided upon and that in accordance with the resolutions of the 31st Continental Congress, a sufficient amount to complete the $25,000 required for the fountain has been transferred from the painting account, and the balance remaining in the painting fund, after so doing, transferred to the Immigrants' Manual Fund. Therefore the fund of $25,000 is ready and waiting for the work on the fountain to commence.

A generous ovation was accorded Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General and Chairman of the Administration Building Committee, when she appeared to give her final report in that capacity, the building being erected and now in use. That the new Administration Building was now completed at a cost of $385,129.62 and an expenditure of $29,617.97 for furnishings, Mrs. Guernsey stated, was one of the crowning achievements of the Minor administration. She expressed gratitude to her committee, consisting of Mrs. Henry B. Joy, vice-chairman; Mrs. L. L. Hunter, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Mrs. George W.

White, Mrs. Robert G. Hogan, Miss Katharine A. Nettleton, Miss Jennie Loomis and Miss Emma L. Crowell for their assistance, and gave a list of the states and chapters that had contributed to the erection of the building and its furnishings.

The report of the Editor of the Magazine, Miss Lincoln, brought out the fact that the Magazine is gaining prestige as an historical publication as well as being the official publication of the National Society.

Mrs. Charles H. Bissell's report as National Chairman of the Magazine Committee aroused deep attention and great interest. Mrs. Bissell stated that the receipts for 1922–23 were $29,624.76 and the total expenditures $35,310.72. Thus the cost of the Magazine exceeded the receipts exactly $5685.96. The publishing costs this year were very much less than for the two previous years.

Further on in her report Mrs. Bissell stated:

"We have at this date a subscription list of 11,191 and the Registrar General reports an active membership of 135,934. Thus less than 10 per cent. of our members are subscribers.

"Recently the *Soviet Russia Pictorial* sent out a circular soliciting advertising matter. One of these letters was received by a member of our organization and came into the hands of your Chairman. They claim a paid circulation of 17,800, with a gain in three months of 6,300.

"Here is an object lesson for us. With our fine Magazine, fine in contents and appearance, we have by patient, hard work a circulation of only 11,191. The Daughter who received the aforesaid circular replied that she had no use for Radicals or their Magazine, and in return received this letter:

"Dear Madam:

Your letter of March 26th received and perused with pleasure.

"We are indeed glad to learn of the rousing of your ancestral blood, as a perfect circulation of the red fluid is believed to promote the thought process. Judging from your letter, it would appear that you are badly in need of such promotion. Take, for instance, your declaration of what the word 'Radical' means to you. Have you ever consulted the dictionary on the word? We find that the Standard Dictionary, one of the most authoritative in the English language, defines 'Radical' as follows: 'having to do with or proceeding from the root, source, origin, or foundation.'

"It appears that you have allowed your ancestors to do your thinking in the past. We sincerely hope that you will now see the advisability of catching up with *your* generation in this *most important* matter.

"While these archeological expeditions are in vogue, it is to be hoped that the thick layer of ancestral clay will somewhat be removed from your cerebrum.

"Taking into consideration the severe handicap of one's allowing *one's ancestors to do her thinking,* we still remain,

Very cordially yours,
Soviet Russia Pictorial.

"This radical publication has exactly the same subscription price as the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. It finds subscribers by the thousand, and our own high class publication, worthy of our organization and an actual *need* of every Daughter, appeals to less than 10 per cent. of our own membership. Surely here is one way to combat Red propaganda!

"A circulation of 25,000 copies would put the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE on a paying basis. It is *your* Magazine; *you* read it. Why not subscribe now?"

Mrs. Charles W. Nash, State Regent of New York, then announced the prize winners in the Magazine contest for subscriptions and gave the prizes to the winning states, Connecticut, California, Washington, and Florida.

Mrs. James T. Morris, chairman of the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots, reported that in accord with legislation adopted during the Congress just closed a commission had been appointed to determine ways and means of preserving the Battlefield of Yorktown as a National Shrine.

Other reports were made by Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman of the Liberty Loan Fund; Mrs. William H. Talbott,

chairman of the National Old Trails Road; Miss Annie Wallace, chairman of the Committee on Correct Use of the Flag; and Mrs. Williard T. Block, chairman of the Liquidation and Endowment Fund.

The afternoon session on Tuesday was devoted to a touching memorial service for departed members. The tribute to Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Pen Founder, was presented by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Chairman of Memorials, who asked to have incorporated in the proceedings a resolution from the Mary S. Lockwood Chapter in Nebraska, "In Memoriam" of the "Little Mother," for whom they had been permitted to name their chapter. Miss Janet Richards, historian of the Mary Washington Chapter, of which Mrs. Lockwood was a member, gave intimate and touching reminiscences of the faith and strength which Mrs. Lockwood instilled into the hearts of her co-workers.

A tribute to Mrs. John W. Foster, Honorary President General, was paid by Mrs. Amos G. Draper, who was Treasurer General in Mrs. Foster's administration, and is the only surviving member of her Board. In memory of Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, Honorary Vice President General, a tribute, written by Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, was read by Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Vice President of the District of Columbia. Mrs. John L. Buel, Vice President General of Connecticut, paid a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Honorary Vice President General and for fourteen consecutive years State Regent of Connecticut.

Mrs. Howard H. McCall, of Georgia, paid a loving tribute to Mrs. Lawson Peel, ex-Vice President General, and Miss Emma L. Crowell, of Pennsylvania, gave a beautiful tribute to Miss Grace M. Pierce, ex-Registrar General and a close friend and companion of Mrs. Lockwood.

After a special musical program, the President General, Mrs. Minor, paid a glowing tribute to those members who had passed into the Great Beyond since the 31st Continental Congress, closing with the following quotation:

"I would be true,
For there are those who trust me;
I would be pure,
For there are those who care;
I would be strong,
For there is much to suffer;
I would be brave,
For there is much to dare;
I would be friend to all—the foe—the friendless;
I would be giving,
And forget the gift;
I would be humble
For I know my weakness;
I would look up—and laugh—and love—and lift."

A touching scene was enacted after the addresses when the State Regents and National Officers passed in a solemn processional across the platform, each adding a tribute of flowers to the large wreath of Immortelles in memory of the dead. The wreath was then conveyed by the members of the Memorial Committee to the grave in Rock Creek Cemetery of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, and the delegates quietly passed from the Hall without formal announcement of the adjournment of the session.

A new page in the social history of the National Society was written on Tuesday night in the brilliant reception in Memorial Continental Hall, by the President General and the National Officers to the delegates and members of the Congress. The spacious corridors were thronged with guests and the members of the receiving line shook hands with over two thousand guests.

The appearance on Wednesday morning of Mrs. R. Bradford Wiles, of the Illinois delegation, chairman of the Com-

mittee on Legislation, was greeted by applause. Mrs. Wiles advised the D.A.R. not to write to members of the National Congress about every bill, but to concentrate their efforts on the four bills especially advocated by them—those exempting their office building lots from taxation; the project of making Yorktown a national military park; the erection of an archives building in Washington, and the establishment of a Federal department of education, with a cabinet officer at its head.

Mrs. Caroline E. McW. Holt, chairman of the Philippine scholarship endowment fund, made the tiresome trip from Manila to urge the delegates to contribute more funds to that purpose, which has for its object the education of talented Filipino girls in America. She was the sole representative from the Orient at the Congress.

That the D.A.R. supports nineteen Daughters of the American Revolution whose own fathers served in the historic struggle for freedom was brought out in the report of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alabama, chairman of the Real Daughters Committee. It was also revealed that a movement has been started to enroll granddaughters of the American Revolution, but this is discouraged by the committee.

Shortly after the morning session convened, Mrs. William N. Reynolds, of North Carolina, chairman of the Committee on International Relations, was given an ovation when she appeared to make her report.

The sum of $93,000 was given to the work of promoting patriotic education by the Society during the past year in gifts to schools and institutions engaged in this work, according to the report of Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education. Mrs. Harris also stated that chapters throughout the country were working earnestly to expel objectionable school histories and unpatriotic textbooks of all kind from the schools of the country, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last Congress.

Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, chairman of the committee on the Immigrants' Manual, stated that more than 100,000 copies had been published in English, Italian, Spanish, Hungarian, Yiddish and Polish editions, and distributed among aliens, that a second English edition and editions in French, Russian and German of 50,000 copies each were now being prepared for distribution.

In connection with the work of the Manual a prize essay contest was conducted, the report said, among immigrants and the Southern mountains dealing with the topic, "What I Have Learned from the Manual of Immigrants." Colonel Walter Scott, of New York, gave the fund for this purpose. It was announced by Mrs. Charles H. Nash, State Regent of New York, that the prize winners were: First prize, Francisco Taddeiz, of Hartford, Conn.; second prize, Maude Hurt, a mountain girl of Jackson, Kentucky; Magdaline Sikorski, of Minnesota, a Pole, third prize; John E. Martens, a Hollander, of Tennessee, won the fourth prize, and Nina Valentine, of West Virginia, the fifth prize.

Mrs. Nash stated that the committee wished to use $350 of the Scott fund to conduct a prize essay contest among the members of the D.A.R. only on "The Value and Influence of a Patriotic Society in Combating Radicalism" in tribute to Mrs. Minor, to be named the Anne Rogers Minor Essay Contest. The con-



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MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, THE RETIRING PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE THIRTY-SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, AT MT. VERNON, VA.

test begins October 1, 1923, and will end on February 1, 1924.

Mrs. A. J. Brosseau, chairman of the committee on Ellis Island, where the D.A.R. maintains social service work among the women and children aliens detained there, reported that through the efforts of her committee not only have comforts been given to the women while there, but 1000 women have been placed in positions when released. She declared that the women made garments for themselves upon being instructed by the D.A.R.

Edward Joy, representing Will Hays, followed the report given by Mrs. Edward T. Schoentgen, chairman of the Committee on Better Films. He said that the D.A.R. had taken the lead among 60 other organizations which are striving for better films.

Mrs. Schoentgen asked the Congress to indorse the resolution of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, calling upon the industry to establish and maintain the highest possible moral and artistic standards in motion picture production.

A spirit of excitement and tension prevailed on Wednesday night when Mrs. Minor declared the nominations opened for President General and the names of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. William Cumming Story, of New York, were presented by their nominators. Upon the presentation of her name, Mrs. Story arose, and asking the special privilege of the floor, she withdrew her name and those of the candidates on her announced ticket.

Nominations were made as follows for national officers:

Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger,
District of Columbia.
President General.

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison,
New Jersey.
Chaplain General.

Mrs. Samuel E. Perkins,
Indiana.
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck,
Illinois.
Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. Robert J. Johnston,
Iowa.
Treasurer General.

Miss Harriet Perkins Marine,
Maryland.
Registrar General.

Miss Florence Crofut,
Connecticut.
Historian General.

Mrs. Ida B. Macfarland,
Texas.
Reporter General.

Mrs. Edward L. Harris,
Ohio.
Librarian General.

Mrs. Wilson Barnes,
Arizona.
Curator General.

Mrs. Henry B. Joy,
Michigan.
Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook,
Pennsylvania.
President General.

Mrs. Rhett Goode,
Alabama.
Chaplain General.

Mrs. William Sherman Walker,
Washington.
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway,
Massachusetts.
Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau,
Michigan.
Treasurer General.

Mrs. James Howard Stansfield,
Illinois.
Registrar General.

Mrs. George De Bolt,
West Virginia.
Historian General.

Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly,
Missouri.
Reporter General.

Mrs. Larz Anderson,
District of Columbia.
Librarian General.

Mrs. Charles Seymour Whitman,
New York.
Curator General.

Mrs. Frank Herbert Briggs, Maine.
Recording Secretary General.

Nominations for the office of Vice Presidents General were then declared in order and the following women were placed in nomination: Mrs. Henry A. Beck, Indiana; Mrs. Charles Booth, California; Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, New Jer-

sey; Mrs. William MaGee Wilson, Ohio; Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, Colorado, and Mrs. Ellet G. Drake, of Nebraska. Mrs. William Butterworth, of Illinois; Mrs. John W. Swift, of California; Mrs. Julius H. Estey, of Vermont and Mrs. Samuel Barker, of Rhode Island, were placed in nomination for the three vacancies for Honorary Vice President General.

Just after the Thursday morning session began Mrs. Livingston Hunter, as Chairman of the Credential Committee, reported the entire voting strength of the Continental Congress to be, at that time: National Officers, 10, Vice Presidents General, 20, State Regents, 44; Chapter Regents, 1047, Delegates, 704; total, 1825.

The President General then announced the Tellers as follows: Mrs. Eva V. M. Bissell, Chairman, Connecticut; Mrs. Charles K. D. Chase, Maine; Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, D. C.; Mrs. James A. Coates, Indiana; Mrs. John R. Rembert, Connecticut; Mrs. Edward Ferger, Indiana; Mrs. John R. Pels, New York; Mrs. Charles Fitz Patrick, Maryland; Mrs. E. L. Ross, Massachusetts; Mrs. George T. Page, Illinois; Mrs. Francis R. Lewis, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William S. Adkins, D. C.; Mrs. James Charles Peabody, Massachusetts; Lillian Chenoweth, D. C.; Mrs. J. E. Kinney, Colorado; Mrs. Wilfred F. Root, Vermont; Dr. Lillian G. Perry, Massachusetts; Helen J. Lee, Michigan; Mrs. Mabel H. Herrick, Illinois; Mrs. L. M. Ottafy, Missouri; Mrs. Charles H. Metcalf, Michigan; Miss Claribel Crandall, Rhode Island; Mrs. May C. Whitaker, Ohio; Mrs. Eliza Terry Leary, Washington State; Mrs. W. H. Conaway, West Virginia; Mary L. Saint Clair, D. C.; Katharine A. Neteton, Connecticut; Sarah F. Dearborn, New Hampshire; Mrs. Jane Randolph Young, D. C.; Laura H. McCausland; Hazel L. Rock; Eva J. Bright; Janie H. Glascock; Laura Lee Armstrong, Connecticut; Emma L. Crowell, Pennsylvania; Margaret G. DeWolff, D. C.; May Hull Winders, Ohio; Lucille L. Earle, Alabama; Mary S. Whittlesey, Connecticut; Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Texas; Mrs. H. R. Howell, Iowa.

The voting booths were established in the basement of the new Administration building and the polls were opened at 10.40 A.M. After the report of the Resolutions Committee and the adoption of important resolutions, among them that the Continental Congress again petition the United States Congress for the erection of a fireproof archives building in Washington, D. C., the President General presented Mr. Selden M. Ely, who brought greetings from the District of Columbia, Sons of the American Revolution.

One of the best speeches made at the Congress was that of Mrs. H. H. Smith, representing Mrs. Vivian Minor Fleming, President of the Kenmore Association of Fredericksburg, Va., who asked the assistance of the Daughters of the American Revolution in preserving "Kenmore," the home of Betty Washington Lewis, sister of George Washington.

That $15,000 is needed to complete the fund to buy the historic property and restore it was set forth by Mrs. Smith. She stated that all donations from $1 to $1000 would be recorded in a "Book of Remembrance."

The afternoon session on Thursday was devoted to the reading of reports of State Regents and statements of the progress of the various educational institutions which the National Society assists by scholarships and through other means. These included the American Indian Institute, Mrs. Walter C. Rowe; Berry Schools, Miss Martha Berry; Southern Industrial Institute, Miss Clemmie J.

Henry; International College, Dr. C. S. McGown; Schauffler Missionary Training School, Mrs. Mary W. Mills; Oxford College, Mrs. Austin C. Brant; and Tamassee D.A.R. School, Mrs. R. M. Bratton.

Miss Hermine Schwed, whose address closed the session, urged the delegates to unfalteringly support the Constitution of the United States.

The two speakers at the Thursday evening session were Hon. James Beck, Solicitor General of the United States, and Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York. Mr. Beck's interesting and scholarly speech follows:

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: I always with great hesitation follow a song, for the reason that the spoken word is so flat after the word that is graciously wedded to music. For was it not said of old that the Pipe of Pan was exceedingly harsh after the Lute of Apollo.

I do appreciate as a very great honor the fact that this association of patriotic women from all parts of the country should ask me to take any part on the program tonight. Let me warn you I am not here with any prepared address. This does not arise from any lack of appreciation on my part, either of the distinction of the audience or the dignity of the occasion. But the fact is that, apart from the fact I lack imagination to prepare a speech in advance, there is a time limit upon this speech. And the architect of this building very wisely put a clock of such preternatural size in front of me to condemn me if I transgress the limit that I did not have the courage to prepare a set speech.

I congratulate you very heartily upon a notable convention. Certainly measured by the size of the audience, it is one of the most notable gatherings of women, I suppose, in the history of this association. It reminds me of an actor who lost his father, and a friend stopped him on the street to condole with him. After the usual condolences, his friend said: "Did he have a large funeral?" With the professional pride of the actor he said: "A large funeral? Why, there was standing room only. We turned them away."

I want to speak to you for a very little time upon a great subject, but my speech will be more of an interrogation than a discussion of the interrogation mark. I want to suggest to you as you scatter to your several homes at the conclusion of this convention that which seems to me to be the biggest question that now confronts men and women. We are living in a very sick world. There are those, perhaps unduly pessimistic, who think our civilization is sick unto death. I do not share that idea. But certainly it is true that all the doctors, at least of the masculine persuasion, who are crowded at the bedside of the patient have not yet quite discovered what is the matter with the the world or what will be the best cure for its manifold ailments.

I remember when I was a child my dear old mother read to me what was then a classic, and which is now pretty well forgotten, the Peterkin Papers. The author of the Peterkin Papers told the famous story of how the cup of coffee had become spoiled by putting salt instead of sugar in it. As you recall, the Peterkin family sent for the physician, the doctor, the biologist, the chemist, and many other distinguished savants, only to find that not one of them could solve the mystery of how to change back the coffee to its pristine sweetness. Then you will recall they sent for the "wise lady from Philadelphia"—and may I say this has no reference to contemporaneous politics of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The wise lady from Philadelphia came and said the only thing to be done was to make an entirely new cup of coffee!

Taking the cup of coffee as the world today, or at least civilization, I am inclined to think while there is no immediate solution of the problem, the only thing to do is to make a new cup of coffee. As it was the wise lady from Philadelphia who suggested that simple remedy, so I am inclined to think that it will be the women of this and the next generation who will solve the difficulty where mere man has failed. I say for this reason: I am not saying that to be simply ingratiating or pleasant or flattering; I am saying it because I am very deeply persuaded that many of the evils of the world, I mean of the political state of what we call organized society will be cured by the spirit which is peculiarly a woman's spirit. Notwithstanding all the constitutional amendments and all the laws and political institutions and the changes of society, there yet remains this fact which the God of nature ordained and mere man has not yet been able to override, namely, that while there is an over-lapping in the functions of the sexes, yet nevertheless there is for many purposes a permanent differentiation in the social functions of the two sexes. And the differentiation is one of approach; because the trouble with man has been, and the world

finds itself in the present deplorable state, largely because of that fact, that man has predominatly the faculty which we can call "collectivism" or "coördination." Whereas the woman's faculty is peculiarly individualistic. I say the man's faculty is "collectivistic" for this reason: that from the time man first began to appropriate the powers of nature and to make himself a superman by his conquest of nature, he discovered the advantage of what Samuel Butler once called "corporeal additions" like the telephone, or the telegraph, or the radio; or the locomotive, or the steamship. He has now discovered that great as he has become, outswimming the fish, out-flying the eagle, almost divine in his mechanical dynamic power, yet he could add to that strength if two or more men combined and joined their strength and made a synthesis by aggregate effort. The trouble has come to the world today because there has been entirely too much of this masculine prospensity for coördination. In other words, the individual has been hopelessly submerged in the group, the clan, the class or the race. In other words, the very soul of man has been crushed by the most highly organized form of government that the world has ever known, namely, the industrial civilization. And in that way there has been, as I believe, pessimistic as it seems, a marked deterioration in the character of man ever since the industrial revolution came in in the middle of the eighteenth century; and ever growing with accelerating speed in our time, as man multiplies his conquest over nature and builds up by means of coördination this aggregate force, which is the destruction of the soul of the individual.

The woman is essentially individualistic. If I were not afraid that you would misunderstand me I would say you were egoistic. I did not say "egotistic" the "t" is not there. But you are "egoistic." Let me explain what I mean by an illustration. I suppose the most delightful wit, certainly the most tender, is Sir James Barrie. You will remember that in that delightful comedy "The Legend of Lenora" he tells the story of a young woman who deliberately pushed a man through the window of a moving train, where he was ground under the wheels and killed. When she was haled before the court on the charge of murder her learned counsel tried to defend her and tried to convince the court that she was not guilty; but she said "Of course I did it your Lordship, my child had a little sniffy cold and this man insisted upon having the window open and when he would not put it down why, of course, my Lord, I just pushed him through the window."

Of course the idea was satirical, but it illustrates that there is still, notwithstanding the political and industrial changes in the position of woman, that strong individualistic sense in woman that still keeps the integrity of woman's soul against the destructive attacks of an industrial civilization which has reduced man to almost the level of the machine.

This great question, which I only raise interrogatively, but cannot adequately discuss, could be thus expressed: Has the high potential of human character increased with the high potential of dynamic power, or has it fallen? In my judgment, in the last forty or fifty years —I take that period merely because I can remember it and do not care to make a comparison with a period anterior to my birth—man as the worker, man as the home-builder, man as the citizen, man as the spirit, has steadily retrograded by this submergence into the coördinated group and that retrogration is manifested in the steady disintegration or undermining of the great primitive institutions of man; institutions that are of infinitely more moment than any political government, no matter how benevolent or how great the latter may be. For in the last analysis the institutions that really make for progress and that are the controlling features of progress, whose growth means progress in civilization, whose decay means the decay of civilization, are institutions like the home, the church, the press, with its diffusion of ideas, the theatre, and others that will readily occur to you.

Now, I say to you women, measuring the effect of an industrial civilization upon human character, that the home in America today is not even what it was fifty years ago. Fifty years ago there was a fine solidarity to the human family. The family hearth was a sacred place; the evening lamp was the place about which father and mother and children gathered in the sweet communion of family life, where there was a deep and ineffaceable impression from one generation upon another, whereby the torch of a true human spirit was passed on from generation to generation. Today the very foundations of the home are shattered. And this decay of the home is of a great deal more moment to the progress of mankind than all the forms of government, of mere artificial political institutions, that the ingenuity of man can devise. I do not think any one here would challenge my statement, that with the scattering of the family, with the fact that no longer about the evening lamp is there this fine communion of family spirit and this cultivation of the solidarity of the family as a unit—there is no longer that family life which existed fifty years ago. Today the garish electric light has scattered the members of the family to the four corners of social life, and parents and children are no longer sharing together the beauties of

family life. There is no longer that beautiful serene hour which the most tender of American poets, our own Longfellow, revealed in that simple song of childhood when he wrote:

"And the night shall be filled with music
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

If that is true of the family, it is true of every one of the primitive institutions of which I spoke. If you will allow me—with that terrible clock in front of me, I am reminded of what Charles Surface said of his uncle's picture: "it has a disinheriting look." Charles Surface used another adjective, but I will not quote that. But I say, keeping my eye on that fatal clock, and therefore confining myself to but one other institution, which is hardly less ancient but which is less fundamental than the home, that is the theatre. Fifty years ago your children could have seen Mojeska, Irving, Janauschek, Terry and many other great actors and actresses, in the masterpieces of Shakespeare's genius. Until this last year, when there has been a distinct revival of the classic drama and a reaction toward seriousness in the drama, the theatre has been largely the purveyor of all that is trivial and much that is debasing and degrading.

Now you may think that is unimportant. Oh, dear ladies, you will soon learn what we men have learned, and learned to our disillusion and sadness, that the most over-rated institution is the ballot. Once in three hundred and sixty-five days you put a piece of paper in a box. If it ever was potently effective, as compared with the other agencies of social life—if it ever was—why, it has ceased to be. It is a complex age where any man voting for John Smith or Paul Jones can no longer differentiate between the opinions of Smith in which he concurs, and the opinions to which he dissents. In other words, our complex life has so many involved issues in one single election, through the voting for a personality, that the ballot box in itself, although the only method we have of carrying on the government, is singularly ineffective. The home and the theatre and the press and the church, and the other great primitive institutions of man, when compared wih the ballot box are as a forty-two centimetre cannon to a toy pistol.

What is the difficulty that this complex age has brought about and which you women must help right. The work of regeneration will not be the work of a day; unfortunately it is going to be the work of many generations to undo the work of many past generations. It is simply this: That man through this passion for co-ordination and his great desire to eliminate labor by means of mechanical appliances, has made the human soul less efficient and less capable as the generations pass by. It results in which I can call "the false sense of values." That is the characteristic of our age. We no longer see things in their relative proportion. I am going, if you will allow me for a moment, to give you some of these false senses of value of which I spoke. I will not have time to discuss them, but will simply refer to them.

For instance, we very much over-value knowledge but we under-value wisdom. They are two entirely different things. We over-value quantity and we under-value quality. We over-value speed and we under-value sureness. Speed, you know, is one of the hallucinations of the age. A man talks through a radio, and possibly he is talking to five hundred thousand people within a radius of one thousand miles. As a matter of fact, there is no more wonder in that than in sunlight, and, as a matter of fact, it has not added a cubit to the intellectual stature of man. Whether man can talk one thousand miles is not so important as whether he has anything worth saying when he does talk. Just as it is not as important that you can travel sixty miles an hour as the vital question to what purpose are you traveling.

I saw in the White House the other night, through the courtesy of the President, a wonderful moving picture of "The Covered Wagon," representing the immigrant in 1848 leaving from Kansas City and traveling all the way to Oregon. I had previously seen in New York a play called "R.U.R." which in the most subtle symbolism shows the effect of a machine-age upon the character of an individual. I made up my mind, when I saw this picture of the pioneers of 1848, that the prairie schooner, with its cry of human courage, "Pike's Peak or Bust" was worth all of Mr. Ford's flivvers, or even the luxurious Rolls Royce.

We over-value standardization; we under-value originality. We over-value automatic efficiency; and we under-value individual craftsmanship. Automatic efficiency is found in Hecker's self-rising buckwheat, but for me give me my grandmother's buckwheat cakes made by individual craftmanship.

We over-rate play and under-rate work. Many of our institutions of learning are fast degenerating from academies into mere hippodromes and if history means anything, or teaches anything to us dull men—and I am speaking in the narrower sense of the word "men"—then the spirit of the hippodrome has always marked a stage of decay in human society. Today the spirit of play, which was once the dessert of life is now the substance of the meal, and work is regarded as intolerable servitude and only as a means to play, play, play and play!



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THE PAGES OF THE THIRTY-SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS ON THE SOUTH PORTICO OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

We over-rate phrases, and we under-rate truth. We over-rate rights and we under-rate duties. I wish that the women of America could teach the men of America this simple truth: That the time has come for him not to be always prating about his rights but to give a little thought to his duties.

We over-rate form, we under-rate substance. We over-rate the majority and we under-rate the minority. The salvation of the world has generally come from the latter. We over-rate the state and under-rate the individual. We over-rate power, and under-rate beauty. We over-rate the temporal and under-value the eternal. I can sum it all up by saying, the spirit of a mechanical age is to over-value matter and to under-value spirit.

Now if I am right—and I am going to draw my remarks to a conclusion in a moment—and that clock might as well stop that disinheriting look—if I am right that there is to some extent this differentiation in social functions between our sexes, then it is true that woman's peculiar province is the abstract, and man's the concrete. Or, to express it as I did a moment ago, man is the one who is collectivistic and is the co-ordinator; whereas woman's mission is to guard, protect and maintain the individual human soul in all its divine integrity. And that is what you must do if there is to be any salvation for a civilization which has lost its way, and which, like Dante in the opening passages of the Divina Commedia "finds itself in a dark and sombre wood."

We have put too much emphasis on these things that I say we over-value, and we have thought too lightly of those things that have been under-valued.

I shall conclude by telling you of three women who had a great influence in the world, and each of them had the name of Mary, and each in her day was blessed above all women. There was the first, a Syrian Mary, who two thousand years ago brought into the world a Being who only lived thirty years, and yet, as Jean Paul Richter said, before those thirty years were over, years that must have owed much to the spirit of his mother," with His pierced hands He lifted the gates of the centuries off their hinges and turned the stream of the ages into a new channel." That is what Christ did.

Then there was another Mary, an English woman, who lived not far from the sweetly flowing Avon. More than three centuries ago she brought forth a little boy, and this boy lived not to an old age, although he passed fifty. But living in a London garret, working within a space of twenty years, he produced thirty masterpieces, and what is of infinite moment, he illumined the whole human intellect from that day to this. And so far as we can see in the future, he will illumine the soul of man as the greatest intellectual light of civilization as long as that civilization lasts. This afternoon I saw one of his finest comedies, that sweet woodland idyl, "As You Like It." This audience could pay its respects to that son of an English Mary by seeing "As You Like It" and it is now being beautifully performed in this city. I saw about seven hundred people at the matinee today. At the same time two thousand people were watching two or three young ladies enter upon a jazz marathon. *O tempora, O mores!* The boy of Stratford never got his inspiration from that old butcher and wool glover who was his father. He got it from his mother, who had the poetic name of Mary Arden. Perhaps that is why, when he wanted to paint his most exquisite picture of youthful love he located it in the Forest of Arden.

Then there was a third Mary, a Mary who lived along the Rappahannock. She brought forth a boy who grew to manhood and who became the founder of a great republic; who is the inspiration of this Republic, as he is of the Daughters of the American Revolution; who is the guiding spirit of the greatest republic the world has ever known; and of whom it can be said in very truth, as it was said of William the Silent, "that while he lived he was the guiding star of a great nation and when he died the little children cried in the streets." George Washington the son of the Virginia Mary, was as we measure him, in comparison with all in secular history" the noblest spirit that ever lived in the tide of time.

One of the most delightful treats of the Congress was a group of songs given by Cecil Arden of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. Miss Arden received prolonged applause and very graciously responded by an encore.

After the confirmation of the newly elected State and State Vice Regents, word was received from the Chairman of Tellers, Mrs. Bissell, that there was no possibility of a report for several hours, and the delegates voted to adjourn and receive the report of the tellers the next morning.

Mrs. George W. White, the Curator General, asked the privilege of the floor, which was granted, and placed in nomination the name of Mrs. George May-

nard Minor as Honorary Vice President General, seconded by Miss Janet Richards. All arose and Mrs. Cottle, Vice President General from California, in the Chair, put the motion, which was passed unanimously.

The President General asked Miss Richards to tell the story of the United States Flag, made by three women, and flown over the Rosa Bonheur chateau during the World War, and displayed the flag which had been presented to the National Society.

When the Congress reassembled on Friday morning, the excitement was intense and the tellers were greeted with hearty applause as they walked down the aisle to the platform. Mrs. Bissell's report, as Chairman of Tellers, was frequently interrupted with bursts of applause.

The report showed that Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook had been elected by the substantial majority of 161 votes over Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, the count being, Mrs. Cook 940 votes and Mrs. Hanger 779, out of a total of 1719 registered votes, making necessary a vote of 860 to win.

The National Officers elected were:

Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, 871; Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Frank Briggs, 874; Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William Sherman Walker, 923; Treasurer General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, 924; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, 923; Registrar General, Mrs. James H. Stansfield, 972; Historian General, Mrs. George DeBolt, 919; Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly, 916; Librarian General, Mrs. Larz Anderson, 982; and Curator General, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, 947.

Six Vice Presidents General were elected as follows: Mrs. Henry A. Beck, Indiana; Mrs. Charles B. Boothe, California; Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, New Jersey; Mrs. William MaGee Wilson, Ohio; Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, Colorado; and Mrs. Ellet G. Drake, of Nebraska.

It was announced that Mrs. William Butterworth, of Illinois, and Mrs. John W. Swift, of California, had been elected Honorary Vice Presidents General, but that neither Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker nor Mrs. Julius Estey, of Vermont, had received the two-thirds vote necessary to win, and a second ballot for that office was ordered and the polls reopened for that purpose at 11.30 A.M.

Immediately upon the announcement of Mrs. Cook's election, Mrs. Hanger crossed over to her and shook hands with her, giving gracious words of congratulation. After securing recognition from the chair, Mrs. Hanger addressed the delegates as follows:

"First of all I wish to thank you for the privilege you have given me of serving as Organizing Secretary General. I have considered it to be an especial privilege to have been one of the assistants of our beloved Mrs. Minor, and you have given me three years of joy and service, which will always be among my tenderest recollections. The friends I have made here will remain with me always.

"I wish to thank every woman who supported me in a campaign of which I am entirely proud, and to my friends I say that I consider it an honor to have been your candidate. And now to those who so loyally supported me, I earnestly ask you to give that same loyalty to our President General-elect, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook."

The winning candidates were then presented to the Congress, the only absentees being Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, detained in Florida by the illness of Mr. Edison; and Mrs. Larz Anderson, called out of town by the illness of her mother.

The keynote of Mrs. Cook's speech of acceptance was that of service and

acceptance of responsibility. Her speech follows:

"I have come to acknowledge your selection of me to be your President General. Your faces are all in a mist to me and I believe I am thinking in a mist. I fully realize the signal honor you have paid me, and I wish to be worthy and feel very humble. But, yet, I feel proud that I have been called upon to fill so high an office. If I should feel proud in the wrong way the sight of that—(indicating a huge American flag that hung from the ceiling) —will keep me steady.

"'Keep steady'—that is my keynote. It is surging up in my heart now, and will always be the sobering thought that will come to me in the crises. The work we must do is a work of honor, as well as a work of necessity. To make the efforts before us, no one officer can successfully do without the help of this whole society.

"Benjamin Franklin, in those trying days when our forefathers were founding this nation, said to his fellow compatriots: 'We must all hang together, or we will all hang separately.' They hung together because they knew what they wanted. And their daughters today know what they want now and will, I am sure, hang together. To thank you for electing me to this high office, I cannot do in words, but I shall try to do it with deeds.

"I wish to acknowledge the good will and graciousness of Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, and to say in conclusion that I accept this honor with love toward all and malice toward none."

The morning session adjourned after the report of the Resolutions Committee, and in the afternoon the members of the Congress made their annual pilgrimage to Mount Vernon. Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, State Regent of Virginia, was in charge of the ceremonies there.

After placing wreaths on the tombs of George and Martha Washington, the President General, Mrs. Minor, gave the following address:

There is very little now to be said about Washington. We who come here today to pay our homage of admiration and reverence, honor ourselves more than anything we can say or do can honor *him*. He stands out above all tributes. The simple dignity of his character, even more than his illustrious deeds, is what the world reverences today.

The quiet simplicity of this modest tomb, here on the estate which he loved, devoid of all pomp or worldly adornment, is an indication of the nobility and simplicity of a character whose force lay in its firm devotion to truth and righteousness and justice among all men and nations.

In an age when friendship between nations meant only some diplomatic or political alliance based on the self-interests of the moment, Washington had a clear vision of the possibilities of international friendship based on genuine good will and mutual understanding, such as can exist between individuals. He held the idea, unusual at that time, that if nations would hold to the principles of common justice and mercy, honesty and truth, in dealing with one another, the result would be friendliness and peace as a natural consequence of these fundamental principles of human conduct. He held that these sentiments could, and should, guide all our international relations, and to the extent to which they prevailed, to that extent there would be peace throughout the world. "For what doth the Lord require of thee but to deal justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

To a preëminent degree George Washington lived up to the ideals expressed in these words of Holy Writ. He was preëminently a just man: he tempered justice with mercy. Above all he was a man of infinite modesty, humbly conscious of what he was pleased to call his own shortcomings, but with a dignity that never descended to self-abasement. His was a modesty which never permitted the boastfulness of self-praise, which sought to retire into private life when the work was done; which took upon itself the added honors of the Presidency of this Republic with sincere misgivings as to his own fitness for this high trust, and with *prayer*—prayer to Almighty God to guide and uphold and guard him forever from error and self-seeking.

His was a deeply religious nature, bringing God into his daily life, and recognizing His guiding hand in all the events of the Revolutionary War, attributing to divine Providence the final success of the weak American arms against the hosts of a mighty empire.

His soul was steeped in the traditions of liberty which were his English heritage. He raised his sword against the tryanny of kings, as did his ancestors before him in the Motherland across the sea. With hesitation and reluctance he took the final steps toward the conception of complete independence, but the decision once formed, he never wavered in his allegiance to the cause of liberty against a king who had proved himself a traitor to that cause. Patience

faith, endurance—all these qualities were his throughout the darkest hours of our great struggle for freedom. With these qualities he inspired his men. Devotedly and without question they followed where he led.

And today the mighty nation against which he fought acknowledges his greatness and the fundamental righteousness of his cause. Today England honors him as one more shining light in the long line of illustrious men who have stood in all ages for the ideals of human liberty —a great Englishman and a greater American.

To us of today I say that a great lesson can be learned from such a life as Washington's. We can learn the lesson of unselfish public service, the lesson of devotion to the public good, even against one's private interests. He set an example of unrequited public service. Freely he gave his time, his thought, his means, to his country, asking no reward. This is the kind of service that makes a country great. What we give to our country, not what we try to get out of it in way of offices or honors or rewards, is the potent force in the building up of national character.

If every individual has a keen sense of civic duties and responsibilities, if each and every one is ready to give of himself, all that he is, and all that he has, for his country, not only in war but also in peace, as George Washington gave of himself, then indeed will the character of a nation be moulded on noble lines of justice and uprightness and honorable relationships between nations.

This is the example of life and character set by George Washington.

Let us pray God to keep our nation true to it.

The French Ambassador, M. Jules Jusserand, and representatives of other allied countries, attended the ceremonies. Major General S. H. Butler, U.S.M.C., also spoke on the influence of the women of the land in carrying on the principles of George Washington and the founders of the nation.

Lieutenant Jean Labat, military attaché of the French Embassy, sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and music was furnished by the Marine Band.

That Belgium will never forget the generosity of American women during the World War was the declaration of Baron de Cartier, the Belgian Ambassador, at the session of the congress on Friday evening. The Ambassador was the only speaker, as General John J. Pershing had been called out of town, and he made an impassioned plea to the Society to assist in restoring the famous library of Louvain.

General Herbert Lord, Director of the Budget, who was in a stage box, came to the platform and made an impromptu address in which he told the delegates there was yet a call for service for red-blooded Americans, and that it was no time to lay down arms. He said that this feat might be accomplished only when the principles of the Golden Rule are universally applied.

The result of the second ballot for Honorary President General was heard shortly after the session convened. There was still a tie between Mrs. J. H. Estey, of Vermont, and Mrs. Richard J. Barker, of Vermont. Mrs. Barker then withdrew, and Mrs. Estey was declared elected.

During the session Miss Janet Richards asked permission to present a resolution and moved: *That the rules be suspended and action be taken on this resolution at once.* The motion was seconded by Mrs. Moss and carried.

Miss Richards then presented the following resolution, seconded by the President General, Mrs. Anne Rogers Minor, Aline E. Solomons, Vice Regent, Mary Washington Chapter; Isabella D. Johnson, Regent, Mary Washington Chapter; Annie Wallace, Vice President General from New Hampshire; Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Vice President General from Georgia; Alice Louise McDuffee, Vice President General from Michigan; Louise C. White, Curator General, 1920–23; Ida H. Mondell, Vice President General from Montana; Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Vice President General from Missouri; Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; Honorary

President General; Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, Regent, Commodore Perry Chapter, Tenn.; Mrs. Edwin Earle Sparks, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Recording Secretary General; Amy E. Gilbert, State Regent, Iowa; Lora Haines Cook, President General-elect; Mrs. Williard T. Block, Vice President General from Illinois; Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent of New York; and others.

Whereas, the death of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood in October, 1922, marks the passing from earth of the last member of that notable group of far-seeing women who had the patriotism, the vision, the fidelity and courage to start and develop the great Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution,

And Whereas, these women builded better than they knew in founding a Society which for size and enthusiasm, influence and vital patriotic service is unequaled in this or any other country,

Therefore be it Resolved, that this Society take under consideration plans for suitably marking the graves of

Miss Mary Desha
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood
Miss Eugenia Washington
Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth

by erecting thereon appropriate monuments, in the nature of "Memorials," and bearing the insignia of the Society—the expense for said memorials to be defrayed from funds of the National Society, or as may be hereafter prescribed; and to that end

Be it Resolved that a committee shall be appointed by the President General of which at least two members shall be artists, to consider a design for such memorials, such design to be submitted for approval to the National Board of Management, and

Be it Further Resolved that work on these memorials be initiated as soon as practicable after the passage of this Resolution.

The resolution was put and carried.

The high points of the closing sessions of the 32nd Congress were: The gift of book shelves to the library at Memorial Continental Hall by the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia; the discussion of the Washington alley dwellers by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, who begged the delegates to use their influence with their Congressmen to remedy the evil; the passage of a resolution indorsing the stand of the United States Government for a policy of adequate armed preparedness; the passage of resolutions against the narcotic evil; for a universal divorce law; the restoration of the historic library at Louvain; the reading of the Bible in public schools; for retirement pay for naval nurses; and to restore and preserve Monticello and Kenmore, the historic homes respectively of Thomas Jefferson and Betty Washington Lewis.

The 32nd Congress passed into history at 3.55 P.M. on April 21st, with songs, led by Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Heustis, cheers and a general sentiment of good feeling and harmony.

As Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook stood beside her on the platform, Mrs. Minor, the retiring President General, placed upon her the broad ribbon, the insignia of the highest D.A.R. office, and the President General's pin. Following Mrs. Cook's installation into office, the same ceremony was performed by the retiring National Officers and Vice Presidents General for their successors. The Chaplain General, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, then administered the oath of office.

Mrs. Minor, in turning over her office, said:

"Mrs. Cook, with pleasure I invest you with the office of President General. I know you will find in it a great opportunity for service, and may God help you to give your best to it. I wish you every success, and bespeak for you the loyal support of every Daughter."

Mrs. Cook responded in a voice filled with emotion, saying:

"In having this badge of honor conferred upon me, I accept it prayerfully, with the earnest hope that you will never be disappointed in me. I pray each of you will help me lead this Society to all that is best—first for our country, and then for this organization, and I ask the support and loyalty of you all."

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THE writing of this my first message to you as your President General is an experience which I wish I could describe to you. I feel just what I think each one of you would feel—an intense sense of responsibility, of reverence, of prayerful longing for wisdom and strength.

Nationally, throughout the whole world, this is a time of troubled minds. It is a time of reckless criticism. It is a time of special danger from the effects of that propaganda which is seeking to undermine our Government. There is a further danger lest we ourselves should not be thoroughly informed before passing judgment on those whose convictions and methods we do not fully understand. But, unmistakably, it is also a time of high hopes.

Already, in these few days of office, it has been a revelation to find the faith that people outside our organization place in us—coming hopefully with their visions, asking that we may be the instrument of their fulfillment. You, like myself, would try to balance our potential strength against the great concrete tasks suggested to us.

Before you receive this Magazine, you will have learned of the third annual meeting of the National American Council, in the interest of better citizenship, held in our own Memorial Continental Hall, on May 24th, at which time the President of the United States will make an address.

When Dr. Charles R. Mann, representing the War Department, and Mr. Sydney Morse, representing the National American Council, called at the office of your President General, proposing the coöperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution with the Government, patriotic societies and many other organizations throughout the United States, our assent was one of thankfulness for the privilege of taking part in this great movement, so seriously needed at this time.

You remember one of the resolutions adopted at our Congress in April was to urge the study of the Constitution in our normal and public schools. Certainly we can be infinitely more effective in our influence if we know the Constitution thoroughly ourselves. This is the basis of loyal, intelligent citizenship.

Let us begin this work first of all in our own chapters. In arranging your programs for the coming year I would strongly recommend that you make the study of the Constitution its keystone. Along with this I would advise the study of the Declaration of Independence—that great, inspired document whose clarion note of human liberty finds a responsive chord in every patriot's heart.

Here is concrete preparation for every part of our national work.

If my own part in this service is to reach its fullest measure, it will be through the loyalty and coöperation of the Daughters. It is with realization of the high privilege of the task, that I dedicate myself to this term of office.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.

SKETCH OF MRS. JULIA GREEN SCOTT

Seventh President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution

MRS. JULIA GREEN SCOTT, of Bloomington, Illinois, died in her home there on Sunday afternoon, April 29, 1923. Mrs. Scott was eighty years of age, and was a native of Danville, Kentucky. Funeral services were held at her residence in Taylor Street on Wednesday afternoon, May 2nd, and she was interred in Bloomington Cemetery.

Upon the receipt of the news of her death at Memorial Continental Hall, the building was closed to the public and the flag placed at half-staff. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, the President General, in a telegram to Mrs. Carl Vrooman, said:

"Sincere sympathy for you and your family in the demise of your illustrious mother, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, our Honorary President General, beloved and honored by every member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In honoring her memory, we honor our Society."

Among the floral tributes sent to Bloomington for the funeral was a sheaf of American Beauty roses from the National Society. The State D.A.R. also sent a beautiful floral offering, as did her Chapter in Bloomington.

Over the railing of the stairway in the Scott residence was draped the American flag which had been sent to Mrs. Scott from the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, when she was President General. The members of her chapter attended the funeral in a body.

For fifteen years Mrs. Scott made her winter home in Washington, D. C. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell and Mrs. Carl Vrooman, and by two grandchildren, Mrs. Sidney Bailey and Scott Bromwell.

Mrs. Scott's long and notable career in the Daughters of the American Revolution culminated in her election to the office of President General in 1909, and two years later she was reëlected to fill the same post. It was during Mrs. Scott's first term as President General that the offices of the National Society were removed to Memorial Continental Hall (March 28, 1910), and on April 18, 1910, the Hall became the actual headquarters of the Society. It was in April of the same year that President William H. Taft addressed the Continental Congress at its annual session, thus establishing a precedent for the Presidents of the United States to attend the formal opening of the Congresses of the National Society.

From 1901 to 1904, Mrs. Scott served the Society as Vice President General. She was a member of Continental Hall Committee, Committee to Select the Site; Building Committee; Committee on Architecture; Magazine Committee; Legislative Committee; and Chairman of the National Committee for the Preservation of Historic Spots.

Mrs. Scott was the daughter of the Rev. Lewis Warner and Mary Peachy



MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT

HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL, N.S.D.A.R., DIED APRIL 29, 1923

Fry Green. She came of a long line of distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, those given on her application papers being Colonel Joshua Fry, Jr., James Speed, and Dr. Thomas Walker, all famous Virginia patriots. Dr. Thomas Walker, her great, great grandfather, was Commissary General of the Virginia troops in the Braddock campaign, and led the first explorers into Kentucky in 1730. During the Revolution he was a member of the House of Burgesses, while Captain James Speed, an ancestor on the maternal side, was killed in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, N. C.

Her grandfather, Honorable Willis Green, grandson of Mildred Washington, by her third husband, Colonel Henry Willis, was a member of nearly all the nine conventions held during the war and helped to frame the constitution of Kentucky.

Colonel Joshua Fry, another ancestor, was one of the most distinguished men of Colonial times. He was from Somersetshire, England; a graduate of Oxford University, and first professor of Mathematics in William and Mary's College, Virginia. Later on he was commander-in-chief of the Colonial forces during the French and Indian wars. He settled in Jamestown, Va., in 1737, and was associated with Peter Jefferson (father of Thomas Jefferson) in the compilation of a map of Virginia. Colonel Fry died of fever on the march at Will's Creek, Va., May 31, 1754, and George Washington succeeded him in command. On a large oak which still stands, Washington cut the inscription: "Under this oak lies the body of the good, the just and noble Fry."

Mrs. Scott was a member of the Colonial Dames, the Mary Washington Society, and the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., of Bloomington, Illinois. She married in early life Matthew T. Scott, of Lexington, Ky. Mr. Scott died in 1891, and his widow, as a memorial to her distinguished husband, established the Matthew T. Scott, Jr., Institute in Phelps, Ky.

During the World War, Mrs. Scott, then Honorary President General of the National Society, was appointed by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, the President General, chairman of the D.A.R. War Relief Service Committee.

In recognition of her philanthropic work for the war orphans of France, Ambassador Jusserand presented her with a decoration from the French government. The occasion proved to be Mrs. Scott's last public appearance. In response to the Ambassador's speech of presentation, Mrs. Scott said, in part:

"Mr. Ambassador, your country has conferred many honors on the men and women of America who have been privileged to be associated with the French in this war. There are many families where the croix de guerre, won on some battle-field of France, will be handed down from generation to generation as a priceless heritage, and there are many other families scattered over our broad land whose most sacred possession is a little wooden cross 'somewhere in France.'

"And the other shining link, newly forged, that binds us to France, the link of which this medal is the symbol, is the love that has grown up in the hearts of our people for those fatherless children, heirs of privation and suffering unspeakable, but heirs also of glory, who are the future builders of the France that is to be.

"Could we, Mr. Ambassador, could Heaven itself, forge any links that would

bind the hearts of our people in a closer and more enduring friendship and understanding than these two links of pure gold, purged of all its dross, which binds us to the dead and to the living?"

Mrs. Scott was a life member of the Society, her national number being 4982. She was admitted to membership on April 17, 1894, when her sister, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, was President General. Her executive ability and strong personality made her eminently fitted for the many positions which she filled with benefit to the Society and honor to herself.

CHAPTERS, ATTENTION!

At the Thirty-second Continental Congress, Colonel Walter Scott, of New York City, gave one thousand dollars to the Daughters of the American Revolution to be used for prizes to increase the circulation of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Therefore, it is a pleasure to announce that this fund will be used for prizes to *Chapters* for securing Magazine subscriptions.

Amounts and other details of the prize contest will be announced in the next issue of the Magazine.

All subscriptions received between July 1, 1923, and March 1, 1924, will be counted.

The contest will start July 1st—*don't forget the date.*

Send all remittances to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., and give the name of the chapter with all subscriptions.

(MRS. CHARLES WHITE)

FRANCES TUPPER NASH,

National Chairman, Magazine Committee.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

6305. DRAKE.—Colonel Samuel Drake b Scarsdale 1730 d Peekskill, N. Y. 1794, his 1st w is given as Rebecca Drake. Their dau Rebecca m John Mandeville. Col. Samuel Drake was commander of Westchester Co., N. Y. Mil and a member of the Committee of Safety of his county, also represented said county in the General Assembly of N. Y. No dates of these services are given but a closer examination of the papers filed on Colonel Drake might give more details of his children & name of his 2nd w.—*Eleanor F. Gibson,* Sheldon, Iowa.

SHARP.—Rebecca Sharp d 1871. Her father was Hugh Sharp who d 1742. Her mother was Rachel French, b 1664, m Dec. 9, 1702. Rachel French had previously m Matthew Allen who d 1701. Rebecca Sharp m Wm. Coate, 1725. He d 1749 and in 1754 she m Joseph Lippincott who d 1779. She had a daughter Rachel Coate who m Joseph Burr. —*Mrs. Daisy A. Riehl,* 311 West Bridge, Blackwell, Okla.

10141. THOMAS.—Elizabeth Thomas of Frederick Co., Md. made her will Dec. 10, 1772, proved Oct. 6, 1779 naming her sons Daniel, William, Joseph Jonathan and Notley, and daus Elizabeth & Ann. Other sons probably were Anthony Thomas who m Lousy——& had a son Nodley b Nov. 26, 1784; and Thomas Skinner Thomas. His father is said to have come from St. Mary's Co. originally. **Ref:** Thomas Book, by Henry T. Thomas, p. 182.—*Mrs. Walter Matthews,* 417 Transylvania Park, Lexington, Ky.

10236. PETTUS.—Your query says "John Pettus & Alice Taylor, his w &" this is not correct. John Pettus m Alice Winston dau of Capt. Anthony Winston and his w Alice Taylor.—*Mrs. Mary B. Armistead,* 1657 31st St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

10350. WILSON.—Robert Wilson, who was of Scotch ancestry, was b in York Co., Penna. in 1752. He was m on Sept. 28, 1786 at York, Penna. to Catherine Fischer, who was of Holland Dutch ancestry. Robert Wilson's Rev rec as shown by Heitman's Historical Register of the Officers of the Continental Army, p. 440, is as follows: 2nd Lieut. 6th Penna. Battalion, 9th January, 1776: Captain, 7th Penna., 20th March, 1777; wounded at Paoli, Sept., 1777. He d at York, Penna. Jan. 24, 1834. Robert & Catherine Fischer Wilson had the following ch; David, Robert, Thomas, William & one dau Jane who m Matthew Kerr. —*Mrs. M. E. Dicken,* 616 South Iowa Ave., Washington, Iowa.

10386b. HERRINGTON.—In work for the Historic Research Committee of the D.A.R., I have been given the following: Henry Herrington, b Exeter, R. I., Sept. 27, 1735 d White Creek, Washington Co. N. Y. Feb. 3, 1824 (s of Capt. Job & Elizabeth Spencer Herrington) m May 20, 1763, his 2nd or 3rd cousin, Freelove Herrington b R. I. Oct. 13, 1742 d White Creek, N. Y. Nov. 24, 1817 (dau of John & Annah (?) Herrington). Both bur in the centre of White Creek Cemetery, otherwise known locally as the "Waite's Corner's Yard." The inscription on

his stone reads "Capt Henry Herrington." Was Capt. of Rhode Island troops in French & Indian War, one of those, it is said, to carry the body of Gen. Wolfe from the battlefield, when he fell mortally wounded. In Revolutionary War had charge of the transportation of mails and provisions. Carried mail to Gen. Washington in his stockings & escaped arrest as a spy, because though his boots were removed, his stockings were not. In a private yard of the Herrington family 7 miles east of Cambridge, N. Y. nr the Vermont line, lies Henry Herrington b Exeter, R. I. Feb. 16, 1770 d White Creek, N. Y. Nov. 19, 1852, and Sarah Manchester, his w, b Cambridge, N. Y. July 24, 1786 d Feb. 7, 1840. Her father,——Manchester is said to have had Rev rec can give other Herrington data of this yard if desired. —*Mrs. C. E. Tingue,* Sunset Lodge, Cambridge, New York.

10386d. Warner-Bates.—In the "Old White Church" cemetery, North Park St., Cambridge, N. Y. James Warner d Dec. 11, 1812 in his 77th year. His stone was marked some years ago by the local D.A.R. Chapter, as a Rev sol, and his name appears in New York in the Rev, as a private, 16th Regt, Albany Co., Mil, Colonels Blair and Van Woert. Glad to learn the name of his w Abigail as Bates. She lies beside him, d Oct. 12, 1807 in her 66th year. Next to them, in this yard, but relationship unknown, lies Eleazer Warner, d Oct. 26, 1817 in his 85th year and his w Elizabeth Kirtland d March 29, 1804 in her 64th year. His stone is also marked as a Rev sol and his name is found in New York in the Rev, as private 16th Regt., Albany Co., Mil. Land bounty rights. He may also have ser in the 7th Connecticut Regt., Col. Heman Swift.—*Mrs. C. E. Tingue,* Sunset Lodge, Cambridge, N. Y.

10385. Templeman.—Wm. Alexander Templeman, b in Fauquier Co., Va., 1835, was the s of Thornton Hume Templeman, b 1806, the s of Fielding Templeman, b 1780, the s of Edward, b 1745, d in Stafford Co., 1842. This Edward Templeman was a Rev sol and was a sol in the War of 1812. He had bros James & Moses.—*Mrs. Bessie Wanamaker,* Bethany, Missouri.

10387. Buford.—Colonel Buford's w was Martha McDowell, b June 20, 1766, they were m October, 1788. She was the dau of Judge Samuel McDowell (of Colonial and Rev fame) and Mary McClung. The ch of Col. & Martha McDowell Buford were, Charles, who m 1st Miss Adair, dau of Governor Adair of Ky. & 2nd Lucy dau of Basil & Charlotte Marshall Duke; William who m the dau of Hon. George Robertson; and Mary who m James K. Duke. Col. & Mrs. Buford were m in Ky. & he acquired a large landed estate in Scott Co., Ky. These facts are recorded in "Green's Historic Families of Kentucky" pp. 101–102.—*Mrs. Susan M. Ball Alexander,* Paris, Kentucky.

10389. Brown.—Edward Brown, m Jane Leids of Inkborrow, Worcestershire, Eng. Their s Nicholas, m Elizabeth——& settled in Lynn, Mass., 1629. They brought their s Thomas, b in Eng. abt 1628 (Deposition taken July 11, 1766) d Lynn, Aug. 28, 1692. 1652/3 m Mary Newhall b June 1637, dau of Thomas & Mary Newhall of Lynn. Thomas, Jr. b Jan. 1, 1654, Lynn, d Stonington, Conn., Dec. 27, 1723, m Feb. 8, 1677 Hannah Collins. Ref: Brown Genealogy, by Agnes H. Brown, pp. 11–12; History of Lynn, by Lewis, pp. 69–70; Wheeler's History of Stonington, p. 695.—*Mrs. John W. Fairing,* 307 E. Otterman St. Greensburg, Penna.

Dickinson.—David Dickinson b May 29, 1756 m Nov. 24, 1774, Anne Coleman, b Oct. 29, 1756. Their 12 ch were, Frances Coleman Dickinson b Aug. 31, 1775; Betty Wuitt b June 10, 1777; Lucy, b Dec. 10, 1778; Thomas b Aug. 9, 1780; Anne b Oct. 26, 1782; Fannie b June 30, 1784; David b Sept. 1, 1785; Samuel b Oct. 6, 1787; John b Oct. 22, 1789; Wm. b Feb. 23, 1792; Lucy b Feb. 14, 1794; James Okelly b Mch. 25, 1796. Anne Coleman, w of David Dickinson, d Aug. 25, 1798 & David m 2nd, Mary West. They had sons George b Oct. 2, 1802 & Robert b June 28, 1805. This Robert m Jane Goodwin.—*Emma Dickinson Early,* Pratt, West Virginia.

10432. Thurber.—Vital Records of Rehobeth, Mass., or the Town Clerk can give you information. John Thurber & w Priscilla came from England in 1671, brought their s James b 1660 in Eng., with them. He had s James b 1684 & another James Thurber was b at Rehobeth in 1726. James seems to be a family name.—*Gertrude A. McFarland,* 5018 St., Phila. Penna.

10432. Thurber.—Undoubtedly, the James Thurber in War of 1812 from N. Y. State was from the original John Thurber who came to Rehobeth in 1671. His s James followed the next yr. Can furnish more inf.—*Mrs. Mary B. Bishop,* 142 Grove Street, Putnam, Conn.

10439. Pratt.—Lucy Pratt, dau of Stephen & Hannah (Feunce) Pratt was b at Weymouth, Mass. bapt. Oct. 6, 1771 & d there Nov. 17, 1857. Int. of Marriage to Noah Stowell, Nov. 8, 1794. Ref: Stowell Genealogy p. 149.—*Mrs. Helen S. Cartledge,* Bainbridge, N. Y.

10458. Wheeler.—Earl Wheeler was b in Montgomery, Mass. & went back there when he was a boy, to visit. From his rec we have the only rec of the early Wheelers. Mr. Wheeler says that Ephraim Wheeler lived in the North

Parish of New London. He had seven sons & one dau. James Wheeler, s of Ephraim, b abt 1749, m Thankful French abt 1772 & had eleven ch which you will find given in the "Wheeler Family in America" No. 10134, p. 582. James Wheeler d Aug. 31, 1828 at Montgomery, Mass. His w Thankful d Nov. 19, 1841. Royal fourth ch of James & Thankful French Wheeler was b at Southampton, Mass., June 1, 1779, d Sept. 6, 1830 m Caturah (spelling on her headstone. In the Moore genealogy it is spelled Keturah) Moore, dau of Asa Moore & his w Abigail——. Asa Moore was a Rev sol. Ref: Connecticut Men in the Rev, and ser from July 1, 1780 to Dec. 16, 1780. Caturah Moore was b Feb. 16, 1778 & d March 20, 1831. Royal Wheeler & his w are bur in the Preston buryground at Stockport Wayne Co., Pa. Their ch are Earl, 1801–1873; Sophia, Sept. 14, 1803, Sept. 23, 1880, m Wm. G. Lakin; Lucinda, Jan. 2, 1806, Feb. 28, 1885, m John Lord; Ethelinda Charlotte, 1808, m Dr. Chas. Truman Sheeler; Maria m Hiram K. Mumford; Royla, Dec. 13, 1814, Apr. 22, 1902 m Sally Jane Miller, & two others. Earl Wheeler, Aug., 1801, Dec. 30, 1873 m Fannie Freeman, dau of Silas. Their ch Eliza P. d March 10, 1855 m, Feb. 22, 1854, Wm. Evans of Middletown, N. Y. no ch; Marshall m Sarah Barlow of Narrowsburg, N. Y.; Mary m Wm. Henry Fuller of Scranton, Pa., 2 ch.; Margaret d young & was bur at Bethany, Pa.; Emmet Frank b May 8, 1858 d Jan. 24, 1862 & is bur by the side of his grandparents, Royal & Caturah Wheeler. Marshall Wheeler m Sarah Barlow b 1831 d Aug. 21, 1890, their ch were: Earl, Howard, Sumner, Dimmick, Florence & a baby who d. Marshall Wheeler moved from Honesdale to Meadville, Pa. & afterwards to Grand Rapids, Mich., where Mrs. Wheeler d.—*Mrs. Geo. W. Wheeler,* 20 Main St., Deposit, N. Y.

10475. WHEELER.—I have not the Rev rec of Calvin Wheeler but the most direct way to obtain it would be to write to Hartford, he is not in the list of pensioners. Calvin was the s of Ephraim Wheeler & his w Martha Buckley, who was b 1716, in Fairfield, Conn., & d 1806, Redding, Conn., & has an accepted Rev rec. He responded to the Lexington Alarm, serving as a sol. Ephraim & Martha had ch. Enos bapt. Nov. 4, 1739 m Hannah Bradley; Calvin, bapt. Jan. 31, 1742; Mabel bapt. Feb. 12, 1744; Daniel bapt. Aug. 4, 1745; Ephraim b 1751; Hannah, Nov. 12, 1758; Grace June 12, 1763. Ref.: New England Historical Register, vol. 69, pp. 47, 133; vol. 68, p. 171, & History of Redding, by Todd. Calvin Wheeler bapt. Jan. 31, 1742, evidently m 1st, Ruhamah——, as in the death records of Redding, we find Ruhamah, w of Calvin Wheeler, aged 19 yrs, d Dec. 5, 1762: he m 2nd Mary Thorp b Aug. 21 1745 & according to a sketch in vol. 34, p 67, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, they had ten ch, of whom Calvin, Jr. bapt. Apr. 12, 1767 & Ruhamah bapt. May 5, 1769, are recorded at Redding. Mary Thorp seems to be dau of David Thorp who m 1st Mary——, & had (Ensign) Stephen bapt. March 5, 1737 d 1807 m Sarah Gold: David m Oct. 2, 1744 Naomi Williams, dau of Benjamin & Rebecca Williams, & had Naomi bapt. Dec. 21, 1746; Mary bapt. in infancy 1748/9; Ruhamah bapt. May 25, 1751; Esther & Amy bapt. Sept. 17, 1758; Ezekiel bapt. Sept. 28, 1760 in infancy & Aaron bapt. Jan. 23, 1763, a month or two old.

b. BATES.—You do not give any dates or locality for your Elias Bates or Joseph Bradley & there are several of both names in the same vicinity with the above Wheelers & Thorps. Elias Bates & w Sarah were received into Church membership in Redding, abt 1745; their ch were Justus, bapt. July 26, 1747; Sarah, Feb. 2, 1752; Elias m 2nd Feb. 25, 1759 Tabitha Read & had Walker bapt. Jan. 6, 1760; Elias, Feb. 16, 1761; he probably also had an older s John who m Esther——abt 1750/52 & had eleven ch. recorded at Redding, but no Elias. Ensign Elias Bates d April 30, 1761, evidently the father. Justus Bates m Hannah Coley May 23, 1770/1 & had Elias bapt. Oct. 4, 1772 (who m Nov. 9, 1793 Lydia Andrews & had, Walker, Amaziah & Harriet) and Justus Jr. bapt. Aug. 16, 1771. Elias Bates was a Pensioner from Conn. File S. 12949.—*Mrs. Burton Ashley Crane,* 517 West 10th Street, Erie, Penna.

10499. SPANGLER.—John Spangler b 1747, d 1796 in York Co., Pa. He was a private in Capt. Godfrey Fry's Co., 3rd Battalion, Mil Serving in Flying Camp 1776. His w was Margaret Beard. His s John Spangler Jr. m Nancy Barr & their s Wm. A. Spangler m Rebecca J. Patterson, and their dau Anna M. Spangler, m Franklin B. Speakman.—*Eleanor F. Gibson,* Sheldon, Iowa.

10606. WHITE.—Henry White, who lived at one time in Orange Co., Va. came to Bedford Co., in 1800 from Buckingham Co. & d in 1802 at the home of his s Jacob. His Will, recorded in Bedford Co., mentions his sons but only gives the names of two, Jacob & William, also mentions a grandau Judith David of Buckingham Co. Jacob White d 1832.—*Mrs. G. P. Parker,* Bedford, Va.

10607. RANSOM.—Newton Ransom was a s of Robert Ransom & his w Alice Newton & was b Feb. 21, 1722. He m Sarah Jones & had ten ch. I have no rec of Rev ser for Newton Ransom. Newton's nephew Peletiah Ransom was a sergeant in Capt. Eliphalet Holmes' Company of Minute Men, which was raised

in East Haddam, Conn., in 1776.—*J. M. C. Usher,* Lock Box 1325, Tulsa, Okla.

10608. NORWOOD.—The Norwood family came from England to Va., abt 1648. Theophilus Norwood moved from Orange Co., N. C. to S. Car. & his s John was b in the Old Cheraw dist., now Darlington Co., S. Car. 1755. He was Captain in General Marion's Brigade in the Rev & d in Old Cheraw in 1830. He m the dau of Jesse & Martha Du Bose Warren Joseph Norwood, 1792–1869, m Sarah McIntosh b Darlington, S. Car. 1802 d 1872. George Alexander Norwood b Oct. 22, 1831 m Mary Louise Wilkins b Dec. 23, 1836. Ref: Vol. 3, Cleveland Genealogy, devoted to the desc of Alexander Cleveland of Va. I have no other data on this family.—*Eleanor F. Gibson, Sheldon, Iowa.*

10648a. CRAIG.—Benjamin Craig m Nancy Stuman. Their ch were Joseph, never m; Polly m William O'Neal; George m Miss Morton; Benjamine m Elizabeth Morris; Betsie m Isaac Bledsoe; Nancy m John B. Bernard; Sallie m John M. Price; Levi m Catharine Craig; Lewis m Millie Smith; Silas m Paulina Peak; Stuman m Betsey Easterday. Benjamin Craig laid out the town of Port William at the mouth of the Kentucky river now called Carrolton. He lived & d on his farm, two miles above the Kentucky river on the Ohio river. Died 1822. Benjamin was the s of Toliver & Mary Hawkins Craig who came to Ky. from Spotsylvania Co., Va. with Lewis Craig's "Traveling Church" in 1782.—*Mrs. Katharine B. Smith,* 721 W. Main St., Shelbyville, Ky.

10697d. DAVIS.—The following inf is quoted from "The South in History & Literature" by Mildred Lewis Rutherford, Chair of Literature, Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Ga. "In the early part of the 18th century three bros came from Wales to this country & settled in Philadelphia. The youngest of these bros was Evan Davis who moved to Ga., then a colony under the rule of Great Britain. He m a widow whose family name was Emory & their s was Samuel Davis, the father of Jefferson Davis. Samuel Davis was a sol of the Rev raised a company in Ga. & fought for the independence of the colonies around Savannah. After the Rev he settled in Augusta, and later became County Clerk at that place. He m Jane Cook of South Carolina who became the mother of Jefferson Davis. Jefferson Davis was b June 3, 1808, in Christian Co., nr Todd Co., Ky. While he was yet an infant his parents moved to Woodville, Miss. From this you will see that the father of Jefferson Davis was a Rev sol.—*Miss Nan R. Hooper,* Oxford, Miss.

10823. LUCAS.—Wm. Lucas, 1st Lieut. in Capt. Wm. Morgan's Co., Va. The Lucas family lived previous to the Rev War in Berkeley Co., Va. They were called the bravest of the brave. Colonel Morrow used to say "for coolness, self-possession & true moral courage, Wm. Lucas had no equal in the Regiment" Wm. Lucas was b nr Shepherdstown, Va. Jan. 18, 1742. He moved to Ohio after the Rev. His bro Robert Lucas b Dec. 3, 1738, a noted Indian fighter, was wounded by them nr Laurel Hill. He had bros Edward, Wm. & Job. They were the ch of Edward Lucas who came to the county, living nr Shepherdstown, 1732. Four of his sons were killed by Indians, Robt., Benj., David & Isaac. Two were wounded. In revenge for these deaths Edward Lucas killed many Indians. The s of Wm. Lucas, was Robert one of the early Governors of Ohio & is no doubt the person asked for in the query. Information taken from "Historic Shepherdstown" by Mrs. D. D. Page, p. 331. In addition it says: "Edwards Lucas, 2nd Lieut. in Capt. Wm. Morgan's Co. 1776/77. Job Lucas fought in the Southern campaign taken ill, died of small pox, during the war. Tax list in Berkeley Co., Va. bet. 1775 & 1783. Edward Lucas owned 695 & 200 acres; Capt. Edward Lucas owned 313 & 140 acres; Wm. Lucas owned 275 acres. No other references are made.—*Eleanor F. Gibson,* Sheldon, Iowa.

10825a. ROWLAND.—Information concerning the Rowland family may be had by writing Mrs. George Rowland, 119 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn., who has been collecting data with the expectation of eventually publishing it.—*Edith Botsford Swancott,* 11 Greenwood Court, Utica, N. Y.

10829. LONGFELLOW.—William Longfellow m Ann Sewall & was not a desc of John & Priscilla Alden. Wm. was a gr gr grandfather of the poet Henry W. Longfellow. Would like to corres and anyone interested in this family.—*Richard C. Weyand,* 712 Quay Square, Beaver, Pa.

QUERIES

11534. DEYO-DUSENBURY-PALMATIER.—Wanted par & dates of Michael Deyo b in New Paltz, N. Y. & of his w Martha Dusenbury.

(a) TOMPKINS-PRESSLER.—Wanted par & dates of Isaac Tompkins & his 1st w Hannah Pressler, of Ulster Co., N. Y.—F. G. F.

11535. DAWSON.—Am compiling the Maryland Dawson Records, soon to be published & would be glad to corres with anyone interested in this family.—I. K.

11536. DOW.—Wanted Rev rec of Johnathan Dow b at Hampton, N. H. May 21, 1734, m 1762 Comfort Brown, & d at Hampton, N. H. Nov. 6, 1816.

(a) Crouch.—Wanted Rev rec of James Crouch, known to have ser in Rev perhaps from New York. He afterwards lived nr Crawfordsville, Ind.—M. E. D. M.

11537. Blake-McCuller.—Wanted par of William Ward Blake, b in Boston, Mass. Jan. 23, 1789 m July 13, 1813 Nancy McCuller b Jan. 22, 1791, ch: Caroline, Amanda, Roxana Wyman, Nancy Ward, Mary Jane.

(a) Lynn (Linn).—Wanted par of George Lynn who had bros David and Henry sisters Mary and Lizzie. George was b nr Winchester, Va., Aug. 14, 1792 d Nov. 12, 1846; m Elizabeth Spatz, Reading, Pa. abt 1813, ch; William b in Va., Oct. 2, 1814 Ann, Jullia, Susan, David, John, Oscar.

(b) MacDougall.—Wanted par of Robert MacDougall. Children by first w Robert; ch by second w Sarah b at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 26, 1797 and Selina, Winifred, Stephen. About 1800 family moved to Chillicothe, Ohio.

(3) Wilcox.—Wanted data of Lucinda Wilcox whose father was a physician in Hartford, Conn. did he have Rev ser? Lucinda Wilcox m Patton Davis, ch: David Wilcox, Lucinda, Patton Lewis, Bezaliel, Delia, Emlous, Henry Alonzo.

(d) Davis.—Eleazer Davis m Phoebe Doan, ch: Eleazer, Benjamin, Bezial, Patton, b abt 1768. Wanted dates of both and par.—J. E. M. M.

11538. Beall.—Wanted parentage of Wm. G. Beall b nr Martinsburg, W. Va., Jan. 4, 1782, m April 14, 1809, Elizabeth Painter. Wanted her parentage also. Wm. & Eliz. Painter Beall removed to Ross Co., Ohio. Was there Rev ances in either line.

(a) Bell.—Wanted par of Elizabeth Bell b 1765 m 1788 John Montgomery of Danville, Pa. Did her father have Rev rec?—A. M. B.

11539. Allen.—Wanted Rev rec of Major Ebenezer Allen of Cambridge or White Creek, N. Y. b 1734 d 1823 at White Creek, N. Y. Wanted also maiden name of w, given on tombstone at White Creek as Sybil Allen. Did he serve under Col. Samuel Herrick of Vt.?

(a) Paine.—Wanted Rev rec of Timothy Paine s of Stephen, who was b Aug. 6, 1747 Bolton, Conn., m Thankful Cole, & had 3 ch. Married 2nd Azuba Warren & moved to Dutchess Co., N. Y. 1782 & later set in Erie Co., N. Y. Was a pioneer of Willnil, now East Aurora, N. Y. where he d Jan. 12, 1822.—N. Du M.

11540. Dorris-Baker.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of James Dorris & of his w Rachel Baker. Their ch were Robert, Euphemia, Samuel, James, Millie & Maggie. Robert m Rebecca Wright & Euphemia m Robt. Wright. Lived in Pa. at the time the ch m.—B. S. O.

11541. Dickinson.—Wanted par & Rev rec of David Dickinson b May 29, 1756 m 1st Ann Coleman, 2nd Mary West, ch Robert & George. Wanted also dates & ances of Mary West.—B. H. E.

11542. Morrison.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of James Morrison, who ser with Chester Co., Mil. He was b at sea, en route from Scotland to America. Married Charlotte Howell, b on Eastern Shore of Md. Both bur, Presbyterian Grounds, New London Cross Roads, Chester Co., Pa.—M. W. C.

11543. Hinman.—Wanted ances of Harriet Hinman b March 19, 1779 d March 22, 1830, Rocky Hill, Conn., m Jacob Gibbs.

(a) Keith.—Wanted ances of Mark Keith of Nunda, N. Y. m in Nunda, N. Y. Louise Trumbull. Their dau Sarah Keith b 1818 d Mar., 1869 Nunda, N. Y. m 1840, Francis Henry Gibbs.—E. B. J.

11544. Humphreys.—Wanted, par, dates, and name of w of Richard Humphreys. His dau, Elizabeth Humphreys, 1774, d 1839, was the second w of Edward West, b 1776, d 1849. Also Rev ser of Richard Humphreys wanted. On p. 841 of Summers History of Southwest Virginia, 1740–1783, Washington Co., 1777–1870, Fincastle County, 1773–1776, there is a reference to Richard Humphreys, 1775, in Captain Campbells Company. He, (R. H.) owned land near the Sevier tract of land in East Tennessee, on the Nolichucky river.

(a) West.—Wanted par, birthplace, name of w and Rev rec of Thomas West, b abt 1740 in Virginia, d abt 1809–1811. He was supposed to have come into Tennessee from the Valley of Va., when his s Edward was about twelve years old. His s Edward m first, Lydia Stanfield, second, Elizabeth Humphreys. His name appears on the first tax list of Greene County, Tenn. Thomas West is said to have been a desc of Sir Thomas West, Lord De La Warr (Delaware).

(b) Nash.—Wanted any inf of John Nash, infantry sol in the Va. troops, Continental line. Also information of his parents, William and Betty, who left their wills in Culpeper, Va. Reuben Long is named as executor and guardian and "s John" is mentioned. John Nash m Mary (Polly) Harrison Long, dau of Reuben Long.

(c) Harrison.—Wanted par and any inf of Mary Harrison, cousin of General Benjamin Harrison, who m Lieutenant Reuben Long, whose dau Mary (Polly) Harrison Long m John Nash.—L. D. N.

11545. Irwin.—Wanted par of Mary Irwin b Jan. 2, 1783 d July 15, 1849, and of her husband Robert Bain b Dec. 30, 1774 d April 12, 1845.

Lived in Mecklenburg Co., N. Car. but removed to Jefferson Co., Ind. abt. 1816.—E. B. D.

11546. MATTOON.—Wanted par & birthplace of Charles Mattoon, who was a private in the Berkshire Co., Mass. Mil, Muster Roll dated Ticonderoga, Feb. 26, 1777. Wanted also inf of Charles Mattoon who was in Ballston Spa, N. Y., abt 1770, who had a s Christopher who m Naomi Smith.—F. H. C.

11547. CHENAULT.—Wanted Rev ances of Morris S. Chenault b in Tenn., Jan. 7, 1818 d at Raleigh, Ill., Aug. 24, 1893 m Sarah Jones b in N. Car. April 8, 1820 d Oct. 10, 1910. Family hist. says that Morris was the s of John Chenault b in Va. 1782 d Little Rock, Ark., 1864, m Hannah Saunders from Scotland. Would like any inf of this fam.—E. C. R.

11548. YARD.—Wanted par with dates of Rachel Yard, 1760–1852, who m Arthur Stevenson, Hunterdon Co., N. J. She was the gr granddau of Wm. Yard, Pioneer of Trenton.—E. R. H.

11549. SALMON-SOLOMON.—Wanted date of m and names of ch of Ludlum Salmon or Solomon & his w Delight Douglas b 1750 d 1806. Wanted also parentage of Nathaniel Salmon or Solomon b Morris Co., N. J. Feb. 22, 1799.

(a) LINN.—Wanted parentage of Sarah Linn b 1748 resided at Basking Ridge, N. J.

(b) VON NORTWICK.—Wanted par of Cornelia von Nortwick, b 1783 d 1820 m Robt. Helm of Basking Ridge, N. J.

(c) DREHES.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of George Drehes & his w Lydia Heller who resided at Stroudsburg abt 1790.—H. M. P.

11550. HARTSHORN-MINER.—Wanted par & name of w of Thomas Miner b Stonington, Conn., who had a s Thomas, Jr. b abt 1770 & m. Abigail Page of Lancaster, N. H., 1795. Wanted also par of David Hartshorn who m Sarah Birchard of Franklin or Norwich, Conn., in 1731. Did either Thomas Miner or David Hartshorn have Rev rec & did they ser from Conn. or N. H.? Would be glad to corres with anyone interested in these lines.—C. H. R.

11551. KLINE-CLINE-KLEIN.—Wanted Rev rec of Casper or Carter Kline who lived in Balto., Md. & ser in Continental army. Probably immigrated from Luxemburg. Abraham Cline, his s, was a sol in War of 1812.—N. C.

11552. HOTCHKISS-WILLIAMS.—In Cheshire, Jemima Hotchkiss m Jonathan Andrews abt 1718. Jonathan Williams m Eliz. Miles & was Postmaster of New Haven Co. 7 yrs under Benj. Franklin. Roswell Clark m Thankful Hotchkiss in Cheshire & removed to Wells, Vt., abt 1782. Robert Hotchkiss & w Hannah came to Wells in 1796. Dr. Socrates Hotchkiss (single) came from Cheshire to Wells in 1795. David Lewis & w Rebecca Hotchkiss came to Wells bef the Rev. Isaac Bassett m Desire Hotchkiss of Cheshire 16 Sept., 1762. Samuel Bassett m abt 1783, Jerusha Hotchkiss b 1762. Wanted to know how these fams were related, wanted also name of f of Jemima & of sons of Jonathan Williams.

(a) HYDE.—Wanted maiden name of w of Timothy Hyde. Benj., Sam., Joseph & Abner Adams, bros, removed from New Marlboro, Mass., to Poultney, Vt., at close of Rev. Abner Adams m wid of Timothy Hyde who came from Conn. abt 1771, & they had 5 ch: Parker m 1810 Hannah Holden, Abner, Talcut, Sally & Phebe. Did Abner have Rev rec?—G. W. P.

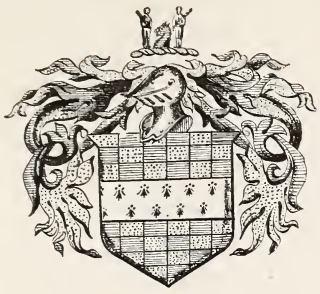
11553. WASHBURN.—Wanted name of husband of Mary Wadsworth Washburn, whose bros were Rodney & Horace of Hartford, Conn., and whose s Wm. Washburn 1795 m Lodema, dau of Wm. & Phoebe Ingraham Durkee of Vt.—S. I. S.

11554. HOLLOWAY.—Lewis Holloway m Rachel, wid of Thos. Williams, in Brunswick Co., Va., Dec. 1787 & moved to Edgefield, S. C., ch were Catharine Holmes, Eliza Jones, Polly Thomas, Martha Combs. Wanted Rachel's maiden name & parentage of Lewis. Did he have Rev rec?

(a) HOLLINGSWORTH.—In Va. Mag. of History & Biography, vol. 9, No. 1, p. 15, appears the name of James Hollandsworth in list of Signers of the Oath of Allegiance in Henry Co., Va., Aug., 1777. Wanted parentage of James & name of his w.

(b) TERRY.—John & Wm. Terry, Edgefield District 1790, m sisters, daus of Anna Maria Williams, 2nd w of Maj. John Williams. Her will mentions her daus Sally w of Wm. Terry; Anna Maria w of John Terry, Marcy Parkman, Ann Elam, & gr ch Wm. & Joseph Minter, Isabel & Stephen Clement, Betsy Roten & Anna Maria Jones. Wanted name of Anna Maria Williams' 1st husband. Were Stephen & Sarah Fuqua Terry parents of John & Wm., & did either Stephen or John have Rev rec in Va.?—S. B. H.

11555.—COGGESHALL.—Wanted parentage & date of b of Hannah Coggeshall who m 1st at Providence, R. I., 6 Feb., 1706, Stephen Hawkins & had daus Jemima b 30 Sept., 1708, & Kezia b 30 Jan., 1710. Hannah m 2nd at Smithfield, R. I., 17 Sept., 1713. Jonathan (3) Sprague (Jonathan (2) Wm. (1).—A. E. L.



Calthrope

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Arnold

CALTHORPE

This name is variously spelled Calthorpe, Calthrop, etc. In the 17th year of Henry 6th, Richard Calthorpe, Esq. of Ingham, the son of Sir William & Elizabeth Calthorpe, who had married Margaret, sister and heir of John Irmingland of Stiveky, was buried at Cockthorp.

Their son John, of Cockthorp, a founder of the Carmelites of Blakeney, was buried in the Church, 1503. He married Alice, dau of John Astley of Melton. Their son Christopher Calthorpe of Stirston, lord in his wife's right, married Alianore, daughter and co-heir of Robert Bernard of Stirston and Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Pygott of Stirston.

Their great grandson Sir James Calthorpe of Stirston, etc., married Barbara Bacon, who is buried in Cockthorp Church. Their children were Sir Henry Calthorpe, third son whose son Sir James of Ampton, Suffolk was knighted by Cromwell, 1656 and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir James Reynolds, Knt., the Suffolk Co. Calthorpes, descend from this line.

It was from their oldest son Christopher of Blakeney, who married Maud, daughter of John Thurton of Brome, Norfolk, through his son Christopher, that the American Calthorpes descend.

Sixteen twenty-two, Christopher Calthorpe came with Lieutenant Purfray to Virginia in the ship *Furtherance* and married in Virginia, Anne——. He was a relative of President Nathaniel Bacon of the Virginia Council. Sixteen thirty-five was called "Captain" and obtained a patent of 500 acres in Elizabeth City County and a patent for 500 acres in York County. Sixteen fifty-three, was Justice with the title of "Major," 1659, Burgess.

Their descendants intermarried with the Freemans, Howards, Claiborne, Bowens, etc.

Used through the courtesy of Mrs. Lelia C. Handy. Selma, Alabama.

ARNOLD

The family of Arnold is of great antiquity, having its origin among the ancient princes of Wales.

About the middle of the twelfth century, Ynir, King of Gwentland, married Nesta, daughter of Jestin ap Gurgan, King of Glamorgan. The twelfth generation from Ynir, in direct descent, was Roger Arnold of Llanthony in Monmouthshire, the first of the family to adopt a surname. He married Joan, daughter of Thomas Gamade, Knt., Lord of Coytey.

Their son Thomas Arnold, Esq. succeeded to the estates in Monmouthshire and married Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Warnstead, Knt. Their grandson Richard Arnold removed to Dorsetshire and was seated at Bagbere in the Parish of Middleton. He was lord of the Manor of Bagbere and had estates at Alton Pancras, Buckland Newton, Melcombe Horsey and other places in that County. His Manor House at Bagbere was standing until 1870, when it was demolished.

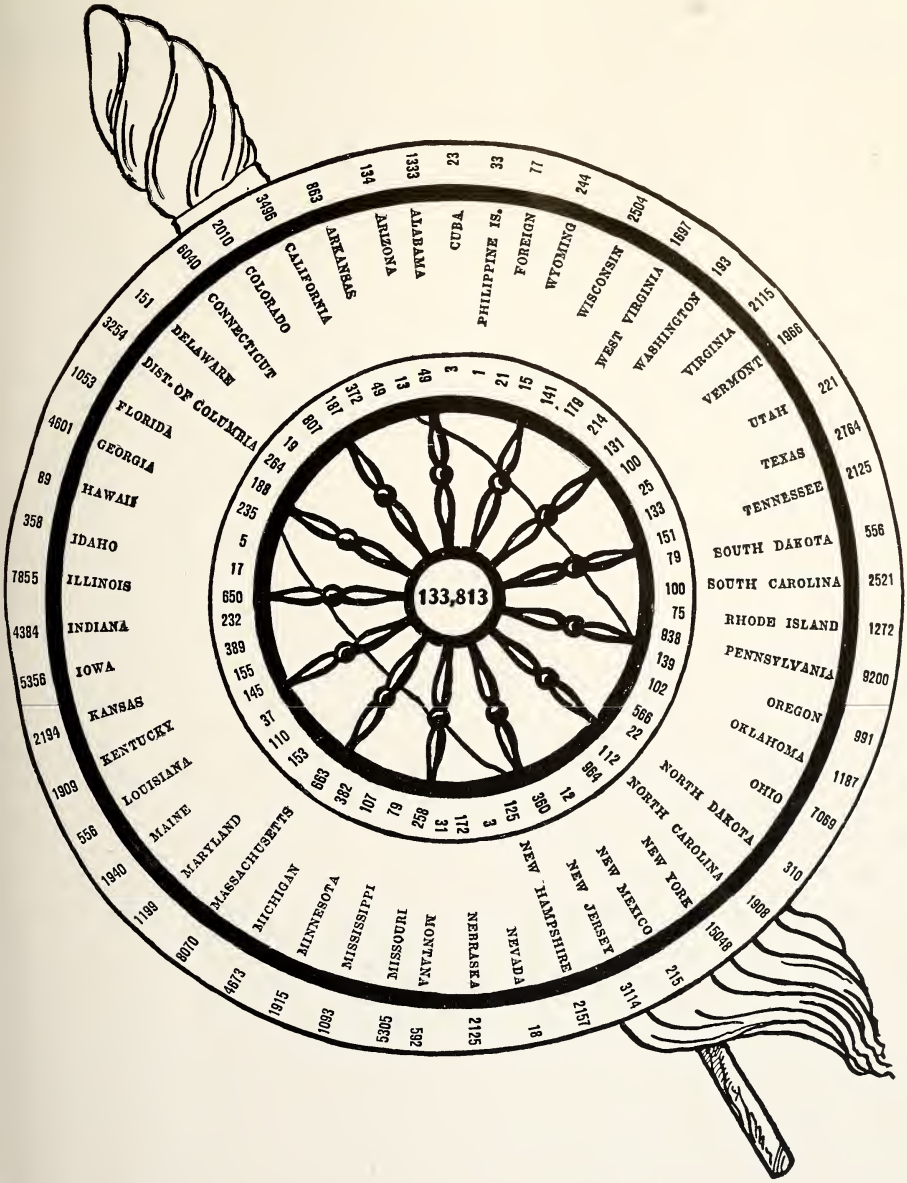
His will was dated 1593. He desired to be buried "in the parishe Churche of Milton in the Ille called Jesus Ille as we goe to the Tower."

His son Thomas resided at Melcombe Horsey and removed to Cheselbourne, was married twice.

Thomas Arnold, American progenitor of the family, the son of Thomas and his second wife, was born in England, 1599 and came to America, 1635, in the ship *Plain Joan* from Cheselbourne. He settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts, 1661, removed to Providence, R. I., where he served as Deputy to the General Assembly and member of the Town Council.

Many of his descendants settled in the Shawomet Purchase, which later became the town of Warwick.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

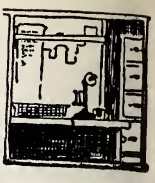
The Magazine also has subscribers in

JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

New York at this date of publication leads all States with 964 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Adjourned Meeting, April 12, 1923

THE adjourned meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was called to order at 2.15 P.M. in the Board Room, The President General presiding.

The Chaplain General being ill and unable to be present, the Board arose and repeated the Lord's Prayer.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, the President General asked Mrs. White to act as Secretary *pro tem.*, the National Board Approving.

The following members responded to the roll call: *National Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Chenault, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Hodgkins, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Block, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Strider, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. Ellison, and Mrs. White. *State Regents and State Vice Regents:* Mrs. Smith (Ariz.), Mrs. Stookey (Calif.), Mrs. Bissell (Conn.), Mrs. Hardy (D. C.), Mrs. Craig (Fla.), Mrs. Chubbuck (Ill.), Mrs. Perkins (Ind.), Miss Gilbert (Iowa), Mrs. Guernsey (Kans.), Mrs. Seydel (Mich.), Mrs. Coolidge (Minn.), Mrs. Nash (N. Y.), Mrs. Wilson (Ohio), Mrs. Davis (R. I.), Mrs. Cain (S. C.), Mrs. Gillentine (Tenn.), Mrs. Garlington (Texas), Mrs. Walker (Wash.), Mrs. Witter (Wis.), Mrs. Schick (Va.), and Mrs. Holt (Orient).

The President General announced that the meeting being a recessed meeting from our regular Board meeting of February 13, 1923, appointed for a special purpose, no other business could be transacted. She then proceeded to read the report presented to the February Board meeting of the case of illegal registration involving the impersonation of an absent alternate and the signing of her name in the Credential Room at the Thirty-first Continental Congress. The President General stated that notification had been sent to the two members involved, citing them to appear before the Board on April 12, 1923, at 2 P.M., but that both had replied stating that they would be unable to be present.

In order to bring all of the facts before the Board, the President General then read the following statement of case of illegal registration, Thirty-first Continental Congress, as presented by her to the National Board of Management at its regular meeting, held on February 13, 1923:

"A case of illegal registration involving the possibility of the casting of an illegal vote in the last Congress has been brought to the attention of the President General by the Regent of the State concerned. Your President General presented the matter to your Executive Committee, and it was their consensus of opinion that a simple statement of the case be made by the President General to the February Board meeting.

"The facts are these: A certain Chapter by reason of its membership was, in addition to its Regent, entitled to another voting delegate at the Thirty-first Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, according to the certificate or credential list of said Chapter, certified to by the Regent and Treasurer thereof; the names of the Regent and delegate appear as the duly elected voters of that Chapter, and the names of a number of other members as the duly elected alternates thereof; and Regent and the duly elected delegate registered as such in the office of the Credential Committee at Memorial Continental Hall, and at that time secured their credentials as such members of Congress. The delegate was on Thursday of the week of Congress suddenly called home, and by reason thereof was unable to take further part in the proceedings of said Continental Congress. Another member of said Chapter was present at said Congress, but who was neither a delegate nor alternate of said Chapter, went to the registration room with the Regent and registered under the name of a certain alternate who was one of the regularly elected alternates of said Chapter, but who was not present in Washington at any time during said Congress; and by and under said name of said alternate sat in the seat of the Chapter delegate in said Congress, and was checked as a voter in the tellers' room, going to the polls in company with her Regent—all this as delegate of said Chapter in place of the regularly elected delegate who was called home.

"This is a distinct violation of Article IV, Section 2, of the National Society By-laws which designates the voting membership of the Congress. These are admitted to be the facts by all the parties involved—the illegal registration, use of seat, and being checked as a voter took place—but there is a conflict of testimony

as to whether or not the party, who admits that she signed the name of and impersonated the alternate who never came, actually cast her vote when she accompanied her Regent to the polls; said party denies that she voted, and in this is upheld by her Regent. Another party testifies that in a conversation held with said party on the train returning home the latter told her she had voted.

"The correspondence bearing on this case and giving these facts is filed with this statement. It reveals much ignorance of the fundamental ethics of voting privileges.

"The parties to this very serious violation of the sacredness of the credential badge seemed not to have realized the gravity of the offense. Whether this member voted or not, she illegally gained the position where she might have voted, and she impersonated another woman by passing herself off as that woman before the Credential Committee and signing her name on the credential list.

"In a case involving personal identification, your Credential Committee must depend on the integrity of the members.

"There are extenuating circumstances which should be taken into consideration. The offender seemed not to realize the gravity of the case when signing in place of another woman; her main desire was to get a seat, and she seemed to be totally ignorant of the wrong she was doing. She thought herself, as she said, a 'full-fledged alternate,' and supposed 'an alternate could substitute for another alternate, but did not know an alternate could substitute for a delegate and vote.' Her Regent claims that the 'ordeal of voting,' when she 'stood in line over an hour,' was 'almost too much for her,' especially as she 'had had a 'phone call announcing the death of the delegate's mother,' who was a close personal friend, so that she was almost in a fainting condition' when the other woman 'came to her rescue and ministered to her, while she, the Regent, voted and left the room with her, but assured her that she did not vote.' The credential list check proves that she received a ballot, but there is no proof that she marked and actually deposited it in the box.

"Our Society and our Congress must be protected; the sacredness of the credential badge and of the ballot must be guarded beyond all possibility of question. Therefore, it would seem to be obligatory that this case should be made a warning to all, that such violations of the laws of credentials and voting on the part of members cannot be permitted.

"It rests with this Board to decide whether the matter shall be pressed under the disciplinary clauses of the By-laws, or whether the gravity of the offense be pointed out to the offenders in a less public way."

(Signed) Anne Rogers Minor,
President General.

The President General called attention to the fact that both women admitted they had broken the laws of the Society, and stated that the question before the Board for consideration was the nature of the punishment for this, the first case of illegal registration of which the members had any knowledge. She expressed a desire to have the Parliamentarian, who was present, point out the best way to proceed, and referred to the section of the By-laws which had been violated.

The Parliamentarian pointed out that, regardless of whether these women voted or not, they had committed a serious offense in impersonating the signing another woman's name; that they both had pleaded guilty, and she proposed two forms of procedure, first explaining the three degrees of punishment: the extreme being expulsion, next suspension, and the least reprimand. One method would be for some one to offer a motion that one or both women be expelled, suspended, or reprimanded, as might be deemed advisable, and the other method would be to pass blank ballots for individual vote upon the question, it being necessary to have unanimous consent to dispense with the ballot. The Parliamentarian stated also that it must be determined whether the two women were to be voted on together or taken separately; also that expulsion required a two-thirds vote, but either of the other forms of punishment could be determined by a majority vote.

Mrs. Morris inquired if there could be a motion from the floor, and receiving unanimous consent, made the following motion, seconded by Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Cain:

That, under the circumstances, a letter of reprimand by the Board be sent to Mrs. —— —— and Mrs. —— —— (the two women involved).

The Parliamentarian then explained that the motion that had been made stipulated the lightest form of punishment—reprimand. Those who approved of that form of punishment should vote yes, but those who felt that reprimand was not a strong enough punishment should vote no; that is, those who thought the women should be suspended or expelled should vote no to the motion before the house, and if a majority voted no the motion would be lost, and if a majority voted yes it would be sustained.

It was the consensus of opinion that the vote should cover both women. The President General appointed Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Walker, and Mrs. Stookey to act as tellers. The result of the ballot showed 44 present and eligible to

vote, 43 votes cast, affirmative 21, negative 22; motion lost.

The President General then stated the next question was to act upon the next form of punishment, and stated that she would entertain a motion for suspension for a given time.

The following motion was offered by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Buel:

That Mrs. —— —— and Mrs. —— —— be suspended for two years.

Mrs. Holt offered an amendment, seconded by Mrs. Gillentine:

I move to amend the motion of Mrs. Ellison to one year instead of two.

Mrs. Nash inquired what suspension would mean as to payment of dues. The President General, after consulting the Parliamentarian, stated that dues would be collected during the period of suspension. Mrs. Nash then inquired if it was possible to resign while under suspension, to which the President General replied in the negative. The amendment was then put to vote and lost, and the President General instructed the tellers to take the ballot on the original motion. Mrs. Nash inquired if suspension would automatically remove the Chapter Regent from the regency of her Chapter, to which, on authority of the Parliamentarian, the President General replied in the affirmative.

The result of the ballot showed 44 members eligible to vote, 42 votes cast, 28 affirmative and 14 negative. Motion carried.

The President General stated that it had been suggested that some report be made of this to the Continental Congress and asked for an expression of opinion in regard to this. Mrs. Spence asked if the case could not be cited without giving names. Mrs. Cottle recommended that a good, clear explanation be made to prevent recurrence. Mrs. Wilson stated that other Regents might attempt the same thing unless they knew of this, and with that idea in mind she had already told the story at her State Conference, not mentioning names, warning the members to be careful, especially the Chapter Regents. Mrs. Bissell asked if it would not be quite as efficacious if each State Regent took it up with her State delegation and conference.

Mrs. Nash stated that it was almost impossible to make every one realize what our rules mean, and said that she felt anything that is brought out should show the seriousness of this infringement of the rules, striking the fundamentals of the Society.

Mrs. Cook offered the following motion, seconded by Mrs. Whitman:

That the matter of presenting this case of discipline be left to the President General.

Mrs. Bissell and others expressed a desire to relieve the President General of this responsibility, making it clear that they did not question her judgment, but felt it was unfair, with all her multitude of duties, to put this added burden upon her.

The motion was put to vote and was lost.

After further comments, the President General stated that by request of those who had voted in the negative, unless there was some objection, explanation would be made in the Magazine as to why the motion was lost, namely, to relieve the President General of an added burden so near the close of her administration.

The following motion was then offered by Mrs. Craig and seconded by Mrs. Buel:

That the State Regents be requested to explain this case to their State delegation as a matter of warning.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Nash expressed an opinion that something should go direct from this Board to each Chapter, and offered the following motion, seconded by Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Stookey:

That a letter be sent from the National Board of Management to each Chapter in the National Society, making the statement of the case and the action of the Board regarding it, omitting names of suspended members and of Chapter and State.

Motion was put to vote and carried.

The minutes of the meeting were then read by Mrs. White, Acting Secretary, and approved.

Upon motion, duly seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned.

(Mrs. George W.) Louise C. White,
Acting Secretary.

Footnote:—Through error the extracts from the minutes of the Adjourned meeting of April 12, 1923, sent through the mail to Chapter Regents, relative to the question of suspended members paying dues, stated that "dues would not be collected during the period of suspension." The ruling of the Parliamentarian in this connection was as follows: "*Question.* Should suspended members be called upon to pay dues during the period of suspension? *Answer.* Yes. Suspended members are subject to all of the obligations of membership but are entitled to none of the privileges."

Regular Meeting, April 14, 1923

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Saturday April 14, 1923, at 10:15 A.M., the President General in the Chair.

Those present were: *National Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Chenault, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Hodgkins, Miss

McDuffee, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Block, Miss Wallace, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Strider, Miss Coltrane, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White. *State Regents and State Vice Regents:* Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Hoval Smith, Mrs. Stookey, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Akerman, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Crankshaw, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Rodes, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Merrick, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Kitt, Mrs. Chas. F. Spencer, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. McClintock, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Cain, Mrs. Gillentine, Mrs. Garlington, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Schick, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Spence, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Holt.

The Chaplain General being absent, the President General asked all to rise while she repeated her favorite prayer, followed by the Lord's Prayer.

The President General said the report of officers would follow, that the President General would not give her report at this time as she would give it as her annual report at the Congress.

The Recording Secretary General gave her report, followed by report of two meetings of the Executive Committee, April 11, 1923 and April 14, 1923.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

I have the pleasure to report that all notices for Regular meetings, adjourned, special and Executive Committee meetings have been sent out; that 750 membership cards notifying the new members of their admission into the Society, also 4515 Certificates of Membership and 930 Block Certificates have been sent since that last Board meeting. That the files are all up to date and have been put in new steel cabinets.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

Recommendations from the Executive Committee

April 11, 1923.

(Referring to old oak office furniture including a roll top desk, a typewriter table, and two swivel chairs, belonging to the office of the Chairman of Magazine Committee, which are still at her home in Connecticut. In view of oak furniture not now used and the expense of shipping it, it was voted).

On motion of Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Miss Strider:

That the President General be authorized to dispose of the furniture to the best advantage and send check to the National Society.

On motion of Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. White:

That a letter be written to the President of the Missouri Historical Society stating that in accord with the vote of our National Board of Management of April 16, 1921, the Daughters of the American Revolution are unwilling to enter into any negotiations with the caveators in connection with the Hugh Washington will case.

On motion of Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Hunter:

That the report of the Executive Manager be accepted with its suggestions and its recommendation relative to the Block Certificates. (Referring to arrangements for engrossing.)

On motion of Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Ellison:

That the report of the Sub-Committee on Clerks be accepted and the recommendations be taken up ad seriatim.

Recommendation No. I was accepted:

That Miss Lothrop, having served most acceptably more than thirty days on the temporary roll, be transferred to the permanent roll, as secretary to the Curator General, at a salary of $100 per month, as that office now virtually constitutes her hostess in Memorial Continental Hall, the other offices, except the Library, where silence is required, being removed to the Administration Building.

Recommendation No. 2 was accepted:

That Mrs. Voorhorst, chief clerk in the office of the Recording Secretary General and stenographic reporter for the National Board be placed upon the permanent roll, at $150.00 per month the regular salary for that office.

Voted on motion of Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Ellison:

That Miss Sullivan be asked to reconsider her resignation.

April 14, 1923:

Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Ellison:

That Miss Sullivan, having reconsidered her resignation, be retained at $150 per month.

Moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. White:

That Miss Turner be transferred from the temporary to the permanent roll at $75 per month.

Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Ellison:

That the resignation of Mrs. E. M. Getzendanner secretary to the Curator General, be accepted, as of May 1, 1923.

The report of the Recording Secretary General was accepted without its recommendations.

Mrs. Morris *moved:*

The adoption of the report of the Executive Committee with its recommendations. (As above itemized.)

Seconded by Mrs. White, and *carried:*

The Registrar General, Miss Strider, gave her report.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Eleven hundred and thirty applications presented to the Board; and 700 supplemental papers verified; 1830 total number of papers verified.

Permits issued for 603 insignias, 315 ancestral bars, and 600 recognition pins.

Papers returned unverified: 211 originals, and 5 supplementals.

Two hundred and eighty new records verified.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Miss Coltrane:

That the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 1130 new members. Motion *carried:*

The Recording Secretary General then cast the ballot for 1130 new members admitted into the Society.

The President General then said, "By authority vested in me as President General, I now declare these 1130 women members of our Society."

Miss Strider asked for permission to present a supplementary report later, which was granted.

The Organizing Secretary General then gave her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Eva Crook Edmundson, Bessemer, Ala.; Miss Rosa Fay McKinley, Florence, Ala.; Mrs. Phebe Gibson Wills, Montevallo, Ala.; Mrs. Louella Gary Helvenston, Ocala, Fla.; Mrs. Lulu Cumming Urquhart, Cochran, Ga.; Mrs. Edith Orcutt Miles, Emmett, Ida.; Mrs. Clara Halbert Needles, Granite City, Ill.; Mrs. Maude Edwards Coulson, Waukegan, Ill.; Mrs. Maude L. Halden, Grundy Center, Ia.; Mrs. Mala L. Ball, Jones, La.; Mrs. Kate E. Hayden, Bloomington, Nebr.; Miss Ella M. Winsor, Greene, N. Y.; Mrs. Nellie Starr Crumb, Peekskill, N. Y.; Mrs. Sadie E. Payne, Cherokee, Okla.; Miss M. Matilda McLean, State College, Pa.; Mrs. Estelle Guess Bethea, Darlington, S. C.; Miss Maude Singletary, Lake City, S. C. Miss Sara Keeble Crenshaw, Hartsville, Tenn.; Miss Bettie D. Arnold, Wartrace, Tenn.; Mrs. Jessie Hart Pritchard, E. Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Mary Hitchcock Foster, Grandview, Wash.; Miss Mary Wilkins Fullington, Waterville, Wash.

The authorization of the following Chapters is requested: DeKalb, Illinois; Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Mahala Elizabeth Gooding Wilson, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Lulu M. Pearce Farmer, Thomson, Ga.; Mrs. Nancy Byers Vance Allred, Buhl, Ida.; Mrs. J. Myrrl Morse Maxfield, Emmett, Ida.; Mrs. Ina S. Walker, Galesburg, Mich.; Mrs. Clara Minerva Price Crossley, Weberville, Mich.; Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Hayes, Brainerd, Minn.; Mrs. Florida Cross Lawrence, Walcott, N. Y.; Mrs. Cynthia McGraw Singletary, Lake City, S. C.

The re-appointments of the following Organizing Regents are requested by their State Regents:

Mrs. Mahala Elizabeth Gooding Wilson, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Clara Minerva Price Crossley, Weberville, Mich.; Mrs. Mary Ida Sipple Bromley, Sarasota, Fla.

The State Regent of Nebraska requests the official disbandment of the Clay Center Chapter at Clay Center, Nebr. All members having been transferred to other Chapters.

The Fort Defiance Chapter at Hicksville, Ohio has been below the legal membership for one year and was automatically disbanded by the Treasurer General.

The Weatherford Chapter at Weatherford, Texas wishes to change its name to Thankful Avery, the name of the ancestor of the Organizing Regent.

The following names for organizing Chapters have been submitted for approval:

Mount Lookout for Golden, Colo.; La Platte Valley for Julesburg, Colo.; Eunice Grant for Jefferson, Ohio; Comemaugh for Blairsville, Pa.; Gen. James Robertson for Cedar Hill, Tenn.; Jonathan Hardin for the Chapter at Mexia, Texas which was organized March 28, 1922; Fort Chiswell for the Chapter at Bristol, Va., instead of Gen. William Campbell, previously submitted; Col. William Preston for Roanoke, Va.

The following Chapters have submitted their names for approval and their completed organizations are now presented for confirmation:

Lieutenant Joseph M. Wilcox at Camden, Ala:; Eliza Spalding Warren at Moscow, Ida.; Egyptian at Cairo, Ill.; Kuilka at Shelbyville, Ill.; Douglas County of Tuscola, Ill.; Julia Watkins Brass at Crown Point, Ind.; Blackford-Wells at Hartford City, Ind.; Elisha Arnold at Homer, Ind.; La Grange de La Fayette at La Grange, Ind.; Nathan Hinkle at Sullivan, Ind.; John Laurens at Laurens, Iowa; James Harlan at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Wellington at Wellington, Kans.; Capt. Jeremiah Baker at Elkton, Md.; Nathaniel Ramsay at Savage, Md.; Menotomy at Arlington, Mass.; Beaver Valley at Saint Edward, Nebr.; Nevada Sagebrush at Reno, Nevada; Charlotte Warrington Turner at Redfield, So. Dak.; John Ross at Chattanooga, Tenn.; Sequachee Valley at South Pittsburg, Tenn.; James Huntington at Castle Rock, Wash.; Experience Wood at Garfield, Wash.; Heiskell-Jacob-Foreman at Romney, W. Va.; Benjamin Franklin at *Paris, France.*

Charters issued 10.

Organizing Regents notified, 13.

Permits issued for Regents and ex-Regents pins, 53; Permits issued for National Officers pins, 7; Chapter Regents lists issued with pay, 2.

As the work and responsibility of issuing charters belongs to the Organizing Secretary General, I recommend that in future the Organizing Secretary General sign all charters.

In closing this my last report, to the National Board of Management, as your Organizing Secretary General, I wish to express not only my appreciation of the coöperation of the State Regents, but appreciation of their endeavors to comply promptly and cheerfully with the many details involved in the organization of Chapters. As a National Officer it has been my pleasure to serve with many fine women, and the friendships made I count among my treasures.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Fitts of New Jersey inquired relative to the status of Mrs. Howard of Pasaaic, N. J. and Mrs. Holt of the Orient inquired concerning report of Shanghai Valley Chapter. Mrs. Spencer of North Carolina made inquiry regarding blanks for the Organizing Regent at Warrenton, N. C.

The Organizing Secretary General asked permission to look up the matters mentioned and report later, which was granted.

It was then moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Miss Coltrane:

To adopt the report of the Organizing Secretary General with its recommendations.

Motion *carried:*

The Treasurer General then gave her report.

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from February 1, 1923 to March 31, 1923:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, January 31, 1923	$18,765.59

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $16,073; initiation fees, $11,555; reinstatement fees, $280; supplemental fees, $817; certificate, $2; copying lineage, $.76; creed cards, $12.30; D.A.R. Reports, $14.24; die of insignia, $2.50; directory, $1; duplicate papers and lists, $210.85; exchange, $1.24; hand books, $3.78; index to Library books, $.75; Immigrants Manual, sale of copies, $64.86; interest, $247.88; lineage, $547.96; Magazine subscriptions, $2,809.10; advertisements, $1,200; single copies, $45.37; printing minutes of National Board, $5,000; post cards, $3.00; proceedings, $7.50; rent from slides, $35.17; ribbon, $25.74; sale of waste paper, $7; stationery, $42.32; slot machine, $2.95; telephone, $41.14; books for Library, $16.75; index to Lineage books, $10; auditorium events, $798.15.	
Total receipts	39,879.31
Recall on Loan of $60,000.00 to Permanent Fund	15,000.00
	$73,644.90

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, $831; initiation fees, $130; supplemental fees, $27.	$988.00
President General: clerical service, $151.40; hotel and travelling expenses, $374.62; postage, $26; telegrams, $36.63	588.65
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $763.98. engrossing, $44.20; folders and cards, $194.13; dictionary, $2.75; telegram, $.53.	1,005.59
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $503.57; officers lists, $15.19	518.76
Certificates: clerical service, $339.59; certificates, $150; engrossing, $458.10	947.69
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $356.36; postage, $50; drayage on paper, $4.80	411.16
Registrar General: clerical service, $3,242.60; cards and installation, $155; permit books, $14.75	3,412.35
Treasurer General: clerical service; $3,157.43; ledger sheets, receipt books, guide, die and pad, $95.45; rent of safe deposit box, $10; postage, $20; telegram, $1.18; repairs to adding machine, $3.23	3,287.29
Historian General: clerical service, $463.12; postage, $3; expressage, $.57.	466.69
Reporter General: clerical service, $44.26; proof reading and indexing, $100; postage, $.60	144.86
Librarian General: clerical service; $549.18; accessions, $538.16; binding books, $129.05; paper, $9.60; postage, $12; expressage, $2.36. rent of typewriter, $8.50	1,248.85
Curator General: clerical service, $250.86; repairs to manuscripts, $6; postage, $4	260.86
Chaplain General: clerical service for Remembrance books	100.00
General Office: clerical service, $788.32; messenger service, $82.50; postage and stamped envelopes, $1,167.12; postage and expressage on manuals, $190.24; binding books, $29.50; adjusting typewriters, $20; carfare, telegrams and expressage, $5.29; supplies, $339.16; Parliamentarian's expenses to Board meetings, $32.70; Wreaths, Washington's birthday, $25	2,679.83
Committees: Administration Building, typing and binding minutes and reports, $40; telegram, $1.25; Building and Grounds, clerical service, $10; postage, $2; telegrams, $2.49; Finance, clerical service, $20; Liquidation and Endowment, postage, $20; Patriotic Education, clerical service, $6.50; circulars and questionnaires, $62.10; Patriotic Lectures and Slides, clerical service, $10; postage and telegrams, $13.09; repairs to case, $1.20; refund, rental, $4.41; Preservation of Historic Spots, postage and telegrams, $12.72	205.76
Expense Continental Hall: Employees pay roll, $1,973.45; coal, $1,802.38; electric current and gas, $593.18; ice and towel service, $37.18; hauling, $42; laundering, $7.03; expressage, $3.26; telegram, $.53; supplies, $168.66; painting Banquet Hall and corridors, $662.20; permit and planting hedge, $144; fire doors, $460; repairs to roof, $1,019.20; architect's fee, $469; premium, accident insurance, $316.26.	7,698.33
Printing machine expense: printer, $82.50; ink, $16.69	99.19
Magazine Committee, clerical service, $228.76; postage, $88; Editor, salary, $400; articles, $115; postage, $7.50; stationery, $5.75; binding books, $3; telegram, $.69; Genealogical Editor, salary, $100; Printing and mailing January, February and March issues, $6,665.07; cuts, $418.74; index, $85.17	8,117.68
Thirty-second Congress: Credential Committee—clerical service, $328.46; postage, $25; rent of typewriter, $8.50; paper, cards and tray, $30.75; House Committee, cleaners, $45.30; Invitation Committee, invitations and cards, $52.38; postage, $10.; Program Committee, clerical service, $33.81; postage, $3	537.20
Auditing accounts	300.00

Auditorium events: labor, $110; light $49.50; decorations, $65; heat, $59.25; supplies, $27.90; refunds, $191.25	502.90	
D.A.R. Reports: 200 copies vol. 25, $15.86; postage, $5	20.86	
Duplicate papers fees refunded	3.00	
Furniture and Fixtures: 1 typewriter, $82.25; 1 electric heater, $11.50.	93.75	
Lineage: 1,000 copies vol. 63, $1,589.50; old volumes, $21.85; postage. $75.75	1,687.10	
Ribbon	61.25	
Spoon—Real Daughter	2.71	
State Regents' postage	73.05	
Stationery	74.33	
Telephone	234.58	
Transferred to Magazine account	5,000.00	
Total disbursements		$40,772.27
Balance		$32,872.63

PERMANENT FUND

Balance at last report, January 31, 1923		$22,055.86

RECEIPTS

Charters	$50.00	
Administration Building contributions	11,466.08	
Continental Hall contributions	2,781.50	
Liberty Loan contributions	459.00	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	244.50	
Commission on Recognition pins	72.60	
Total receipts		15,073.68
Notes Payable—National Metropolitan Bank		30,000.00
		$67,129.54

DISBURSEMENTS

Final payment—Administration Building	$3,165.67	
Architect's fee—Administration Building	6,561.00	
Furnishings—Administration Building	25,025.47	
Revenue stamps—Administration Building	16.00	
Chandelier, D. C. Room Continental Hall	402.10	
Decorations, Continental Hall	271.50	
Shelves and books, Museum, Continental Hall	47.74	
Interest, Notes Payable	517.36	
Insurance	800.00	
Refund—Liquidation and Endowment Fund, Wash.	15.00	
Total disbursements		36,821.84
		$30,307.70
Transferred to Current Fund	$15,000.00	
Transferred Liberty Loan Fund to Special Fund	10,951.53	25,951.53
Balance		$4,356.17
Petty Cash Fund		$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Balance, January 31, 1923		$457.17	
Disbursements		450.83	
Balance			$6.34

IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL

Balance, January 31, 1923		$11,468.40	
Receipts		10,973.67	
		22,442.07	
Disbursements—English edition	$6,450.00		
Refunds	69.00	6,519.00	
Balance			$15,923.07

LIBERTY LOAN

Transferred from Permanent Fund		$10,951.53	
Receipts and interest		1,924.69	
		12,876.22	
Disbursements—Real Daughters' pensions		800.00	
Balance			12,076.22

PILGRIM MOTHERS' MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

Balance, January 31, 1923			25,000.00

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts		$21,706.60	
Disbursements		21,706.60	

ELLIS ISLAND

Balance, January 31, 1923		$1,489.88	
Receipts		1,323.27	
		2,813.15	
Disbursements		430.56	
Balance			2,382.59

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance, January 31, 1923		$466.63	
Receipts		620.48	
Balance			1,087.11

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance, January 31, 1923		$85.00	
Receipts		32.60	
		117.60	

Disbursements	32.60	
Balance		85.00

PRIZES—COL. WALTER SCOTT GIFT

Balance, January 31, 1923		1,000.00

MARKERS—NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD

Balance, January 31, 1923	$335.70	
Receipts	2,384.74	
Balance		2,720.44

RELIEF SERVICE

Balance, January 31, 1923	$474.85	
Receipts	736.84	
	1,211.69	
Disbursements	$566.67	
Transferred to Tilloloy Fund	645.02	1,211.69

TILLOLOY

Transferred from Relief Fund		645.02
Total Special Funds		$60,925.79

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 1-31-23	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 3-31-23
Current	$18,765.59	$54,879.31	$40,772.27	$32,872.63
Permanent	22,055.86	45,073.68	62,773.37	4,356.17
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Life Membership	457.17		450.83	6.34
Immigrants' Manual	11,468.40	10,973.67	6,519.00	15,923.07
Liberty Loan		12,876.22	800.00	12,076.22
Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain	25,000.00			25,000.00
Patriotic Education		21,706.60	21,706.60	
Ellis Island	1,489.88	1,323.27	430.56	2,382.59
Philippine Scholarship	466.63	620.48		1,087.11
Preservation of Historic Spots	85.00	32.60	32.60	85.00
Prizes	1,000.00			1,000.00
Markers—National Old Trails Road	335.70	2,384.74		2,720.44
Relief Service	474.85	736.84	1,211.69	
Tilloloy		645.02		645.02
Totals	$82,099.08	$151,252.43	$134,696.92	$98,654.59

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	$98,154.59
Petty Cash (In Treasurer General's office)	500.00
Total	$98,654.59

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	$100,000.00
Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond	1,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	10,000.00
Life Membership Fund—Liberty Bonds	1,450.00
	$114,764.84

INDEBTEDNESS

By order of the 29th and 31st Continental Congresses:	
Real Estate Notes	$200,000.00
Demand Notes, National Metropolitan Bank	80,000.00
	$280,000.00

Respectfully,
(Mrs. Livingston L.) Lillian A. Hunter,
Treasurer General.

The Treasurer General then offered the following recommendations:

1. I wish to state that of the $100 appropriated by the National Board of Management to the Kindergarten work at Ellis Island, there still remains $15 on the books of the Treasurer General. Since the Kindergarten work has now become a part of the work done in the Detention Room at Ellis Island under the supervision of the one Instructor, I would recommend that the Treasurer General be authorized to credit the remaining $15 to the Ellis Island Fund.

2. In view of the fact that the distribution of the Manuals now published in six different languages with three more editions ordered has become so great, I would recommend that the proceeds from the sale of the Manuals be credited to the Manual Fund, instead of the current fund as is now being done and that the expense and postage required in distributing the Manuals be charged against the Manual Fund instead of General Expense.

Mrs. White, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, gave her report.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Finance Committee I have the following report to submit for the months of February and March:

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of $102,112.37, of which $21,706.60 represents contributions received for Patriotic Education and $566.67 for Relief work.

The architects were paid $7,030.00 which includes the fee of $469.00 for repairing roof of Memorial Continental Hall; the contractor received for the final payment on the Administration Building $3,165.67; and $25,025.47 was paid for the finishings and furnishings of the Administration Building. The last payment on repairs to the roof of Memorial Continental Hall amounted to $1,019.20; also $933.70 was paid for painting and redecorating the following rooms in Memorial Continental Hall: Vermont, Delaware, California, New Jersey, Rhode Island and the Banquet Hall.

Other large expenditures were:

Clerical service	$11,348.80
Magazine	8,117.68
Printing 100,000 copies of the English Manual	6,450.00
Employees of the Hall including printer and messenger	2,293.75
Postage	1,635.16
Support of Real Daughters	800.00
Lineage (vol. 63)	1,589.50
Coal, including heat for auditorium events ($59.25).	1,861.63
Miscellaneous as itemized in the report of the Treasurer General	8,568.54

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. George W.) Louise C. White,
Chairman.

Report of the Auditing Committee was presented by Miss Jenn Coltrane, Chairman.

Report of the Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that the Auditing Committee has met each month since the last Board Meeting. The reports of the Treasurer

General up to and including March 31, 1923 and the audit thereof by the American Audit Company, have been compared, found to agree and placed on file with the Recording Secretary General.

The audits of the Committee for the past three years have been placed in the fire proof room in our Administration Building provided for them.

Respectfully submitted,
JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Chairman.

It was moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Whitman:

That the report of the Auditing Committee etc., be accepted.

Motion *carried.*

It was moved by Mrs. White, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck:

The adoption of the two recommendations of the Treasurer General.

Motion *carried.*

Miss Coltrane, as Historian General, gave her report:

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It is my pleasure to tell you that the reports of the work of your Historians, both in summary form and as states, are ready for Congress.

We have for you reports from three vice-chairmen who work with the Historian General and forty-four states who have compiled sketches of women of history. Arizona's State Historian, Mrs. Clark, has sent in sketches of 108 women. I call special attention to this as Mrs. Clark is dying of tuberculosis and she has done such excellent work in compiling the lives of these unrecorded women, that I want you to know of it.

Thirty-six State Directories of historical facts have been presented. Many clippings of historic value have been placed on file since our last quarterly report. Colorado has sent us her War Service Records, two volumes, which were unavoidably delayed. This makes a file of War Service Records from forty-five states.

The copy of records for volume 65 is with the printer, thus giving us a total of eleven volumes for our three years. The greatest number of volumes ever issued in that length of time.

Thanking you for the privilege of service.

Respectfully submitted,
JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Historian General.

The Report of the Historian General was accepted, as read.

Miss Wilson as Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution being absent, no report was given.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Ellison, then gave her report.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

It gives me great pleasure to report the following accessions to the Library since the February Board Meeting, 523 books, 83 pamphlets, 13 manuscripts, 1 chart and 23 periodicals.

BOOKS

CALIFORNIA

The following 2 volumes from Santa Ysabel Chapter:
History of San Jose and Surroundings. F. Hall. 1871.
History of Santa Clara County, California. 1881.
California, Its History and Romance. J. S. McGroarty. 1911. From Long Beach Chapter.
Contest For California in 1861. E. R. Kennedy. 1912. From Pasadena Chapter.
California; Fifty Years of Progress. 1900. From Mrs. Jessie Stilwell Chown.
The following 5 volumes from Oneonta Park Chapter:
History of California. T. H. Hittell. 4 Vols. 1897.
Discovery of the Yosemite and The Indian War of 1851. L. H. Bunnell. 1911.
California, Its History and Romance. J. S. McGroarty. 1911. 2 copies. One presented by Pomona Chapter, and one by Alhambra-San-Gabriel Chapter.
California Coast Trails. J. S. Chase. 1913. From El Camino Real Chapter.
History of California: The American Period. R. G. Cleland. 1922. 2 copies, one from Sierra Chapter and one from Tamalpais Chapter.
The following 3 volumes from Miss Mary L. Norton:
Historic Tales of the Old Missions. L. B. Powers. 1902.
Gospel Pioneering. W. C. Pond. 1921.
California, Its History and Romance. J. S. McGroarty. 1911.
Pioneer Days in San Bernardino Valley. E. P. R. Crafts. 1906. From Arrowhead Chapter.
History of Stockton. G. H. Tinkham. 1880. From Miss Jane D. Fanning.
The following 2 volumes from Mrs. R. E. Holmes:
Annals of San Francisco. 1855.
History and Business Directory of Humboldt County. 1890.
History of Los Angeles City. C. D. Willard. 1901. From Hollywood Chapter.

COLORADO

The following 3 volumes from Pueblo Chapter:
Sixty Years in Colorado. I. W. Stanton. 1922.
History of Colorado. F. Hall. 1889.
Pathbreakers and Pioneers of Pueblo Region. M. L. Whittaker. 1917. From Pueblo Chapter.

CONNECTICUT

The following 5 volumes from Ruth Wyllys Chapter:
Early Lebanon. O. D. Hine. 1880.
Illustrated Life of Washington. J. T. Headley. 1860.
Life of Jonathan Trumbull, Sen. I. W. Stewart. 1859.
Memorial History of Hartford County, Conn. J. H. Trumbull. 2 Vols. 1886.
Contributions to History of East Haddam, Conn. F. H. Parker. From Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter.
The following 6 volumes from Hannah Woodruff Chapter.
Monuments of Patriotism.
Lives of Presidents of United States. J. S. C. Abbot. 1875.
History of Battle Flag Day. 1880.
History of the American Wars. B. Thomas. 1850.
Daughters of America. P. A. Hanaford. 1882.
History of the Indians of Connecticut. J. W. De Forest.

History of Danbury, Connecticut. J. M. Bailey. 1896. From Miss Mary E. Fanton.

Memorial History of Hartford County, Conn. J. H. Trumbull. 2 Vols. 1869. From Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

Newtown's History and Historian, Ezra Levan Johnson. J. E. Johnson. 1917. From Mrs. Horatio Allan.

Delaware

Delaware and the Eastern Shore. E. W. Vallandigham. 1922. From Cooch's Bridge Chapter.

District of Columbia

The following 5 volumes from American Liberty Chapter:

Synopsis of the Peerage of England. N. H. Nicolas. 2 Vols. Gift of Mrs. R. S. Owen.

New York in the Revolution. J. A. Roberts. 1897. 2 Vols. Gift of Mrs. H. B. Leary.

Authentic Life of William McKinley. A. K. McClure and C. Morrison.

Triumphant Life of Theodore Roosevelt. J. M. Miller. 1905.

The last two gifts of Mrs. Edgar Allan.

Book of Bruce. L. H. Weeks. 1907 From Mrs. John F. Little through Constitution Chapter.

The Choates in America. E. O. Jameson. 1896. From Mrs. Jason Waterman through Columbia Chapter.

Genealogy of John Marsh of Salem. 1888. From Mrs. F. B. Martin through Deborah Knapp Chapter.

History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland. J. Burke. Volume 2. From Mrs. A. W. Spanford through Dolly Madison Chapter.

Godchild of Washington. K. C. Baxter. 1897. From Mrs. T. M. F. Knappen through E. Pluribus Unum Chapter.

Sketches of Alumni of Darthmouth College. G. T. Chapman.

History of Wanzer Family in America. W. D. Wanzer. 1920. From Elizabeth Jackson Chapter through Miss Elizabeth Woodward.

Genealogical and Historical Notices of Martin Family. H. J. Martin. 1880. From Mrs. M. A. Winter through Federal City Chapter.

History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland. J. Burke. Volume 1. 1836. From Mrs. Henry C. Cook through Independence Bell Chapter.

History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland. J. Burke. Volume 4. From Mrs. J. W. Crabtree through Judge Lynn Chapter.

History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland. J. Burke. Volume 3. From Mrs. Charles Booker through Louisa Adams Chapter.

The following three volumes from Lucy Holcomb Chapter:

Bench and Bar of South and Southwest. H. S. Foote. 1876.

History and Genealogy of Harlan Family. 1914.

Calendar of Correspondence of George Washington with Continental Congress. J. C. Fitzpatrick. 1906.

The above 3 volumes gifts of Mrs. Jessie P. Wood.

Genealogical Memoir of Lo-Lathrop Family. E. B. Huntington. From Mrs. Mary C. M. Brooks through Magruder Chapter.

Martin Genealogy. Volume 1. T. A. Hay. 1911. From Mrs. Helen M. Hall through Monticello Chapter.

Potomac Landings. P. Wilstach. 1921. From Mrs. H. B. Polkinhorn, through Our Flag Chapter.

American Armoury and Blue Book. J. Matthews. 1908. From Richard Arnold Chapter.

A Registry of American Families Entitled to Coat Armor. W. A. Crozier. 1904. From Mrs. A. G. Eugene Barr through Sarah Franklin Chapter.

The following 6 volumes from Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter:

History of Landed Gentry of Great Britain. B. Burke. 1914.

Parsons Family. H. Parsons. Volume 2. 1920.

The Munson Record. M. A. Munson. 2 Vols. 1895.

Genealogy of Thomas Fuller and His Descendants. W. H. Fuller. Volume 4. 1919.

The Goodridge Genealogy. E. A. Goodridge. 1918.

The above 6 volumes gifts of Mrs. Larz Anderson.

Caudebec in America. W. L. Cuddeback. 1919. From Mrs. Edgar A. Tibbetts through Victory Chapter.

The Life and Times of Thomas Smith. B. A. Konkle. 1904. From Miss Jean Stephenson through Mary Washington Chapter.

The Colonial. From Mrs. Maude A. Rucker.

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Little Brown Church. 1916. From Alden Searl Chapter.

KENTUCKY

History of Frankfort Cemetery. L. F. Johnson. 192[illegible] From Mrs. Eugene H. Ray.

MAINE

Brief History of Dexter, Maine. 1916. From Rebecc Weston Chapter.

MARYLAND

The History of The Hammond Family. Compiled an presented by Mrs. Laura Webb-Peploe.
Recollections of Gen. Robert E. Lee at the "Whi Sulphur." C. Bond. 1922. From Mrs. J. Evan Rees

Massachusetts

Story of a New England Country Church. A. M. Walker. 1901. From Mary Mattoon Chapter.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Title-Page and Indexes of Volume 77. 1923. From Miss Florence A. Miller.

The following 10 pamphlets from Deane Winthrop Chapter:

An Old Time Sea Voyage. 1910.

Historical Address by William F. Whitcher. 1912.

Reminiscences of Haverhill Corner. A. Livermore. 1902.

Reminiscences of a Nonagenarian. C. Bradish. 1903.

Chapter in Ecclesiastical History of Haverhill, N. H. and Newbury, Vermont. F. P. Wells. 1906.

John Hurd. W. F. Whitcher. 1888

The Relation of New Hampshire Men to the Siege of Boston. W. F. Whitcher.

Wells River Bridge and Other Haverhill Toll Bridges. W. F. Whitcher. 1904.

Haverhill, N. H. in the War of the Revolution. W. F. Whitcher. 1912.

History of Lenox and Richmond. C. J. Palmer. 1904. From Mary Draper Chapter.

Historic Pembroke. W. W. Bryant. 1912. From General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter.

Boston One Hundred Years A City. 1922. From Mrs. Edith D. Hill.

Michigan

The following 3 pamphlets from Charity Cook Chapter:

Records from Fair-View Cemetery before 1881.

Short History of the First Burial Places in Homer Village.

Homer's Early History.

Fifteen pamphlets from University of Michigan through Sarah Caswell Angel Chapter: for Michigan Room.

Riverside Cemetery Records. From Capt. Samuel Felt Chapter:

Mississippi

Memoir of Francis U. Johnston, M. D. H. Anthon. 1858. From Mrs. John K. Bryan.

Christianity the Key to the Character and Career of Washington. P. Slaughter. 1886. From Miss Kate Skipwith.

Nebraska

The following 4 pamphlets from Mrs. C. S. Paine:

Outline of Nebraska History. A. Watkins. 1910. 2 Copies.

Ludwig Mohler and His Descendants. C. G. Dunning. 1921.

Tuberculosis Among Nebraska Winnebago. M. W. Koenig. 1921.

New Jersey

Westtown Almanac and Year Book. 12 Numbers. From Mrs. Annie Pancoast Flitcraft.

New York

275th Anniversarie of Ye Towne of Southampton. From Southampton Colony Chapter.

The following 3 pamphlets from Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent:

Descendants of Simeon and Anna (Haile) Hazelton. A. S. Hazelton and R. M. Austin.

150th Anniversary of Tryon County.

The Battle of Johnstown.

North Dakota

The following 2 pamphlets from Minishoshe Chapter:

Founds in North Dakota. G. F. Will.

Some Observations made in Northwestern South Dakota. G. F. Will.

Pennsylvania

Historical Sketch of Old Merion Meeting House, Merion, Pa. C. E. Hires. 1917. From Merion Chapter.

Tennessee

Genealogical Guide to Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee. J. T. Fain. 1920. From Mrs. Mahlon Brown.

West Virginia

The Voice of West Virginia. From William Haymond Chapter.

Annual Circular of Aztec Club of 1847. From the Society.

Ninth Biennial Report of North Carolina Historical Commission. From the Society.

Eddy Family Association Bulletin. 3 Numbers. From the Association.

Association of State Presidents, Past and Present, and Charter Members, of N. S., U. S. D. of 1812. From the Society.

MANUSCRIPTS

Connecticut

Connecticut Gazetteer and Commission of Joseph Cornell. From Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

Our Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Effie S. Creamer.

Maine

Account of Union Academy of Corinna, Maine. From Rebecca Weston Chapter.

Maryland

The following 3 Manuscripts from Mrs. Laura Webb-Peploe:

Abstract of the Will of Charles Hammond.

Letter Concerning Annapolis Tea Party.

Book Plates. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Charles R. Marsden.

Some Descendants of Thomas Burgess. From Noble Everett Chapter.

Michigan

The following 2 manuscripts from Charity Cook Chapter.

Ancestors and Descendants of Aserryl and Salome (Sumner) Flint. E. S. Flint. 1922.

Descendants of John Crandall and Ruth Cross Crandall.

New York

Brief Sketch of Activities of Committee of Observation and Correspondence of Jamaica During the Revolution. F. W. Gale. From Rufus King Chapter.

Tombstone Inscriptions Tompkins County. N. Y. Compiled and presented by Dora Pope Warden.

South Carolina

Three Newspaper clippings and one manuscript from Miss Zena Payne.

CHART

California

Chart Showing One Branch of Hoover Family. From Palo Alto Chapter.

PERIODICALS

C. A. R. Magazine. March.

County Court Note-Book. February.

Essex Institute Historical Collections. April.

Illinois State Historical Society Journal. October, January.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics. January.

Louisiana Historical Quarterly. July, October, January, April.

Michigan History Magazine. Number 4.

Maryland Historical Magazine. March.

Newport Historical Society Bulletin. April.

Missouri Historical Review. January.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. April.

New York Public Library Bulletin. February.

New York State Historical Association Quarterly Journal. October.
News-Letter. March.
Palimpsest. February.
Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. January.
William and Mary College Quarterly. January.
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. April.
New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. April.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Frank D.) Annie C. Ellison,
Librarian General.

The report of the Librarian General was accepted as given.

The Curator General gave her report.

Report of the Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions in the Museum since the Board Meeting of February 13, 1923:

Colorado: Large wooden butter ladle, formerly used in the Fonda family; presented by Mrs. Mary Fonda Fine, Arapahoe Chapter; Wooden Fork, carved and used by Revolutionary soldier, Joseph Kendall, while at Valley Forge; presented by Mrs. Alice Kendall Spencer, Arapahoe Chapter.

Connecticut: Two pieces Continental Money, 9 pence, and 1/6 of a dollar; One Pair Steel Shoe Buckles; presented by Miss Frances L. Roberts, Martha Pitkin Walcott Chapter; small silver pitcher, dated 1760; owned by Lieut. Aner Bradley and his wife, Anna Guernsey, of Watertown; Musket Ball on Silver Standard, with which Lieut. Bradley was wounded at Danbury; Piece of Wedding Gown of Anna Guernsey, of Watertown; the three relics above, presented by Mrs. Sarah E. S. Welch, Eve Lear Chapter; Sugar Breaker, more than 200 years old, owned by Lady Baltimore; presented by Mrs. Wm. Lyons Phelps, Eve Lear Chapter; Box for Sealing Wax Wafers, lined with old newspaper, dated 1775; presented by Mrs. Annie S. Talbot, Eve Lear Chapter; Pitcher, (Chelsea); belonged to Electra Symonds Landcraft, great aunt of donor; Mrs. Scarf, from Ellsworth family; Sun Glass, belonged to Rebecca Bull; Snuff Box, belonged to Rebecca Bull; the four relics presented by Mrs. Rodney Parker, Eve Lear Chapter; Small Bust in Wax, of Colonel John Roane, Jr., of Virginia; modeled by George Miller, in 1798; presented by Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, Mary Floyd Talmadge Chapter.

District of Columbia: Piece of Blue and White Cotton Print Valance, from Tester Bed, belonging to donor's great-grandfather Captain John Schenck, of New Jersey; presented by Dr. Clara Southmayd Ludlow; Paper Card Case; relic of Ingalls family; presented by Miss Marian White, Louisa Adams Chapter; Leather Pocket Book, lined with kidskin; relic of Daniel Corey, of Dighton, Mass., born 1765; also presented by Miss Marian White, Louisa Adams Chapter; Book, "Laws of the U. S Acts passed at the Second Congress of the U. S. A." Presented by Mr. George W. White Washington, D. C.; Goblet of Sandwich Glass; presented by Mrs. Winifred Johnson Shepler E. Pluribus Unum Chapter; Cup Plate, (glass;) Brooch, made of hair; formerly owned by Mrs Rebecca Chapin Hall Buxton; Both of these relics presented by Mrs. Grant F. Chase, Regent Eugenia Washington Chapter; Linen napkin formerly owned by the daughter of Lord Sholto Douglas; brought by Lady Isabel Douglas from Scotland, in the 17th Century; presented by Jessie M. Casanova, Livingston Manor Chapter Brick, from cellar of Jamestown Tavern; presented by Mrs. William Harding Carter, Army and Navy Chapter; Continental Money, denomination $7.00; dated 1775; presented by Mrs J. B. Kendall. Clock, made about 1750; purchased with money bequeathed for this purpose by Miss Nettie Lovisa White; Photostat Copy of two-page letter from Martha Washington to Congress, dated December 31, 1799; presented by Martha Washington Chapter; Four books of reference—Blue China Book; Coin Collector Fan Book, and Plate Collector's Guide; purchased with Victory Chapter Fund for Books.

Illinois: Manuscript; Revolutionary Pension Claim of Stephen Kelley, of New York; containing several valuable autographs; presented by Mary Little Deere Chapter; Blue Staffordshire Platter, bought in 1798 by Jane Cahoun Two Cups and Saucers, pink luster bands belonged to John Jordan, born 1730; died 1799 Three Glass Cup Plates; beaded edge; these eight relics presented by Mrs. Frances Moore McCullough, Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter

Iowa: Book; "The Life of John Banks published 1712; presented by Mrs. W. T. Lynch Cumberland Valley Chapter.

Kentucky: Snuff Box, over one hundred and fifty years old, containing a vanilla bean; owned by Elizabeth Young McFerran, grandmother of the donor, Mrs. Della M. Bogle, St. Asaph's Chapter.

Massachusetts: Wedding Vest of Thomas Rumrill, of Roxbury, Mass., 1795; presented by Miss Ellen W. Rumrill, Paul Revere Chapter Two silver teaspoons, relics of Miss Sally Messer, born 1782; died 1800; Methuen, Mass. presented by Mrs. Gertrude M. Cross, Samuel Adams Chapter; Black Basaltes Urn, relic of Samuel Bigelow, born 1761; Brass Candlestick relic of Putnam family, 1780; Colonial Glass

Goblet, relic of the Adams family, 1756; Glass Spoon Holder; Adams family, Grafton, formerly used by Andrew Adams; these relics given in memory of Mary L. Bigelow Putnam; Colonial Glass Goblet, Cleaveland family; also presented in memory of Mary L. Bigelow Putnam by Miss Elizabeth T. Cleaveland; Wooden Goblet, made from wood of Hill Tavern, built in 1716; by Caleb Hill, Douglass, Mass.; presented by Mrs. John H. C. Hadley; Three Glass Bottle Stoppers of the Revolutionary period; presented by Mrs. Frank H. Warren; these nine relics were given through the Old Oak Chapter.

Minnesota: Indian Peace Pipe, made of Pipestone, held sacred by the Indians; presented by the Catlinite Chapter; An Old Pipe, carved by a Revolutionary soldier, while in a British Prison Ship, off Kittery, during the Revolution; carved from a briar root in the design of a hand holding a nut; has an interesting history; presented by Mrs. Jennie A. Coolidge, State Regent, Minn.

New Jersey: Black Basaltes Teapot; presented by Mrs. Frank Leaming, Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter; Weights, "Steelyards," used in 18th century; Small Pewter Oil Lamp; Spoon Box; Lowestoft Cup and Saucer, with emblem; Small Coaster, made from Wood of Frigate *Constitution;* Small China Cup; Lowestoft Cup Plate; Shell Snuff Box; Paul Revere Lantern; these eleven relics presented by Mrs. Edward M. Colie, Essex Chapter; Invitation engraved from old plate made in 1767; used at time of graduation of Edward Oxnard, at Harvard; presented by Mrs. A. C. Nason, great granddaughter of Edward Oxnard; Book, "Stricture on Colonel Tarleton's History," published 1787; presented by the Essex Chapter; Large Spinning Wheel; presented by Mrs. O. H. Willard, Haddon Heights, N. J.

New York: Field Desk, formerly used by Gen. Richard Montgomery, during the Revolutionary War, in the Canadian Campaign; presented by Mrs. H. H. Hill, Chancellor Livingston Chapter; Copper Teakettle; Black Lace Shawl; "Burr" or Pine Cone; above relics of Suzzana Ostram, saved by her, when fleeing from Indians and Tories, Schoharrie, N. Y.; presented By Saratoga Chapter, through Mrs. Mary Leavens Dayton. Windsor Chair, owned by Revolutionary soldier in 1776–77, who was with Washington, also, when he crossed the Delaware; presented by Mrs. A. E. Blanchard, Saratoga Chapter.

North Dakota: Glass lamp, from the collection of Mrs. Louie B. Ingalls, deceased, Boston, Mass., used by Hannah Elliot Cilley (1768–1852); presented by Mrs. W. C. Badger, Mandan, N. D.

Ohio: Revolutionary Flag, with Thirteen Stars and Thirteen Stripes; used in Revolutionary War; also in celebrations of victories of our soldiers in every war since 1776; presented by Miss Anna Douglas Dick and Mrs. Helen Dick Cook, Mary Washington Chapter.

Rhode Island: Pamphlet, printed in 1793 in Boston, Mass., entitled, "Prophecies of the Rev. Christopher Love." Rev. Love was beheaded at Tower Hill, London, in 1651; presented by Mrs. Seth DuBlois, William Ellery Chapter; Plate with lustre band, relic of Stevenson family, S. C.; presented by Mrs. S. C. Damon, Narragansett Chapter.

Seventy-eight articles in all.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. George W.) Louise C. White,
Curator General.

The President General commented upon the collection of the Museum growing by leaps and bounds.

The Report of the Curator General was accepted.

Mention was made by Mrs. McCall and Mrs. Gillentine of the splendid work done by Mrs. Clark, of Arizona, who is an invalid, and it was *moved* by Mrs. McCall, seconded by Miss Coltrane:

That a letter of appreciation be sent to Mrs. Clark of Arizona for her splendid historical work for the Daughters of the American Revolution. Motion *carried.*

The Corresponding Secretary General then gave her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management.

The following report covers the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General since February first.

The number of supplies issued were:

Application blanks	17,383
Leaflets "How to Become a Member"	689
Leaflets of General Information	598
Pamphlets of Necessary Information	598
Transfer Cards	940
Constitutions	501

The Manuals sent from this office for free distribution totalled 21,653, of which 9,973 were in the English language; 1,031 Spanish; 4,877 Italian; 558 Hungarian; 3,131 Polish; 2,083 Yiddish.

Eleven hundred and forty-eight letters and cards were received and recorded, and ten hundred and thirty-three were written.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. A. Marshall) Lily Tyson Elliott,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Report of the Corresponding Secretary General was accepted as read.

The Report of the Committee on Building and Grounds was given by the Chairman, Mrs. Hanger.

Report of Committee on Building and Grounds

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee begs leave to report as follows:

Since our February report your Chairman has been authorized by all but one state to have the State Rooms in Memorial Continental Hall re-decorated according to estimates obtained and submitted.

It is a pleasure to report these rooms re-decorated, furniture replaced, curtains and draperies hung and shades renewed where necessary and our Memorial Continental Hall in order.

Not only have these States re-decorated their individual rooms, but the National Society has re-decorated the banquet hall; kitchen; pantries; third floor lavatories; corridors and north basement. The rooms recently acquired by Vermont, Rhode Island and Wisconsin have been restored and re-decorated according to the action of the National Board June 7, 1922.

It is interesting in looking back over the past three years of work to remember that among the recommendations of your Committee have been, the new roof, the blue rug for the stage and runners for the aisles of our Auditorium, the sound proof doors leading from the lobby, the placing of Bronze Markers on Memorial Continental Hall, the paper cutting knife, Uniforms of our employees, also the new multigraph printing machine (so that our application blanks and form letters etc.,) are now printed by our printer thus saving a large expense.

The touching up of the woodwork and refinishing of floors unless otherwise provided for has been done by our own force of employees. The South Portico step has been repaired, the lawn of Memorial Continental Hall has been seeded and rolled and the usual care given the grounds as well as the Building.

In order to make room for the new cases in the Museum the Marble Busts of Mary Hammond and Hugh Hammond Washington have been moved to the second floor and placed one at each end of the Corridor.

A new filing system has been purchased and installed for the records of the Building and Grounds Committee, carbon copies are now used as best suited to this work.

While the new Office Building is not as yet officially a part of the work of the Building and Grounds Committee yet there have been many details which have naturally come under our supervision.

I have purchased with the amount of $26.40 remainder from the State Regents' Luncheon, 2½ dozen tea spoons and 2½ dozen salad forks.

The following Auditorium events have taken place since our last report:

Concert of the Motet Choir for the benefit of the Foundling Home on March 22nd, and on April 7th the Children and Sons of the Republic Committee used our North Portico for presentation of flags to the Troops of Boy Scouts of the District Council, when Secretary Hughes, our President General, and the State Regent of the District of Columbia were among the speakers.

There have been many requests for the use of our Auditorium following the 32nd Congress, these requests have been placed on file to be brought to the attention of the new Committee as your Committee feels that an outgoing Committee should not bind an incoming one.

Memorial Continental Hall is now not only in good repair but in readiness for the 32nd Continental Congress.

In closing this, our last report, we thank you individually and collectively, Madam President General, for your appointment of us on this Committee and want you to know that we regard it a joy and privilege to have been the housekeepers of Memorial Continental Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee

The report of the Committee on Building and Grounds was approved as read.

Miss Lincoln, Editor of the Magazine, was sent for and invited to give her report. Miss Lincoln explained that she would have a formal report for the Congress, and gave a brief verbal report that everything in connection with the Magazine was going splendidly, that some very fine articles had been published, and the January, February and March issues were practically sold out.

The verbal report of Miss Lincoln was accepted.

Mrs. Bissell, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, was then called upon for a report. Mrs. Bissell said that anything she could report

now would be a repetition of what she had prepared for the Congress, and asked permission to postpone a full report until the Congress, which was granted.

Mrs. Hunter gave a report as Chairman of the Printing Committee.

Report of the Printing Committee

The Chairman of the Printing Committee presents the following report covering twelve months from April 1, 1922 to March 31, 1923:

There has been taken care of on your own multigraph machine in the Building, the printing of 78,000 application blanks, also all the report blanks, cards and form letters sent out from the various offices as well as programs, amendments, and other various printing for Chairmen of Committees, amounting in all to 247,697 copies. This printing has been done by our efficient Printer under the supervision of Mr. Phillips, the Superintendent, at a very great saving to the Society in dollars and cents.

Only such work as could not be handled on our lithographing machine has been submitted to outside printers for bids and the work given to the Firm submitting the lowest figures where evidence was given that the work would be satisfactory. The printing done outside the Building covers such items as Information Leaflets for Congress, the President General's Speech, the Constitution, Committee, Reciprocity and Chapter Regents' Lists, Lineage Books, Proceedings of the Thirty-first Congress, and other items which are given in the accompanying itemized Report, all of which has been at a cost to the Society of $5,378.51.

Printing done in the Building (April 1, 1922 to March 31, 1923).

Letters	47,930
Letter heads	6,265
Postal cards	27,140
Envelopes	5,745
Application blanks	78,000
Blanks: Magazine, Credential, and Remittance	5,000
Reed cards	10,500
Cards: Motion, Appt., Credential, Transfer, Notices, Pledge	17,185
Address and reference slips	2,000
Amendments: Proposed substitute and adopted	6,200
Miscellaneous	1,532
Program for Arlington Trip	3,000
Manila wrapers	2,500
Lists	4,000
Notices of non-payment and dropped	1,700
Instructions to Chapter Treasurers	4,000
Reports	5,000
Rebate vouchers	20,000
Total	247,697

Printing done outside the Building (April 1, 1922 to March 31, 1923).

1922	Copies	Price
April 4—Seating tickets for 31st Congress		$32.25
April 10—Information Leaflets for 31st Congress	3,000	53.00
April 10—Work of McDowell Memorial Association	3,000	14.00
April 26—Copies of Resolutions	2,500	25.00
April 26—President General's Speech	10,000	130.00
April 26—Constitution	10,000	275.00
May 1—General Information Leaflets	5,000	25.00
May 1—How to Become a Member	5,000	35.00
July 5—Lithographing of Charters	60	24.00
July 5—Committee Lists	2,100	145.55
July 18—Reciprocity List of Papers	2,500	124.25
July 18—Proceedings of 31st Congress	2,100	2,453.85
August 24—Reprints, Reports of:		
Historian General	200	17.75
Librarian General	100	5.65
Conservation and Thrift Committee	500	22.50
Patriotic Education Committee	1,100	63.95
September 13—4 page Bulletin on information for State Regents and State Vice Regents	2,000	58.00
October 2—Chapter Regents' Lists	40	133.40
October 11—24 books of permits for Recognition Pins		13.25
October 25—Necessary Information for Chapters	2,500	88.00
November 28—Envelopes with return address	10,000	19.00
December 5—Lineage volumes 63, 64, and 65 ordered, 1,000 copies each @ $4.25 per page Volume 63 delivered and paid for	1,000	1,589.50
1923		
February 27—Twenty-fifth Report, Smithsonian	200	15.86
March 2—24 books of permits for Recognition Pins		14.75

March 26—Immigrants' Manual ordered: but not yet paid for.

French edition	50,000	$3,547.00
German edition	50,000	3,547.00
Total		$5,378.51

Respectfully submitted,
LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Chairman, Printing Committee.

There being no objection the report of the Printing Committee was accepted.

Miss McDuffee, Vice Chairman of Patriotic Education, in charge of Americanization section, reported that her committee had been asked by the United States Government for a report on Americanization and asked those who had not sent in a report, to do so at once as she wished her report before the Congress to be the same as that she was to make to the United States Government.

The report of the Insignia Committee was given by Mrs. Chubbuck, Chairman, verbally. She presented several designs for the proposed pin for present and past State Officers, and read a letter from Caldwell and Company quoting prices. She brought a recommendation from her Insignia Committee that the Board adopt one of the three designs marked "First, Second and Third" and offered the following motion seconded by Mrs. Heath:

That one of the three designs be adopted by the National Society for the pin to be worn by present and past State Officers.

The President General asked that the designs be passed around and that the matter be left open for consideration at the afternoon session, after the designs had been thoroughly examined.

The Recording Secretary General read an invitation from the Washington Lewis Chapter to the State Regents and the outgoing and incoming National Board, to visit Fredericksburg, Va., on April 24th. The President General asked for an informal vote of acceptance and 31 present expressed their desire to go.

The President General asked the Recording Secretary General to read the reports from Miss Vivash, showing the work being done by the Daughters of the American Revolution at Ellis Island, a letter was also read written by a student from Constantinople who is being detained at Ellis Island, also a letter from the President General to the Commissioner of Immigration in reference to this letter.

Report of Ellis Island Committee

It is gratifying to report that the D.A.R. work on Ellis Island is at last fully launched and moving splendidly. Movement was necessarily slow at first, due to technicalities which must be observed in the starting of a new line of work in so large a field as our Immigration Department, but all has now been satisfactorily arranged, and made most agreeable for the work and for Miss Contessa.

Miss Contessa tells me that the hunger of the women in the Detention Room for "something to do" is most gratifying and she wishes each day that everyone in the D.A.R. might see the joy of these other women when they are given a spool of cotton and a crochet hook—a piece of outing flannel, a piece of gingham, or anything, no matter how small it may be, with which to keep their hands—and consequently their minds—busy.

Up to February 16th we worked entirely with pieces of material as were found among the boxes sent from various Chapters throughout the country. This included some half finished doilies to embroider, some crochet and embroidery cotton, but, most precious of all, wool. This has been sparingly given out, and there will emerge from Ellis Island a flock of Tam o'-Shanters presently! No pieces of wool seem too small for these clever women to use to advantage and the worker feels that it is specially valuable in that it keeps the women busy a bit longer over the same article, which is desirable—the object of the work being to *keep them busy* not to turn out quantities.

The following is a list of the work dispensed —according to nationality—covering ten days

Armenians	4(
Yiddish	4
Hungarian	
Spanish	
Polish	
German	1
Lithuanian	
Russian	
Greek	
Roumanian	
Italian	2
French	
English	
	15

Thirteen nationalities. This does not include the vast amount of work given out, as the work in question is primarily industrial, and the specified report touched that branch alone. During the past week Miss Contessa has thought it advisable to become acquainted with each group in the room—so from the vast amount of scraps of material sent, she has interested the women in making a crochet rug. While they sit and talk together, some are cutting the pieces some sewing, and she crocheting; she hopes to interest every group in the making of this one

rug, and to encourage their making their own later on, but especially, in going from group to group in this way, she hopes better to become acquainted with their needs, and to learn the best way of dealing with them all.

February 23, 1923

Seventy-seven (77) people were given material upon which to work, Forty of these things were enough outing flannel and gingham with which to make a one-piece dress, the maximum amount given to anyone being three yards. Some bit of colored silk with which to trim or embroider them gave much pleasure and the dress turned out (entirely by hand of course) really lovely and most surprising. According to nationality the distribution was as follows:

Armenian	20
Yiddish	20
Italian	12
Russian	1
Spanish	5
Polish	9
Lithuanian	1
Roumanian	1
German	4
Irish	2
Portugese	1
French	1
	77

Miss Contessa reports all well and a spirit of contentment prevailing in the Detention Room.

March 2, 1923

There has been seventy distributions during the past week. This does not include the oft repeated "a few more buttons" or "a little thread" and so on—the above number relates to distinct pieces of work. According to nationalities the distribution was as follows:

Armenian	11
German	15
Italian	8
Polish	6
Portugese	2
Russian	5
Roumanian	1
Spanish	3
Yiddish	19
	70

Miss Contessa says she realizes that the more complicated the work, the better do we achieve our purpose, for being indefatigable workers, the women would need a ton of stuff and a mint of money to keep them all going simultaneously—the purchases lately have been scarfs and towels at the ten cent store, which have been pounced upon with avidity, and embroidered furiously—to the joy and peace of all concerned.

The workable material sent from various Chapters has now given out—and the allotment for the month having been spent, movement has been necessarily slow—however, we have been working on the rug (the Polish group at present having it) and we have also made many handy bags, in which the women can carry combs and brushes, etc., to and from their quarters. These bags can be made of comparatively small pieces of gingham and give much pleasure.

Week ending March 9th

An especially full week. One hundred and thirty-nine people were given things with which to work—canton flannel for nightdress and underclothes, gingham for aprons and a few one-piece dresses, some outing flannel and much embroidery, knitting and crocheting.

According to nationalities distributions were as follows:

Armenian	17
Dutch	1
English	1
German	25
Greek	3
Italian	16
Irish	1
Mexican	1
Polish	31
Portugese	3
Roumanians	2
Serbian	2
Spanish	6
Ukranian	1
Yiddish	29
	139

No donations have been received from any of the chapters recently, and purchases will have to be made sparingly during the rest of the month in order not to exceed our allowance. There are about 300 people to be kept busy in the Detention Room, so material disappears very rapidly.

Week ending March 17th

I have to report a distribution of eighty-two (82) separate pieces of work for this period.

Several very nice boxes have been received from distant chapters and the contents well used—especially, of course, material to be worked up, such as wool, crochet cotton, etc. One very much prized box held crochet hooks, which are quite expensive, and while the women always promise to return them, when the time comes to leave, their joy quite overshadows their promise, and it is forgotten in the wild good-bye.

Miss Contessa feels there is a growing calm

in the work—an understanding of the spirit in which it is being attempted and a gentle response among the women in general.

Week ending March 24th

A distribution of 116—according to nationalities—as follows:

Armenian	15
German	2
Hungarian	3
Italian	25
Greek	3
Polish	3
Russian	20
Serbian	2
Spanish	2
Yiddish	41
	116

Miss Contessa reports that in the line of fancy work, crocheting is the favorite—that, unfortunately, though it is the most practical thing to give the women, in that it keeps them busy longest, it is quite expensive, so that donations of crochet cotton will be most gratefully received.

Several boxes have been received in the past week, but as they contained, many of them, clothing, they were passed over to be given to the immigrants through the regular channel—namely the Social Service Department. Miss Contessa feels that what the D.A.R. needs is material with which to keep the women busy.

Week ending March 30th

There has been a marked decrease in the number of women in the Detention Room during the past week—many have been admitted to the country and many deported. This has not affected the numbers needing attention in our work, but has made it possible for Miss Contessa to give each one a little more careful attention, which is hard for her to do when the numbers are large. The pieces of work given out this week were on hundred and seven (107) as follows:

Armenian	11
Austrian	1
English	7
Greek	3
Hungarian	4
Irish	1
Italian	15
Polish	2
Russian	14
Spanish	4
Portugese	8
Yiddish	37
	107

The work is going very smoothly and everyone in the Detention Room seems to be very busy and content. The supplies were at their lowest ebb this week, when several very good-looking boxes came from Connecticut and Michigan. The rug which was mentioned in my last report is nearing completion, a young Jewish girl is doing some excellent work on it and it will soon be ready to be taken to Commissioner Tod's room to show him what the women of Room *222* have been helped to do by the D.A.R. Miss Contessa says she hopes the Commissioner will like it so much that it may be left in his office as a constant reminder of the work—and the organization back of it.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) Janet C. Vivash,
For Mrs. Alfred Brosseau,
Chairman, Ellis Island Immigrant Aid Committee.

There being no objections recess was taken until 2 P.M.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2:20 P.M.

The President General asked the Recording Secretary General to read a communication from Mrs. Alton B. Parker, Chairman of the Women's National Committee of the Sulgrave Institution, pertaining to sending a letter to each State Regent asking for their coöperation.

A number of the State Regents present stated that their respective States were already coöperating.

It was *moved* by Mrs. Gillentine, seconded by Mrs. McClintock:

That a rising vote of thanks be extended to the Vice Presidents General for the beautiful luncheon given in honor of our President General, which all National Officers have enjoyed. *Carried* by a unanimous rising vote.

The President General said she had a radiogram and also a letter from Madame De La Grange, which she asked the Recording Secretary General to read. The radiogram stated that the pump at Tilloloy was nearly finished, and the letter explained why the original pump was unsatisfactory, due to drouth and consequent lowering of the regular water level.

Discussion followed relative to Mrs Chubbuck's motion about the pin for present and past state officers. Mrs. Chubbuck withdrew her motion.

It was then *moved* by Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. McCleary:

That the question of a design for a State pin be recommitted and that the Committee report at the June Board Meeting, submitting designs from several firms.

Motion *carried.*

The following State Regents then requested that the following Chapters be allowed to incorporate:

Moved by Mrs. Reed, seconded by Mrs. Nash:

That the Kanawha Valley Chapter of West Virginia be permitted to incorporate in order to hold property.

Motion *carried.*

Moved by Mrs. Fitts, seconded by Miss Campbell:

That the Morristown Chapter, Morristown, N. J. be permitted to incorporate in order that it may own property.

Motion *carried.*

Moved by Mrs. Coolidge, seconded by Miss Campbell:

That the two Chapters in Duluth, Minnesota, Greysolon Du Lhut and Daughters of Liberty be allowed jointly to incorporate to hold property.

Motion *carried.*

Moved by Mrs. Stewart, seconded by Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Heron and Mrs. Nash:

That the Ethan Allen Chapter of Middlebury, Vt. be allowed to incorporate that it may own property.

Motion *carried.*

Moved by Mrs. Spencer, seconded by Mrs. Wilson:

That the Sioux Lookout Chapter, North Platte, Nebr., be allowed to incorporate in order to hold property.

Motion *carried.*

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Chenoweth, Regent Comte De Grasse Chapter, Virginia, following which it was moved by Mrs. Heath, and seconded by Mrs. Morris:

That the Comte De Grasse Chapter of Virginia be allowed to incorporate in order to hold property and real estate.

Motion *carried.*

Also, a request from the Comte De Grasse Chapter that they have permission to circularize the Chapters was discussed, and it was moved by Mrs. Akerman, and seconded by Mrs. Spencer:

That the request made by the Comte De Grasse Chapter to circularize the Society for funds to assist in buying the old Customs House at Yorktown be granted.

Motion *carried.*

The Organizing Secretary General reported in response to inquiries made during the morning session, that in regard to the Chapter at Warrenton, no report had been received; in regard to Mrs. Howard having been appointed Organizing Regent, from New Jersey, no such request had been received; and asked if there were any other questions.

Mrs. Hunter, Treasurer General, reported that the National Society had lost through death 330 members. The Board rose for a moment in silent tribute to these deceased members. Mrs. Hunter reported further that 121 members has resigned, and 108 requested reinstatement, they having complied with the By-laws.

It was moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Miss Wilson:

That the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 108 members.

Motion *carried.*

The Recording Secretary General cast the ballot and the President General declared these 108 members reinstated.

The Registrar General made a supplemental report, as follows:

Supplemental Report of the Registrar General

I have the honor to report 870 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 2000.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

It was moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. White:

That the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 870 members.

Motion *carried.*

The Recording Secretary General cast the ballot and the President General declared these 870 applicants admitted as members to the National Society.

The State Regent of Georgia, Mrs. Akerman, asked permission of the Board to place in the Georgia room a portrait of General Pershing. The President General explained that it was not necessary to have the permission of the National Board but that the portrait would have to be passed upon by the Art Committee. Mrs. Guernsey, Chairman of Administration Building Committee Stated that as the Georgia room was in the Administration Building, which had not yet been formally turned over, no definite rules had been formulated governing that building, and as it was the close of this administration, Mrs. Guernsey suggested that it would be well to leave it to the new administration to decide whether it would accept portraits for the Administration Building.

Mrs. Hardy, State Regent of the District of Columbia, was granted permission to make an announcement, and conveyed an invitation to the members of the National Board to meet Mrs. Hanger from 5 to 7 at the New Willard at a

reception given in her honor by the District of Columbia Chapters.

Mrs. Spencer inquired if there was any ruling relative to a resigned member wearing her D.A.R. insignia, to which the President General replied that she did not know of any ruling and thought there was no way of preventing it.

The President General said that Miss Wilson had not been in the room when called upon for her report, and asked if she had any report to offer. Miss Wilson, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, explained that her report had been published and was now in the office, where they could be had for fifty cents.

The President asked the Recording Secretary General to read the minutes, which stood approved as read.

Mrs. Heath asked that before the Board adjourns we express our love and respect for our President General by standing. The members all arose.

The President General expressed her great joy in having had the opportunity of serving with such a splendid Board, and spoke of the sadness in her heart in adjourning her last meeting with the Board, but she felt that the Board had rendered the Society true service, and so there was also gladness in her heart.

Mrs. Morris, Vice President General, asked for a rising vote of thanks to all of the active National Officers for their splendid work through this administration.

The meeting then adjourned at 3:45 P.M.

(Mrs. John Francis) Rita A. Yawger,
Recording Secretary General.

THE ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT AID COMMITTEE

The Ellis Island Immigrant Aid Committee will greatly appreciate more boxes of supplies from the chapters for use in the Detention Room. The season of congestion on the Island is approaching and the demand for hand work among the women will be very great.

The most urgent need is for cloth—by the bolt or in large pieces—and materials for embroidery, knitting and crocheting.

Kindly send all boxes prepaid to

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SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVII, No. 7 JULY, 1923 WHOLE No. 371

THE TRAVELS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

FOR one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence had been given to the world, that immortal document was without a permanent home. It moved through ten different cities and towns, scattered hither and yon through five different states. Three times it was hurriedly carried off to escape capture, or destruction, at the hands of the troopers of the king of the country against whom its thunder was and had been directed, and once, at least, its transfer to other quarters saved it from flames that completely gutted the supposedly fireproof government building in which it had been stored. In its wanderings it has rested for periods ranging from a few hours to several years, and the longest times it has been in any one place have been thirty-six and forty-four years, respectively. Both of these lengthy periods were spent in Washington, D. C., the first in the United States Patent Office and the second in the present building of the Department of State. The cities and towns which have had the honor of harboring the Declaration are: Philadelphia, Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania; Trenton and Princeton, New Jersey; New York City, Annapolis and Baltimore, Maryland; Leesburg, Virginia, and Washington, D. C.

The Declaration has been out of the Government's hands but twice since 1776; once by force of circumstances and once by favor. It did not possess a real, permanent home for 101 years after its birth, and this home was the huge granite building in the capital of the nation, just west of the White House which is known to Washingtonians as the State, War and Navy Building. In the library of the Department of State section of this structure the Declaration remained undisturbed for a longer period of time than it had ever before experienced. From here it went upon what will probably be its last journey when it was transferred in 1921 to the Library of Congress by special order of the President of the United States.

The travels of the Declaration since July, 1776, are interesting in many ways; they are typical of the early, unsettled

state of our democratic experiment in government, and the latter portion of those wanderings exemplify a mistaken idea in government economy in not making proper provision for preserving the important records of our past.

The first journey of the Declaration was from Philadelphia to Baltimore, in the same year that saw the signing of that historical parchment. After the Declaration was engrossed and signed it was filed in the office of Charles Thomson, the Secretary of the Continental Congress, whose office was in the building where the Congress sat, the Pennsylvania State House, later to be known as Independence Hall. Like all parchment documents it was rolled up (there is no indication that the Declaration was ever folded) and rested undisturbed in Thomson's file, except when brought out to be signed by different delegates, until the near approach of the British, closely pursuing Washington, forced the Commander-in-Chief across the Delaware River. Congress hastily adjourned from Philadelphia, December 12th, to reconvene in Baltimore, eight days later. The papers and records, including the Declaration, were packed into two light wagons, which Congress had purchased for its own use in October, and carried to the Maryland city. It was here that the Declaration was published, in printed form, for the second time, by order of Congress and, in this publication, the names of the signers were made public for the first time. Washington's brilliant victories at Trenton and Princeton forced the British out of West Jersey, and early in March, 1777, Congress returned to Philadelphia. After a short visit of a little over two months the Declaration returned to its first home. In September, 1777, came another alarm. This time the British moved by water to the head of Chesapeake Bay, to march overland against Philadelphia from the south. Brandywine, where Washington shook the British confidence; Red Bank, where the Hessians under Count Dunlop suffered a bloody repulse; Fort Island, in the Delaware, that withstood terrific bombardment and destroyed two fine British ships and Washington's excellent manœuvring held Howe in check for a time; but the end was inevitable. Congress adjourned to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, when it became apparent that Philadelphia could not be saved. It was offered quarters in the court house where the Pennsylvania Legislature was then sitting; this was not to its taste so it removed to York. The Declaration of Independence remained in the York court house until the news came that the British had evacuated Philadelphia. The papers and records were again packed in wagons and jolted down the old York road into Philadelphia, July 2, 1778, the Declaration was home once more in Philadelphia.

In the year 1777, the first anniversary of the Declaration, passed unnoticed. The situation then was depressing. Burgoyne was advancing from Canada and Schuyler was retreating before him; Howe had sailed from New York and the entire coast from Massachusetts to the Carolinas was in dread; Congress was distrought with the difficulties that pressed in upon all sides. But in June, 1778, matters had improved greatly. Lafayette and De Kalb had come and France had definitely promised aid; the British had fled from Philadelphia and been severely mauled in their retreat across Jersey; confidence had replaced doubt. Congress ordered July 4th to be celebrated as a holiday, and our annual national celebrations date from this year of 1778. The army, then at Brunswick Landing, fired a salute of thir-

teen guns, the troops paraded and fired a musketry *feu de joie,* a running discharge along the entire front, and gave three cheers for the "Perpetual and Undisturbed Independence of the United States of America." The men adorned their hats with "green boughs" and a double allowance of rum was served in honor of the day.

The Declaration remained in the State House, Philadelphia, from July, 1778, to June, 1783, when the mutinous conduct of soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line brought about an adjournment to Princeton, New Jersey. This move again started the Declaration on its wanderings for, once away from Philadelphia, it seemed easy for Congress to change to a new location, and each of the next two succeeding years saw it in a new place. At Annapolis, in Maryland, in November, 1783; in Trenton, New Jersey, a year later, and in New York City in June, 1785. Here it stayed until the Continental Congress faded out of existence to be replaced by a Congress of the United States under the new Constitution in 1789.

In New York, the Declaration and the Congress occupied the second story of the old City Hall building, then at the northeast corner of Wall and Nassau streets. When the first Congress under the Constitution convened, the venerable Charles Thomson formally turned over to President George Washington all the papers and records of the Continental Congress, including, of course, the Declaration. These papers were given into the custody of the newly created Department of State, and so remained in New York until December, 1790, when Congress met in Philadelphia. Once again the Declaration was in the city of its birth; but this time it was not deposited in Independence Hall,



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL HALL IN WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, WHERE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS KEPT FROM 1785 TO 1789

but in the various buildings which were occupied by the United States Department of State; first on Market street, at Arch and Sixth, and next at Fifth and Chestnut.

In 1800, the transfer of the Capital of the United States was made to its agreed upon permanent site, the District of Columbia, and when the records and papers reached the Potomac the only building far enough advanced to offer them protection was the one intended for the use of the Treasury; in this the Secretary of State, his office and records were forced to take shelter. After two months of this crowded hospitality the Department of State and its archives moved to Nineteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue, into a group of structures, then just finished and called the "Seven Buildings." Less than a year later the Declaration and other papers were transferred to the old War Office Building, then on Seventeenth street, where the west front of the present State, War and Navy Building now stands. Here the Declaration remained undisturbed until the War of 1812 again involved it in sudden and precipitate movement which started another period of traveling that did not end for over sixty years.



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

"SEVEN BUILDINGS," NINETEENTH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS HERE FROM 1800 TO 1801

In August, 1814, a British expedition sailed up the Chesapeake Bay and marched overland from the Patuxent against Washington. After a skirmish at Bladensburg the British troops entered the city

and, with wanton torch, gave the government buildings to the flames. The official report of the British officer in command stated that his troops were fired upon from the houses and the Capitol building itself; but no citizen nor soldier was captured as a result and none were court-martialed or executed for such indefensible conduct; with exemplary military restraint the Capitol and other government buildings were burned only in retaliation.

To the good judgment of Secretary of State, James Monroe, and the activity and energy of three Department of State employees, Chief Clerk John Graham, Josiah King and Stephen Pleasanton, we are indebted for the saving of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and other priceless records of our country. Monroe sent orders from Benedict, Maryland, whither he had gone to reconnoitre the British movement, to pack and remove the records of the Department at once. Bags had already been prepared and the three clerks set to work with a will. Into these coarse linen sacks all the papers of the Department were packed. The Declaration, the Constitution, Washington's commission as Commander-in-Chief and treaties between the United States and foreign powers, among them treaties with the very nation from whose soldiers those self-same treaties had to be protected. The work done by these three government clerks was thorough and complete. Some volumes of the early printed laws and miscellaneous correspondence had to be left behind, and were destroyed by the British, but Secretary Monroe's report, after the war, stated the belief that all the papers and records of the old Congress and those of the Department itself, except the above mentioned laws and papers, were saved.

There was considerable difficulty in obtaining wagons, but a sufficient number were finally secured and Pleasanton traveled with them. They left the city by way of old Georgetown, and crossed into Virginia by way of the Chain Bridge. Pleasanton stored the records in Edgar Patterson's barn, about two miles above Chain Bridge; but, the next day, fearing the British might send a raiding party to destroy a cannon foundry nearby, he obtained new teams from the country folk and made a long and dusty trip of about thirty-five miles to Leesburg. Here he stored the papers in the house of the Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, locked them up securely, and turned into bed a completely exhausted man. That night the British put Washington to the flames, and the next day Pleasanton learned that many of the Leesburg folk had seen a dull, angry glow in the east that told of the burning of the Capital.

But the Declaration was safe. Pleasanton returned to Washington two days later to find the President's house and other buildings still smouldering. The papers he had saved were not brought back to the city for some weeks, when all danger of the return of the British had disappeared. When the Declaration and the other papers were brought back from Leesburg, they were placed in a building on the south side of G street, near Eighteenth, until the destruction wrought by the British could be repaired. In 1820, the Department of State moved into a government building, then erected on the site of the present Treasury Department. In 1841, the white marble Patent Office, still standing at Seventh and F streets, was finished. Substantial in appearance and built with the best of care, as care in building was then understood, it was supposed to be fireproof and, as the Patent

Office was then under the control and was a bureau of the Department of State, the valuable and interesting historical papers and relics were transferred to it and placed on exhibition in its Hall of Models. The Declaration of Independence and Washington's commission as Commander-in-Chief were among the things sent, and these two parchments were placed in a single frame and hung up to public view. For thirty-five years these two precious American documents hung exposed to the light, and it was this long exposure, unprotected in any way from chill of winter and the glare and heat of summer, that has caused both the Declaration and the Commission to fade out to an uniform dimness. But it is some consolation to know that, while the Declaration has faded greatly, the entire text is still legible; it is the signatures that have suffered the most, and these from other causes than exposure to light alone. From 1842 to 1876, the Declaration of Independence slowly faded in the Patent Office exhibition hall, and it might have continued there until the damage became total had not the Centennial year of 1876 stirred up a new interest in matters historical. In that year a great exposition was planned in Philadelphia, the first of the great national and international expositions that have been held in the United States since then. The managers of this exposition applied for the loan of the Declaration as a feature of the centennial celebration. They wished to display it in Independence Hall, as a more fitting place than in the grounds of the exposition itself, and they had prepared a special, fireproof safe, with a heavy glass door, behind which the parchment could be viewed. They offered to lock this door, turn the key over to the Government and let the Department of State seal the lock. The Government had, however, already decided to send the Declaration to Philadelphia as a part of its own exhibit in the United States building there, but the exposition managers wanted it in Independence Hall. After some argument in which the Philadelphians used George W. Childs as an influence, President Grant directed that the Declaration be deposited in Independence Hall. The parchment was taken to Philadelphia by Alonzo Bell, chief clerk of the Patent Office, and the newspaper notices of the day noted the fact that the Declaration had greatly faded. Secretary of State Richard Rush is on record as noting, as early as the year 1817, that the signatures then showed the effects of time, so that the reasons for the present condition of the Declaration, both as to text and signatures, must be sought in more than one place and in more than one period. The Declaration, evidently, was subjected to careless or improper handling for years prior to 1841. Until it was framed by the Patent Office for exhibition purposes it had been kept rolled up, a method of storing parchments that has been used from time immemorial. It had been rolled and unrolled hundreds of times and the many creases and cracks in the surface of the parchment, caused by this rolling being done carelessly is the reason for the damage to the signatures. The text of the Declaration was engrossed by a professional penman, a man who was careful of the quality of his ink and the rolling and unrolling of the parchment has not affected his work, except in the large lettered heading, where the ink was laid on extra thick. Ink does not bite into parchment as it does into paper, it lies more on the surface, dries on the surface and scales off more readily than it does when laid on paper. The large printed heading of the Declaration shows this scaling off in the same



DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS HERE FROM 1820 TO 1841

manner, but not to such a pitiful extent as do the signatures. The curl of the parchment shows that it was the custom to roll it up with the writing on the inside and its condition indicates that the rolling commenced at the top of the Declaration, the signatures of the Signers, therefore, were the first and the last to be handled in unrolling and rolling up the parchment. They received the maximum amount of rubbing. The ink with which the signatures were written varied in quality. The Declaration was not signed by all the delegates on the same day, there was, consequently, different ink used during the period of time in which the signing was done—the record shows that this signing stretched over a period of several months. Ink, in Revolutionary times, was made from a powder and the bottled liquid known to us was unknown to our Revolutionary Fathers, who mixed their own writing fluid by adding water to this prepared powder. None of the ink, thus made on different days, appeared to have the biting quality of the carefully prepared ink in which the text of the Declaration was engrossed. The signatures were thus more easily scaled off, and they did scale off, more than they faded, while the text itself merely faded out in an almost uniform degree. Nowhere in the text does the writing show the slightest evidence of scaling; the only place where such an effect is discernible is in the large decorative letters in the caption heading, where the ink, as before stated, was laid on extra thick. The worst creases and cracks in the parchment run vertically through the three middle columns of signatures, and the signatures in these particular columns are the ones that have suffered the most damage.

The comment aroused by the appearance of the Declaration in 1876, resulted in the passage of a joint resolution of Congress, directing the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the Librarian of Congress to take steps to restore the Declaration, a typical example of governmental method in caring for its priceless records; the horse had been stolen, so the stable door was to be officially locked; but it was not until four years later that the door was even closed. In 1880, the Secretary of the Interior called this committee together, and the conclusion reached was to summon a committee of the American Academy of Science to look into the matter. This Academy committee reported that "press copies had been taken from the original so that part of the ink had been removed from the parchment," thus continuing the questionable tradition for which not the slightest evidence now seems to be available. Fortunately it was decided best to make no attempt to restore the Declaration, and all that the Government can do from now on is to hold the parchment in the exact condition it is at present. All of the present legibility of the parchment can be held and sustained and further fading can be almost entirely prevented, or at least held against every enemy except time itself.

The exhibition of the Declaration at Philadelphia in 1876, in Independence Hall, which was a long distance from the Exposition grounds, probably inspired several publishers and business firms to issue facsimiles that could be distributed, or disposed of in the grounds themselves; the exact degree of influence exercised by this cannot be shown, of course, but, at any rate, a wave of patriotism swept over the country at the time of the Centennial, and on the crest of it came a flood of facsimilies; since then the output of replicas of the Declaration has been so consistently steady that it now has been

reproduced a greater number of times than any other document of American history.

When the Exposition was over the citizens of Philadelphia tried to obtain permission to hold the Declaration permanently in Independence Hall, but the Government was not acquiescent. Philadelphia did manage to retain possession for a short time; but finally the Department of State requisitioned the Department of the Interior, under which the Patent Office then functioned, and the Department of the Interior requested the return of the Declaration from Independence Hall, and the Declaration was returned through precisely this same process, only reversed.

Along with the Declaration, the Interior Department returned Washington's commission, Franklin's cane, Washington's camp chest and all the other relics that had been in the custody of the Patent Office. This was in March, 1877, and this transfer probably saved the Declaration and these other memorials from destruction for, a few months later, the supposedly fireproof Patent Office caught fire and two wings of the building were completely gutted before the flames could be controlled.

The Declaration when received by the Department of State, from the Interior Department, was placed on exhibition in the Library of the present building (the State, War and Navy Building), which had just then been completed, and here it remained for nearly a score of years, until its condition appeared to have become so desparate that it was withdrawn from public view. About 1894 it was placed, along with the Constitution, in a specially constructed steel safe, in the library of the Department, and was not shown thereafter except on special order of the Secretary of State himself.

In 1921, twenty-seven years later, both Declaration and Constitution were removed from this safe by order of the President of the United States and transferred to the Library of Congress for their better preservation and exhibition to the public under proper safeguards. This last removal of the Declaration had nothing of glamour or romance about it; but was accomplished with fitting democratic simplicity. The Secretary of State and the Librarian of Congress were present when the safe containing the Declaration and the Constitution was opened; both documents were carried by Library of Congress employees to the Library's mail wagon and, resting upon a pile of leather United States mail sacks for a cushion; guarded by three young Americans who were fully conscious of the unexpected honor that had fallen to their lot, the Declaration whirled down the rain washed asphalt of Pennsylvania Avenue, unnoticed and unheeded amid the crowded traffic of a September afternoon, to the gold-domed, granite library building, in front of the United States Capitol. Here, along with the Constitution, it will be placed on exhibition as soon as proper exhibition furniture can be completed and, under artificial light, in which the damage causing actinic ray has been carefully neutralized, these charters of American liberty and government will be displayed to the public. Under the plans worked out no further fading from this exposure is possible, and this exhibition will be made at the direction of the President of the United States "to satisfy" as President Harding has fittingly expressed it "the laudable wish of patriotic Americans to have an opportunity to see the original fundamental documents upon which rest their independence and their Government."

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

DURING the crowded month since I wrote my first message from this page, I have naturally had many new impressions, thoughts, questions, hopes. They come from many people and many letters, in requests, suggestions, and the hopes of others.

It is going to be my endeavor in these monthly messages to talk of these experiences informally and frankly. As they come to me as your representative, so I wish, in so far as is possible, to communicate them to you. And as these messages will be supplemented by my reports to the National Board of Management, I hope to keep you in complete touch with the activities and experiences of this office. As the months go by, they will, I trust, take on increasing significance.

Thus far, a large part of each day has been necessarily given to interviews with those who come to the office of the President General at Memorial Continental Hall, interviews which to us are at once a duty and a privilege. It is through communion with such men and women that inspiration comes.

A friend of one of our most distinguished Daughters, the late Jane A. Delano, who is called our American Florence Nightingale, told me a story of her which was a comfort to me. "After seeing people all day," Miss Delano had said, "I wonder when I can get to my own work. Then it comes to me, why *this is* my work. The other parts must fit in." How that great nurse and great woman did all parts, history *already* tells.

This birthday month of our nation brings the same thoughts to all of us as Daughters of the American Revolution—thoughts which we may enrich immeasurably by the actual study suggested last month of our two supreme national documents, the Constitution of the United States and The Declaration of Independence. There are other means of our mental enrichment as Daughters which we too often overlook—talks with our school children and visiting public schools on patriotic occasions. Here we will find beauty, imagination and the strengthening of our own hopes.

During the summer months in which fewer Chapter meetings will be held, there is personal work to be done which may bear rich fruit in the fall and winter. One part is the gaining of new members. We need in our organization every woman eligible to membership. Growth has been our power. It has been our joy. Let us continue to go from strength to strength.

Another thing to do is to choose our reading in such a way that we may learn more of local as well as national history. And along with this we can greatly enhance the pleasure and profit of the summer if we choose for the motor rides we may be taking, routes which will lead us to historic places. Two things we should bear in mind with this: the possibility of making interesting and valuable additions to our Museum; and gaining information as to the marking of the sites which we have visited. It will be a gratification and delight to note those properly marked; and a privilege and duty to attend to this service for those which so far have been neglected.

By so doing throughout our vacation months, we can bring renewed enthusiasm and precious service to the regular work in the fall; and, meanwhile, we will find it not only an offering to our Society and national service, but an added happiness in our personal lives.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.

WASHINGTON'S IN-LAWS

By Charles Moore
Chairman, National Commission of Fine Arts

THE relations that subsisted between Washington and his wife's children and grandchildren, exhibit an interesting interplay of the forces of heredity and environment. On the maternal side they were Dandridges; while on the paternal side they were Parkes and Custises. Martha Washington's father, Colonel John Dandridge, the clerk of New Kent County, lived on one side of the Pamunkey River, while his brother William, a member of the King's Council, dwelt on the opposite bank. On her mother's side Martha was descended from the Rev. Roland Jones, a graduate of Merton College, Oxford, and for fourteen years minister of Bruton Parish—a representative but not strongly characteristic ancestry.[1] On the other hand, both the Parke and the Custis families were of first consideration because of wealth, social standing, official position; and also because of a certain arrogance and lack of consideration for others which marked them as persons to be reckoned with.

The element of environment was furnished by the Mount Vernon home and the personal attachment of Washington, which had a marked effect on the character of each of the six children and grandchildren. To John Parke Custis and Martha Parke Custis, Washington stood in the relation of father during all the conscious years of their lives. Two of John Parke Custis' children he adopted, and they lived with him nearly a score of years; and the other two, who remained with their widowed mother, were constantly at the home of the Washingtons', whether at Mount Vernon or in Philadelphia; and after their marriages General and Mrs. Washington often visited them in the City of Washington. It would not be possible to imagine closer family ties than those which existed between Washington and the children of the Parke Custis name.

To the ties of affection were added those of property amounting to wealth. This property came from the Parke and Custis families. John Custis, first of the name in America, came from Ireland, by way of Holland, leaving a son in Ireland, another in London, a third in Rotterdam, and bringing three boys with him, when he settled, about 1640, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. His son John took an active part in suppressing Bacon's Rebellion in 1676; he married a daughter of Edmund Scarborough, thereby forming an alliance with a prominent family; he obtained from the Royal Governor, Lord Howard of Effingham, the lucrative post of collector of customs for the Eastern Shore, and died in the odor of sanctity, having given to the lower church of Hungar's Parish a silver communion service. For sixty-four years a John Custis was a member of, first, the House of Burgesses and afterwards of the King's Council of Virginia. The family

[1] Martha Washington, by A. H. Wharton, 1897.

estate, Arlington, passed from the second John to his grandson, the fourth John Custis, who married Frances, the elder daughter of Daniel Parke. Her sister Lucy married William Byrd of Westover on the James River.

Daniel Parke, the immigrant, came from Sussex, England; his name stands first on the first vestry of Bruton Church; he was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1692, and of the Council in 1696; and further he acquired the distinction of a tablet in the first church in Williamsburg. His son, the second Daniel Parke, may be considered the real founder of the family, by reason of his varied exploits and the manner of his life and particularly of his death.

The College of William and Mary had for its first president an able, argumentative and persistent Scotchman in the person of Rev. James Blair, who encountered the opposition of the Governor, Sir Edmund Andros.[2] The latter, being no match for Mr. Commissary Blair in argument, opposed him by all the means his office and power could afford. There was "a handsome young man named Daniel Parke, who to all the other accomplishments that make a complete sparkish Gentleman added quick resentment of affronts or injuries. Having learned the art of fencing, he was as ready at giving a challenge as the greatest Hector in the Town. This Mr. Parke, being a proper tool for his designs, Sir Edmund Andros gained to his interest, advanced him into the Council, made him a Colonel and received him into particular favor. There was no way this gentleman had to merit a place of profit from Sir Edmund (which he then greatly wanted) so ready as to exercise his talent upon the Governor of Maryland to whom Sir Edmund owed a particular grudge and enmity."

In September, 1695, Colonel Parke, "having a sword about him much longer than what he commonly travelled withal (and which he afterwards bragged he had caused to be ground sharp at the point that morning) came from Sir Edmund's house to Mr. Blair's the middle Plantation, where the Governor of Maryland then was." Finding the company at breakfast, he waited until after Grace, and then said:

"Captain Nicholson, did you receive a letter I sent you from New York?"

"Yes, I received it," answered the Governor.

"And was it done like a gentleman to send that letter by the hand of a common post to be read by everybody in Virginia—I look upon it as an affront and demand satisfaction."

"You must go to Pennsylvania then," said the Governor of Maryland "my hands are tied up in Virginia. But if you go thither you shall have the satisfaction you desire."

"Come out here," said Parke, and so putting his hand upon his sword, went towards the door.

"What, is this your way, Mr. Parke, of giving challenges before so much company? If you have anything to say you know where to find me. I am often in these parts and you shall never find that I fly the road for you."

After some more talk, Colonel Parke said: "You have affronted me and I have affronted you: now it lies upon you to demand satisfaction."

On the afternoon of the same day, "the Governor of Maryland being to wait on Sir Edmund Andros at his house (as he never failed to do when he came to Virginia about the business of the College) Sir Edmund took occasion to quarrel with him, alleging that he reflected upon him in Maryland, and the Sheriff of James County being present, he ordered the Governor of Maryland into custody. The Governor told Sir Ed-

[2] Andros was Governor of New York from 1674 to 1681; Governor of all of New England from 1686 until he was expelled by the Bostonians in 1689; Governor of Virginia from 1692 until his removal in 1698. His character is sufficiently indicated by the occurrences above adverted to.



Photo by Handy, Washington

COLONEL DANIEL PARKE, AIDE TO THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH; FROM A PAINTING BY SIR GODFREY KNELLER, IN POSSESSION OF BOLLING LEE, ESQ., OF NEW YORK CITY

mund that he knew that the design of the Governor of Virginia and Colonel Parke was to scare him from coming into Virginia to wait upon the business of the College, but that he would still come and perform his duty on that trust." Then Sir Edmund, fearing the effects of detaining a King's governor, ordered Governor Nicholson set at liberty.

After this Colonel Parke, "being extremely caressed by Governor Andros," was made Collector of the lower district of the James River, although the place had been promised to Col. Philip Lightfoot. Subsequently there was another altercation between the, by now overarrogant, Colonel and the Governor, at which the lie was passed.

"A lie!" exclaimed Colonel Parke, running to the Governor, who was sitting bareheaded, and gave him a slash over the head with his horsewhip. The Governor, having no weapon, flew at the Colonel with naked fists. The company parted the contestants. "Governor Nicholson challenged Colonel Parke to meet him in Carolina, a day's journey from Jamestown; but for all his hectoring Colonel Parke would give the Governor no satisfaction." [3]

Colonel Parke was not one to brook interference with his mode of free living. He even denied himself the privilege of attending church because of a sermon preached by Samuel Eburne, which discourse he construed as a reproof to himself for entertaining "one Mistress Berry whom he had conveyed away from her husband in London in the year 1692 and carried to Virginia along with him, calling her by the name of his cousin Brown." Colonel Parke, having conceived a great dislike for Mr. Commissary Blair, vented his spleen on Mrs. Blair, whom he found one Sunday seated in the pew of his father-in-law, Philip Ludwell. He rudely seized her by the arm and drew her out into the aisle, a breach of ecclesiastical decorum which reverberated through the courts of Lambeth Palace.

If we may believe the Rev. Mr. Anderson's Colonial History, quoted with approval by Bishop Meade,[4] the various offenses of Parke's early life compelled him to flee from Virginia to England where he bought an estate in Hampshire and entered Parliament, only to be expelled for bribery. After serving in Flanders with Lord Arron, he went as a volunteer under the Duke of Marlborough and became one of his aides-de-camp.[5]

In August, 1704, at the battle of Blenheim, Marlborough broke the long spell of French victories, thereby shattering the pride of France and humbling Louis XIV. "The War of Succession" arose when Charles II of Spain, dying without children in November, 1700, left all his dominions to a grandson of Louis XIV.

[3] Papers relating to the Church in Virginia, 1650–1776; edited by W. S. Perry; 1870. Doctor Blair's memorial, Fulham manuscripts. These statements, including the conversations, are taken from Doctor Blair's letters to the Bishop of London. There was a Conference at Lambeth, December, 27, 1687, participated in by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, on which occasion Doctor Blair easily routed his opponents. William Byrd (then a young man), Mr. John Povey, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Hamson. The Parke matters came up at the conference. Mrs. Blair herself was something of a character. On her wedding-day she changed her mind and her bridegroom.

[4] *Old Churches and Families of Virginia*, vol. i, p. 181. Dr. Lyon G. Tyler says that Parke had the temerity to challenge Governor Francis Nicholson of Maryland, a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors of William and Mary. Daniel Parke's name is not found in the Parliament lists.

[5] Parke to his daughter Francis, Custis Memoir, p. 23.

who for political reasons thought best to accept the bequest, although he had already entered into negotiations with the other powers to effect a distribution of the States composing the Spanish monarchy. The death of William, King of England, in March, 1702, did not give pause to the alliance of that nation with Germany and Holland, and war was declared against France, May 4, 1702, with the Duke of Marlborough as captain-general of the British armies, both at home and abroad. Prince Eugene of Savoy was in command of the Imperial forces.

Both as a statesman and as general Marlborough was a character of the first order, and today, after two centuries of hot dispute, his abilities, devotion and integrity emerge resplendent. That Colonel Parke was a member of the military family of a man renowned as a judge of character and worshipped by his officers is high testimony to the worth and valor of the Virginia soldier.

The battle of Blenheim won, Marlborough despatched two messengers. One was a French prisoner pledged to make all haste to Versailles, where he arrived six days later to break the terrible suspense that formed the sombre background of the rejoicings over the birth of a great-grandson of the Grand Monarch. The news was broken to the King by Madame de Maintenon, who alone of all the court had the courage to do it. On the same 21st of August, the second messenger, Colonel Parke, who had galloped from the Danube, arrived at



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

CANDLESTICKS ONCE BELONGING TO COLONEL DANIEL PARKE, 1704; NOW IN POSSESSION OF MRS. ROBERT E. LEE OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Windsor without having uttered a word to give inkling of the momentous news he bore. London had passed an anxious summer, during which Marlborough was blamed for plunging recklessly into the heart of Germany, thereby taking the aggressive against a larger and better disciplined force. England's nerves were on edge. The French were confident and boastful.

Colonel Parke, when he rode up Castle Hill at Windsor, found the Duchess of Marlborough (to whom his letter was addressed) in attendance on Queen Anne. No one detained the bearer of tidings from Marlborough. "He was led straight into the little turreted chamber, high on the outer wall, which now forms part of the Royal Library, in which, in memory of that day, his portrait still hangs. It is still called Queen Anne's closet." The two women, Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Freeman, as they then familiarly called one another, were seated at a tea-urn near the window that commands a view of Eton. Colonel Parke was one of the most distinguished looking officers in the British Army—nearly as handsome as the great soldier who had sent him. Bowing low to the Queen he handed the note to the Duchess. His wife, whom Marlborough worshipped throughout his life, was to be the first in all England to know of his victory. Imagine the feelings of the three persons in that little room of but ten feet square. To the Queen the message meant glory and honor beyond compare—a victory still ranked among the great victories of the world. To the Duchess it meant immortality for the man who was her slave in love, and her admiration and consolation amid the troubles she brought on herself by a patriotism unfortunately blighted by her own arrogance and headstrong temper.

Colonel Parke, when assured by Queen Anne of the reward of 500 guineas due to the bearer of news of victory, craved instead her own portrait. The next day he received the miniature set in diamonds and with it 1000 guineas. The little note, hastily written on a leaf torn from an account book, is still preserved at Blenheim Castle.[6]

The miniature, or, at least the diamonds surrounding it, remained with the English Parkes; but one copy in water-colors on cardboard came to this country and is now in the possession of Mrs. Mustard of Baltimore, a descendant of Eliza Parke Custis (Mrs. Thomas Law); the silver plate also bestowed on him likewise found its way to America and was once in the ownership of Mrs. Robert E. Lee a daughter of George Washington Parke Custis. Now it is scattered among members of the Lee family. Colonel Parke's portrait with the miniature about his neck, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, is still in the family.

In further proof of Queen Anne's appreciation "Colonel Parke, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 25th Day of April, 1806, was appointed Captain-General and Governor in Chief of Nevis St. Christopher, Antegoa, Mountserrat and other Leeward Caribbean Islands in America; and in June following arrived at Antegoa." [7]

While Colonel Parke was still at the court of Queen Anne, John Custis through his father, asked for the hand of the Colonel's elder daughter and received this favorable if brutal reply:

[6] Marlborough Despatches, vol. i, p. 390. John and Sarah Duke and Duchess of Marlborough 1660–1744. Based on unpublished letters and documents at Blenheim Palace. By Stuart J. Reid. London, 1914, p. 208 *et seq.* Custis, p. 23.

[7] The History of Col. Parke's Administration etc., London, 1717.

London,
August
25, 1705.

Sir: I received yours relating to your son's desire of marrying my daughter, and your consent if I thought well of it. You may easily inform yourself that my daughter, Frances, will be heiress to all the land my father left, which is not a little, nor the worst. My personal estate is not very small in that country, and I have but two daughters, and there is no likelihood of my having more, as matters are, I being obliged to be on one side of the ocean, and my wife on the other. I do not know your young gentleman, nor have you or he thought fit to send me an account of his real and personal effects; however, if my daughter likes him, I will give her upon her marriage with him, half as much as he can make appear he is worth.

I have no one else to give my estate to but my daughters. This is what I think convenient to write at present.

My service to you and all friends in Virginia.

From your humble servant,

DANIEL PARKE.

Whether John Custis really loved Frances Parke, or whether his ardent protestations of affection were (like the plans of the Colonial houses of the day) taken from some English books,[8] may well be doubted. She is reputed to have had a violent temper and a sharp tongue. Even so, the poor woman lived but a few years before small-pox carried her off. She left a son, Daniel Parke Custis; and when her husband came to die he left all his considerable property to this son, with the proviso that, under pain of disinheritance, there be set up over the grave

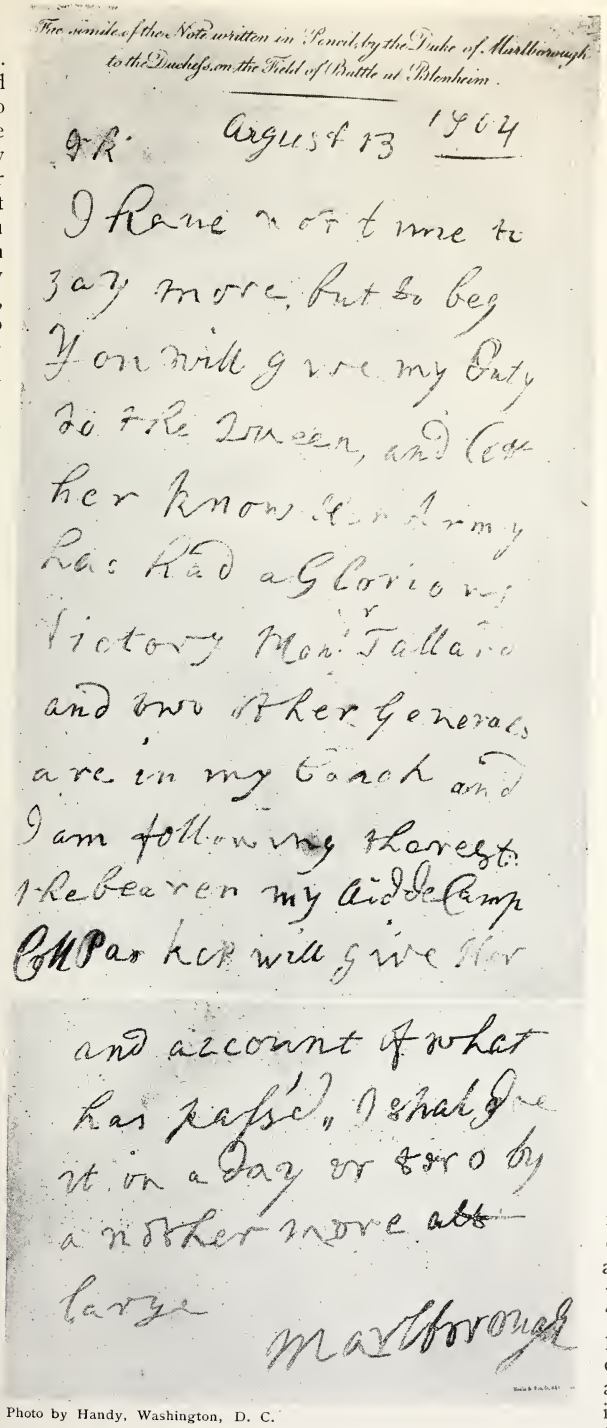


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

TIDINGS OF THE VICTORY AT BLENHEIM, CARRIED BY COLONEL PARKE TO THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH AND QUEEN ANNE. THE ORIGINAL IS IN BLENHEIM PALACE.

[8] Custis *Reminiscences*, p. 16. He prays that angels may guard his dearest "Fidelia," and deliver her safe to his arms, which "won't refuse their protection to a creature so pure and charming that it would be easy for angels to mistake her for one of themselves."

an English marble stone bearing this inscription, at once so unchivalrous and so vindictive as to give it place among the annals of Virginia as a crime against good manners and good taste:[9]

BENEATH THIS MARBLE TOMB LIES
YE BODY
OF THE *HON. JOHN CUSTIS, ESQ.,*
OF THE CITY OF WILLIAMSBURG,
AND PARISH OF BRUTON.
FORMERLY OF HUNGAR'S PARISH, ON
THE EASTERN SHORE
OF VIRGINIA, AND COUNTY OF
NORTHAMPTON,
THE PLACE OF HIS NATIVITY,
AGED 71 YEARS, AND YET LIVED BUT
SEVEN YEARS,
WHICH WAS THE SPACE OF TIME
HE KEPT
A BACHELOR'S HOME AT ARLINGTON
ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF
VIRGINIA.

The gay Colonel Parke, refusing all the importunities of his wife, to come home to look after the welfare of his attractive daughters, sailed for the Leeward Islands, where he ruled with a strong arm for four years, during which period his wave-washed domain increased in population and in trade. He had a devoted band of followers to whom his arbitrary assertion of prerogative (both her Majesty's and her governor's) seemed the duty owed to government. But the people, an independent and lawless set, would brook no such assertion of authority. The members of the Assembly stood on their rights and gave encouragement to a mob that trapped the Governor in his house, and, at the cost of the lives of their leaders, killed his guards, wounded Colonel Parke, seized him by the leg and pulled him down his own stone steps, stripped him naked, broke his back, left him in the broiling sun, drove off those who would give him water, and abandoned him to die, as die he did a few hours afterwards in a friendly home. It was a sorry ending of a headstrong career shot through with ambition and personal bravery.

When, at the instance of his sister in England (Mrs. Parke Pepper) his murderers were brought to trial, Queen Anne was dead, the Marlborough party was no longer in power, the Leeward Islands were a long way off, and so no punishment was meted out to the slayers; nor was any recompense made for the £5000 worth of personal property looted by the mob. When his estate came to be settled it was found that the entail on the lands given to Mrs. Custis must be broken by the Assembly in order to pay a portion of his Virginia debts. Her sister, Mrs. Byrd, received by will but a petty £1000, all of which sum, together with much of her husband's property, went to settle Colonel Parke's English debts; for Colonel Byrd seems to have acted, in this case as in other cases, the part of a chivalrous gentleman, ready to maintain his honor at any personal sacrifice.[10] He bought from his brother-in-law, Custis, Virginia and English lands and property sufficient, as was thought, to pay Colonel Parke's debts; but was forced to pay £1000 more than the schedule showed.

The humiliating thing to the Virginia relatives was the fact that Colonel Parke left by far the largest portion of his property (that in the Leeward Islands) to Lucy Chester, ostensibly the daughter of Edward Chester, but, as was generally believed, his own child by Catherine Chester, whose husband had turned her out of his house on the Colonel's account.[11]

[9] He was born in 1678; was married in 1706; and died in 1749.

[10] Writings of Col. Wm. Byrd; edited by J. S. Bassett, p. 398.

[11] *An Answer to a Scurrilous Libel.* By Mr George French; London, 1719, p. 214.



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PORTRAIT OF A MINIATURE OF QUEEN ANNE, GIVEN BY HER TO COLONEL DANIEL PARKE; COPY IN POSSESSION OF MRS. WILFRED P. MUSTARD, A DESCENDANT OF COLONEL PARKE

It is to be noted here that Frances Parke's sister's son, a grandson of Colonel Parke and a son of the second William Byrd, married Elizabeth Carter of Shirley. He was under twenty and she was not seventeen. How unhappy the marriage turned out may be surmised from the fact that that within six months from her death he married Mary Willing, of Philadelphia. The second marriage was more fortunate, and Byrd became a King's Councillor, and was in

command of the second Virginia regiment at Braddock's defeat, Washington being his senior officer. During the Revolution his sympathies were with the British; his passion for gaming played havoc with the Byrd estate, and on New Year's day, 1777, he died by his own hand, leaving a widow and eight children.

The irrascible John Custis of tombstone notoriety desired an alliance for his son with the beautiful Evelyn Byrd. Colonel Byrd definitely refused the overtures, perhaps because he did not favor the marriage of cousins, perhaps because he feared the double inheritance, or perhaps because his daughter had then determined that since a difference in religion kept her from marrying the Earl of Peterborough, whom she loved, she would not marry another. At all events she remained single to the end of the thirty years of her alloted span, thereby furnishing one of the most romantic stories of Colonial days.[12]

Disappointed in his first hopes, Daniel Parke Custis, at the age of thirty-nine years, sought the hand of Martha Dandridge, an alliance at first displeasing to the paternal Custis. Such, however, was the beauty of her person and the tactfulness of her speech that the parent unbent and before he could change his mind the marriage took place in June, 1749. It is euphemistically said that this girl of sixteen was the belle of the Williamsburg balls; be that as it may, it is evident that she took her position easily and naturally as the wife of Daniel Custis, a man of large property and of high social standing. Children came: two who died in infancy, then a boy and girl, who inherited from their father delicate constitutions. After eight years of married life her husband slept with the Custises, and at twenty-five she was left a widow with great possessions, with a charm that had in it more of the matron than of the girl, and of capacity and strong will. Within two years she married Colonel Washington. In all her relations with Washington there was manifested a shade of motherliness; while on his part to the very last day of his life he was solicitous for her happiness and comfort both in mind and in body. It was the union of two fine, strong natures that took the responsibilities of life seriously and as a matter of course. Genuinely fond of one another, neither of them ever shirked a duty, no matter how dangerous or what the personal sacrifice.

[12] The name, following the English fashion, is always pronounced in Virginia E-velyn. She was born July 16, 1707, and died November 13, 1737.

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MARINE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Major Edwin N. McClellan
U. S. Marine Corps

CONTINUED research has disclosed information and many new names of Marine Officers who served in the Revolution additional to that published in the June, 1921, number of this Magazine. New names of officers were discovered in Allen's "Naval History of the American Revolution," Vol. II; in the list prepared by Edwin W. Callahan, Registrar of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, published in 1901; in Emmons' "Navy of the United States;" in "Spirit of Patriotism" (Sons of the Revolution, California), by Monnette and French; in Isaac Bailey's "American Naval Biography;" in "General Register of the United States Navy;" in "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War;" in the "Massachusetts Magazine;" in the "General Register of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps for One Hundred Years," by T. H. S. Hamersly; the Pension Records and many other sources. The names of thirty Marine Officers serving in the Virginia State Navy were located in the "Virginia Magazine of History and Biography," Volume I, pages 70-71.

John Adams: Acted as a volunteer Marine officer on board the *Boston* in the action with the *Martha* on March 11, 1778 (Life of Samuel Tucker, pp. 81, 285; Principles and Acts of the Revolution, p. 487).

Captain John Allison: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain John Arell: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Lieutenant William Barney: His grandfather, William Barney, arrived in America, from England, about 1695 aged 14; his father was William Barney and his mother, Frances Holland Watts; he was one of fourteen children and brother of Commodore Joshua Barney ("Commodore Joshua Barney," by Mrs. Mary Barney, pp. 1-3); serving on board the frigate *Virginia* when that vessel was captured April 1, 1778, but was immediately exchanged (Scharf's "Hist. of Md.," Vol. 2, p. 203; "Commodore Joshua Barney," by Mrs. Mary Barney, p. 67).

First Lieutenant Ebenezer Bass: An Army officer acting as a Marine officer on the Connecticut State Galley *Trumbull* in the Battle of Lake Champlain, 1776 (Conn. Men in Rev., p. 594).

Captain Seth Baxter: Prisoner at Halifax in October, 1777, and was exchanged October 9, 1777, for Captain John Aire (Mass. S. and S., Vol. I, p, 825).

Lieutenant Victor Bicker, Jr.: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines on *Congress,* Dec. 4, 1776, and directed to enlist 30 Marines to guard *Congress, Montgomery,* stores, etc. (N. Y. Prov. Cong. Journal, Vol. I, p. 734).

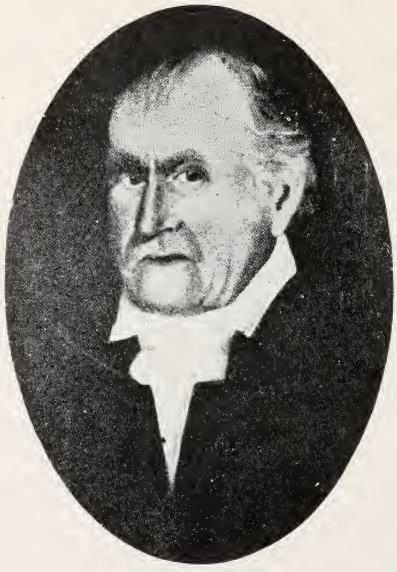
Lieutenant Gurdon Bill: Born in Nor-

wich, Conn., August 26, 1757 (Rec. and Pap. of New London County Hist. Soc., Part IV, Vol. I, p. 747); served on the frigate *Confederacy* in 1779 (Conn. Men in Rev., p. 601); admitted to the Order of the Cincinnati, July 7, 1790 (Conn. Men in Rev., pp. 375-376).

Lieutenant Charles Boush: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Jesse Breed: A midshipman, acting as Marine officer on the *Trumbull* when that vessel engaged the *Watt,* June 2, 1780, was wounded in engagement; Jesse Breed was a "Recente" at Yale in July, 1778 (Yale Catalog—"The Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles, Vol. 2, pp. 284, 286, 291, 384).

Captain Thomas Bronfield: On board Maryland ship *Defence* April 25 to October 15, 1777 (Md. Archives, p. 654).



LIEUTENANT SETH CHAPIN, U. S. M. C. SERVED ON THE PROVIDENCE IN 1776

Captain Garret Brown: Serving on Maryland ship *Defence* Sept. 19, 1776 (Md. Archives, pp. 606, 654).

Captain William Brown: Commanded Marines of flagship *Montgomery,* Pennsylvania Navy, until August 1, 1777, on which date he assumed command of the Putnam Battery (Pa. Archives, Series 2, Vol. I, pp. 324, 328).

Lieutenant Windsor Brown: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Lieutenant William Bubier (Boubier): Of Marblehead, Mass.; Lieutenant of Marines on *Hancock* when captured; a prisoner at Halifax, November, 1777 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. II, p. 742; Mass Mag., Vol. I, p. 97).

Lieutenant James Burkhead (or Bankhead): A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Samuel Carr: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Lieutenant Colonel Paul de Chamillard: An officer of the French service. *See* Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Felix Wuibert.

Second Lieutenant Seth Chapin: Son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Perry) Chapin; born in Mendon, Mass., March 31, 1746; appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Providence* on June 24, 1776; on September 14, 1776, ordered to Plymouth, Mass., to enlist men for the Navy; later in this year he joined the Army (Esek Hopkins, by Fields, p, 208).

Lieutenant John Chilton: Killed in action while serving on board the sloop *Providence* in the engagement with the *Diligence* in 1779 (Pa. Gazette, June 2, 1779; Hist. of R. I., Arnold, Vol. II, p. 440).

Captain John Catesby Cock: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Lieutenant James Cokely: Serving on board the *Effingham* in March, 1778 (Out-Letters of the Marine Committee, Vol. I, p. 216, to Barry, March 11, 1778).

Lieutenant Nathaniel Cooke: Born in Cumberland, R. I. Entered *Alfred* in October, 1776 and served on her under John Paul Jones until October, 1777.

Died September 27, 1846, in the town of his birth. Frank A. Williamson is his great, great-grandson (Field's Esek Hopkins, pp. 109-110).

Second Lieutenant William Cooper: Joined frigate *Boston,* March 28, 1779 (Mass S. and S., Vol. III, p. 983).

Captain Perez Cushing: An officer of Paul Revere's Regiment acting as Marine officer on Massachusetts ship *Hazard* from spring of 1779 to date vessel was destroyed in Penobscot Expedition (Mass. Mag., Vol. I, p. 199).



Thomas Forrest

Captain ——— Davis: Of the Army acted as Marine officer in Penobscot Expedition (M. C. Gazette, December, 1918, p. 287).

Lieutenant John R. Davis. A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Samuel Dick: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain William Downe: Commissioned Lieutenant of Marines February 23, 1779, on Massachusetts ship *Tyrannicide,* and served to September 6, 1779,; Captain of Marines on Massachusetts ship *Protector,* October 14, 1779, to November 27, 1780; died November 27, 1780 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. IV, p. 922; Mass. Mag., Vol. III, pp. 182-183).

Captain John Elliott: Lieutenant of Marines on *Reprisal* prior to serving on *Deane* (John Paul Jones papers, November 24, 1778).

Lieutenant Gilbert Emley: On Massachusetts ship *Mars* October 31, 1780 to March 12, 1781 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. V, p. 366).

Lieutenant John Fiske: Of Northborough, Mass. (Field's Esek Hopkins, p. 109); served on the *Alfred* in the capture of New Providence, Bahama Islands, and in the engagements with the *Hawke, Bolton,* and *Glasgow,* in 1776; on board *Alfred* when *Mellish* and *Active* were captured (Mass. S. and S., Vol. V, p. 732).

Captain Thomas Forest: Pennsylvania Archives, Series 2, Vol. I, p. 248, carries him as a Marine officer of the Pennsylvania Navy, appointed March 13, 1776, and commanding the Arnold Battery from May 1, 1776, to at least August 1, 1777; this officer, however, served in Proctor's Artillery during part of this period.

Captain James Foster: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain John Grannis: Appointed Captain of Marines, June 14, 1776, from Falmouth, Mass. (Field's Esek Hopkins, pp. 180, 181, 186, 188, 191, 192, 195, 196, 202, 204, 213, 220); served on board the *Warren* until about November 17, 1777, when he was relieved by Captain Richard Palmes (Out-Letters, Marine Committee, Vol. I, p. 171); Cowell in his " Spirit of

'76 in Rhode Island," p. 157, shows this officer's name as Grimes. (*See also* Mass. S. and S., Vol. VI, p. 723.)

Lieutenant Richard C. Graves: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

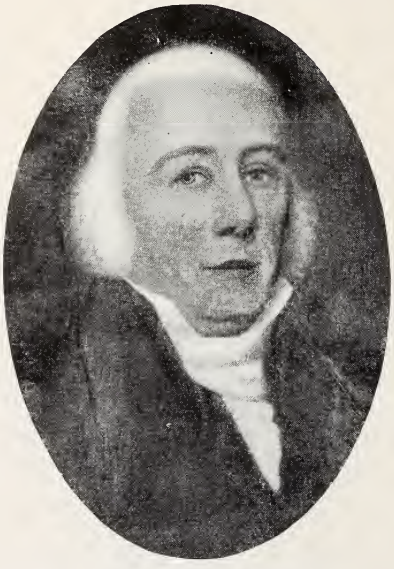
Captain John Grimes: *See* Captain John Grannis.

Lieutenant George Grumball: Discharged March 4, 1778 (List of Sweeney).

Captain Thomas Hamilton: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Samuel Hanway: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Joseph Hardy: A prisoner of war at New York in October, 1776; on October 27, 1778, Marine Committee directed Navy Board of Eastern Department to order him to the *Confederacy* (Out-Letters, Marine Committee, Vol. II, p. 22).



CAPTAIN OF MARINES WILLAM JONES SERVED ON THE FRIGATE PROVIDENCE FROM MARCH 4, 1778 TO MAY 12, 1780 WHEN HE WAS MADE A PRISONER OF WAR AT CHARLESTON, S. C GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND, 1811-1817

Lieutenant Justus Harrington: Serving on board *Hazard* November 15, 1777, to May 20, 1778 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. VII, p. 328; Mass. Mag., Vol. I, p. 195).

Lieutenant John Harris: Included in Allen's List.

Lieutenant Jabez Hatch: Of Pembroke, Mass.; Sergeant of Marines on Massachusetts ship *Protector* Nov. 30, 1779, to Nov. 28, 1780; Lieutenant of Marines on *Protector* Nov. 29, 1780, to Feb. 25, 1782; part of this period he was a prisoner of war; Lieutenant of Marines on Massachusetts sloop *Winthrop* May 4, 1782, to March 17, 1783 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. VII, p. 491; Mass. Mag., Vol. IV, p. 111).

Lieutenant Richard Hogg: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

——— Hogg: Arrived in Nantes, France, in February, 1779, after escaping from Fortun Prison in England; on February 8, 1779, requested John Paul Jones to appoint him a Marine officer, stating that he had served as such in the past.

Lieutenant William Jennison, Jr.: Died in Boston, December 24, 1843, his widow (May) dying in the same city, April 11, 1853, aged 90 (Life of Tucker, p. 361).

Captain Gabriel Jones: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain William Jones: Born in Newport, R. I., October 8, 1753; parents, William and Elizabeth (Pearce) Jones; served as an Army officer in many battles; then commissioned Captain of Marines, March 4, 1778, to serve on frigate *Providence;* sailed on *Providence* April 30, 1778, with dispatches concerning Treaty for the American Commissioners in France and arrived Nantes May 30th; Captain Jones carried the dispatches to Paris and left that city on June 11th with dispatches from the Commissioners; the *Providence* returned to America; when Charleston, S. C., fell in May, 1780, the *Providence* was captured and Captain Jones becoming a prisoner of war, was released on parole and continued in that status during the remainder of the war; was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati from its beginning; elected a member of the General Assembly of Rhode

Island in 1807; was speaker of that body from May, 1809, to April, 1811, when he was elected Governor of Rhode Island and continued in that office until 1817; died April 22, 1822 (Biog. Cyc. of R. I., pp. 155-156; "Spirit of '76 in Rhode Island," by Cowell, pp. 156, 157, 314; A "William Jones" acted as a "Continental Express Rider" in September, 1778 (Out-Letters Marine Committee, Vol. II, p. 1).

Lieutenant James Lambert: Served on Massachusetts sloop *Defence*, July 1 to September 26, 1781 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. IX, p. 442; Mass. Mag., Vol. V, p. 36).

Captain Dennis Leary: On duty near Reading, Pa., in September, 1780, getting out masts for the vessels of the Continental Navy (Out-Letters of the Board of Admiralty, Vol. II, pp. 264-265).

Captain John Lee: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Second Lieutenant Barnabas Lothrop: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines from Barnstable, Mass., and served in Hopkins' fleet in 1776 (Esek Hopkins, by Fields, pp. 180, 186, 188, 197, 220, 231, 234).

Lieutenant Nathaniel MacClintock: Appointed to command the Marines of the privateer *General Sullivan,* November, 1778 and killed in action in 1780 while serving on board that vessel (Harvard Soldiers and Sailors in the American Revolution, Blake, in Harvard Graduate Mag., XXVIII, pp. 243-249).

Captain Gabriel Madison: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Lieutenant Eugene MacCarthy: Included in List of Allen; ancestor of Colonel Louis McCarty Little, U. S. M. C.; born in Ochtermony, County Kerry, Ireland, August 17, 1757; died London, March, 1801; member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Promoted to Colonel in British army January 1, 1801. (Order of the Cincinnati in France, by Gardner, p. 165).

Major ——— McLane: An officer of the Army who acted as a volunteer Marine officer on board the *Congress* when the *Savage* was captured in September, 1781 (Book of the Navy, by Frost, pp. 67-68; Memoirs of General Wilkinson, p. 839).

Lieutenant James Merewether: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Thomas Merewether: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Jacob Milligan (or Millegen): Of the *Carolina Prosper*; participated in the Battle of Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776, particularly distinguishing himself by leading a boarding party on the *Acteon* (Amer. Arch., Series IV, Vol. 6, p. 1206; Hist. of S. C., by David Ramsay, Vol. I, p. 155; Hist. of S. C., by Snowden and Cutler, Vol. I, p. 348).

Captain William Mitchell: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain James Moody: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain William Morris: After Lieutenant Wallingford, the Marine officer of the *Ranger,* was killed in the action with the *Drake* on April 24, 1778, John Paul Jones offered Captain Morris the billet; Captain Morris accepted in a letter dated May 26, 1778, and informed Jones he would leave America immediately for Brest, France; joined the *Ranger* at Brest in July, 1778 (Pension Records) and served on that vessel until it was captured at Charleston, S. C., in May, 1780; was exchanged and joined the *Alliance* in November, 1781 (Pension Records); sailed on board the *Alliance,* (carrying Lafayette as a passenger), December 23, 1781, arriving in France on January 18, 1782; when the *Alliance* arrived at New London, Conn., in May, 1782, Captain

Morris "carried dispatches from Doctor Franklin to the American Congress then sitting at Philadelphia, at which place, he resigned his commission as a Marine officer" (Pension Records).

Third Lieutenant William Morris: On board Maryland ship *Defence* September 19, 1776 (Md. Archives, pp. 606, 658).

Lieutenant James Gerald O'Kelly: Included in List of Allen.

Captain George Jerry Osborn (Osborne): Appointed to command Marines of the frigate *America* on November 20, 1779 (Out-Letters of Marine Committee, Vol. II, pp. 130-131).

Captain Richard Palmes: Relieved Captain John Grannis as Marine officer of the *Warren* about November, 1777 (Out-Letters Marine Committee, Vol. I, pp. 170-171); then served on the *Boston* on some date prior to the Penobscot Expedition. Captain Palmes joined the *Warren* and participated in the aforesaid expedition (Out-Letters of Marine Committee, p. 84 or 184); joined the *Boston* and taken prisoner on May 12, 1780 when Charleston, S. C., was captured; placed on parole and exchanged for Captain of Marines Hector McNeil of the *Somerset;* Captain of Marines on *Deane,* May 1, 1781 to May 31, 1782 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. IX, p. 810).

Lieutenant William Payne: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Valentine Peers: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Benjamin Pollard: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Thomas Plunkett: Commanded the Marines of the frigate *Virginia* in March, 1778 (Out-Letters Marine Committee, Vol. I, p. 208), his junior officers being Lieutenants William Barney and Samuel Pownal; Captain Plunkett, however, was temporarily ashore in Baltimore when the *Virginia* was captured by the British on April 1, 1778 Out-Letters, Marine Committee, Vol. I, p. 220).

Lieutenant Samuel Pownal: Captured by the British when the Frigate *Virginia* fell into their hands on April 1, 1778; exchanged in August, 1778, for the Lieutenant of Marines of the British frigate *Mermaid* (Out-Letters Marine Committee, Vol. I, p. 281). This must be the same officer as heretofore described as "Thomas Pownal" p. 31 of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE) for the "frigate building in Maryland" was the *Virginia;* the vessel *America* in that description is probably in error, as this officer was captured in 1778 in the *Virginia.*

Lieutenant Samuel Prichard (Pritchard): While serving on board the frigate *Alliance* was killed in action in the engagement with the *Atalanta* and *Trepassy,* May 28, 1781 ("Commodore John Barry," by Griffin, pp. 67-68; *See* Out-Letters of Board of Admiralty, Vol. 2, pp. 211, 232, 260).

Lieutenant James Quarles: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Lieutenant Jerry (Jeremiah) Reed: Included in Lists of Paullin and Allen; serving as First Lieutenant of Marines on board the frigate *Boston* when that vessel fell into the hands of the British in May, 1780 (Life of Samuel Tucker, p. 343; Lieutenant of Marines on *Deane* May, 1781 to May, 1782; Lieutenant of Marines on Hague, 1783 (Mass. Mag., Vol. I, p. 101; Mass. S. and S., Vol. XIII, p. 71).

Lieutenant John Reynolds: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Second Lieutenant John Rogers: On board Maryland ship *Defence,* March 11 to December 31, 1777 (Md. Archives, p. 659).

First Lieutenant George Ross: On board Maryland ship *Defence,* March 18 to December 31, 1777 (Md. Archives, p. 659).

Captain William Scott: Commanded Marines of South Carolina schooner *Defence* in action with *Tamar* and *Cherokee* on November 11, 1776, at Charleston, S. C. (Hist. of S. C., by Snowden and Cutler, Vol. I, p. 326).

——— Scull: Marine officer of the *Hyder Ally* when that vessel captured the *General Monk* on April 8, 1782 (History of Philadelphia, by Scharf and Westcott, Vol. I, p. 422).

Second Lieutenant James Sellers: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines on *Warren* from Dartmouth, Mass.: served in Hopkins' Fleet in 1776 (Esek Hopkins, by Fields, pp. 180, 186, 188, 197, 220, 231, 233, 234).

Lieutenant John Shields: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain William Shippin: Served as naval officer on various dates, but was a Marine officer of the Pennsylvania State Navy when killed in action at Princeton, January 3, 1777, while leading his Marine Guard of the *Hancock;* on shore with his Marines of the *Hancock* at Burlington (Jerseys) searching for Hessians from December 12 to 17, 1776 (Private Journal of Margaret Hill Morris of Burlington, pp. 6-12; Stryker's Battles of Trenton and Princeton, pp. 45-46, 454; Watson's Annals of Phila., Vol. 2, p. 312; Leatherneck, Feb. 1, 1921, p. 3; Amer. Arch., 5th Series, Vol. 3, p. 1230); present at the battles of Trenton, Assanpink and Princeton; "landing with his company of Marines and joined the forces of Washington in his memorable crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night for the attack on Trenton, and in the subsequent Battle of Princeton he was killed. He was buried first in the Friends' Cemetery in that place, and twelve days after, his body, together with that of General Mercer, who was killed in the same action, was brought to Philadelphia, the hearses which bore them crossing the river on the ice. He was interred in St. Peter's Church-Yard, attended by the Council of Safety, Members of the Assembly, a company of Virginia Light Horse, and a large number of citizens." (Report of Board of Managers, Pa. Soc. Sons of Rev., 1895-96, p. 52); a mural tablet erected by the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, was unveiled in St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, on Jan. 3, 1896, the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, M.A., Chaplain of the Society, preaching the sermon (Rep. of Bd. of Mgrs., Pa. Soc. Sons of Rev., 1895-96, pp. 49-56; Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Aug. 14, 1920—Article "Old St. Peter's"); had son and daughter, William and Ann, who survived him, and who were granted pensions (Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog., Vol. 42, No. 167 [1918] pp. 263-265, 266, 270, 273; *see also* Hist. of Phila., Scharf and Wescott, Vol. I, p. 337; Col. Lambert Cadwalader wrote Samuel Meredith on Jan. 7, 1777, that "our loss is Gen. Mercer wounded, Col. Haslitt, and a Captain of Marines, with a few privates killed." (Stryker, p. 448); Margaret Hill Morris in her private Journal wrote under date of Jan. 5, 1777, on p. 21, that she "learned today that Captain Shippin, who threatened to shoot my son for spying at the gunboats is killed;" Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, June, 1921; Memoirs of General Wilkinson, p. 146; Penna. Evening Post, Jan. 18, 1777; N. J. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. I, p. 263; Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., Vol. XLII, No. 167, pp. 262-265, 266, July, 1918; Eighth Annual Rep. of the Penna. Soc. of Sons of the Rev.,

1895-96, pp. 49-56; Marines Magazine, July, 1920, p. 11; Leatherneck, Feb. 1, 1921, p. 3; The Amer. Rev., by Trevelyan, Vol. II, Part 2, p. 146.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Smith: On board Maryland ship *Defence,* September 19, 1776 (Md. Archives, p. 606, 660).

Lieutenant Edward (Edmond) Stack: Born April 28, 1756, County Kerry, Ireland; died at Calais, France, in December, 1833; "The Commission of Mr. Stack was that of Lieutenant of Marine Corps in the Navy of the United States. He served in that quality on board the *Bon Homme Richard.*" (Journal of John Paul Jones, pp. 179-182; *see also* Amer. Cath. Hist. Researches, 21, 1904, p. 29); Marine officer from February 4, 1779 to February 13, 1780; member of Society of Cincinnati; Promoted through successive grades in British Army until he became "General" on July 22, 1830 (Order of the Cincinnati in France, by Gardiner, pp. 149-150; John Paul Jones Papers, pp. 179, 80-82).

First Lieutenant George Shillman: Appointed First Lieutenant of Marines from Barnstable, Mass., and served in Hopkins' Fleet in 1776. (Esek Hopkins, by Fields, pp. 181, 186, 188, 197, 220, 231, 234).

Lieutenant Henry Stratton: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Lieutenant William Thompson, Jr.: Served on Massachusetts brigantine *Tyrannicide* from July 15 to December 18, 1778; joined Massachusetts brig *Active* as Lieutenant of Marines on May 10, 1779 (Mass. Mag., Vol. II, pp. 235-236; Mass. S. and S., Vol. XV, p. 662).

Captain William Tidmarsh: Of Hingham, Mass.; Captain of Marines on Massachusetts ship *Mars,* March 18 to June 12, 1781 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. XV, p. 734; Mass. Mag., Vol. III, p. 267).

Captain John Trevett: Born at Newport, R. I., in 1757; transferred in 177(from the *Andrea Doria* to the sloop *Providence* as "Commander of Marines" (Biog. Cyc., 1881, of Representative Me of R. I., p. 147); "a muster roll of all th officers, seamen and Marines belonging t the Continental armed sloop *Providence,*' beginning June 19, 1777, located in th Archives of The Shepley Library, Providence, R. I., shows John Trevett as Captain of Marines; died very suddenly a Newport, R. I., on November 5, 1833.

Captain Thomas Turner: Served or Massachusetts ship *Mars,* from July 21 1780 to March 12, 1781 (Mass S. and S. Vol. XVI, p. 192; Mass. Mag., Vol III p. 262).

Lieutenant Jacob Valentine: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia; serving on the brig *Muskito* on Nov. 8, 177((Amer. Arch., 5th Ser., Vol. 3, p. 596).

Captain Samuel Wales: Sergeant of Marines on Massachusetts brig *Hazard* May 6 to September 6, 1779; Lieutenant of Marines on Massachusetts ship *Protector,* Oct. 14, 1779 to Nov. 20, 1780; Captain of Marines on *Protector* from Nov. 20, 1780 to December 18, 1781; Captain of Marines on Massachusetts ship *Tartar* from May 13, to November 22 1782 (Mass S. and S., Vol. XVI, p. 428; Mass. Mag., Vol. III, pp 182-183 and Vol. IV, p. 46).

Lieutenant Edmund Waller: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia; a nephew of the great-grandfather of the present Major General Littleton W. T. Waller, U. S. Marine Corps; General Waller's son is Major Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., of the Marines.

Captain John Welch: On duty on the *Cabot* at Philadelphia on January 9, 1776 (Pa. Evening Post, Jan. 9, 1776); Attached to the *Warren* and killed in

action in the Penobscot Expedition in 1779 (Report of Colonel Paul Revere in Allen's Naval History of the Amer. Rev., Vol. II; Hist. Mag., Series I, Vol 8, p. 51 —Journal found on the *Hunter;* "Spirit of '76 in R. I.," by Cowell, p. 318; Anna Welch, wife of Captain Welch, applied for pension—Greenwood's "Captain John Manly," pp. 168, 318).

Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Felix Wuibert (Wybert): Included in Allen's list as a Captain; served on board the *Bon Homme Richard* when the *Serapis* was captured in 1779; was never commissioned as a Marine officer, but was a Lieutenant Colonel "of the Continental Corps of Engineers;" "Came on board the *Bon Homme Richard,*" the same as Lieutenant Colonel Paul de Chamillard, (who was never commissioned in the Continental Service) "as a volunteer, and guest of Commodore John Paul Jones, and to be useful if he could find employment for them." "Resolves of Congress constituting the Marine Corps at that time, did not sanction the issuance of commissions in the same for a higher grade than Captain on an American frigate, and there was consequently no regular place" for either of these gentlemen, whose positions were therefore, only that of volunteers (The Order of the Cincinnati in France, Gardiner, pp. 207-208).

Captain Vachel Yates: Sergeant of Marines on Maryland ship *Defence;* Lieutenant of Marines, same ship, February 15 to October 15, 1777; Captain of Marines, same ship, October 15 to December 15, 1777 (Maryland Archives, p. 661).



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BOY SCOUTS HONORED BY MEMORIAL FLAGS

)Y SCOUTS WHO SERVED IN THE WORLD WAR WERE HONORED BY THE PRESENTATION OF MEMORIAL FLAGS TO FORTY-TWO :OOPS OF BOY SCOUTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE PRESENTATION TO THE SCOUT TROOPS WAS UNDER THE)SPICES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION SECRETARY OF STATE HUGHES MADE IE PRINCIPAL ADDRESS DURING THE CEREMONIES, WHICH WERE CONDUCTED ON THE PORTICO OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL IN WASHINGTON.

FLAG CODE ADOPTED

THE National Flag Conference convened at the call of the American Legion in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Flag Day, June 14, 1923, composed of delegates from the principal national patriotic, fraternal, educational, and civic organizations, and adopted a flag code, based on the U. S. War Department Flag Circular. The Flag Code Committee comprised Mr. Gridley Adams, Chairman; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Vice Chairman, President General, N.S., D.A.R.; Major O. C. Luxford, Secretary, D.C.S.A.R.; Mr. E. S. Martin, Boy Scouts of America; Mrs. Henry Osgood Holland, National Congress of Mothers; Mr. John L. Riley, American Legion, N. Y. Department; Lt. Col. H. S. Kerrick, American Legion, Ohio Department; Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, President General, U.D.C.; Capt. Chester Wells, U. S. Navy; and Capt. George M. Chandler, U. S. Army, advisors.

There is but one Federal Statute which protects the Flag throughout the country from desecration. This law provides that a trade-mark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises the Flag, coat-of-arms or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof. Congress has also enacted legislation providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the Flag within the District of Columbia.

In adopting the Flag Code, at the Flag Conference, emphasis was laid on the following suggestions for State legislation regarding the Flag.

"Based upon opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered by Justice John Marshall Harlan, every State should enact adequate laws for the protection of the National Flag. State Flag laws should include the following:

1. That June 14th, Flag Day, be set apart by proclamation of the Governor recommending that Flag Day be observed by people generally by the display of the Flag of the United States and in such other ways as will be in harmony with the general character of the day.

2. That the Flag of the United States be displayed on the main administration building of each public institution.

3. That the Flag of the United States with staff or flag pole be provided for each school house and be displayed during school days either from a flag staff or in inclement weather within the school building.

4. That the Flag of the United States be displayed in every polling place.

5. That the use of the Flag of the United States as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying or delivering anything be prohibited.

6. That the use of the Flag for advertising purposes in any manner be prohibited.

7. That penalty (fine and imprisonment) be provided for public mutilation, abuse, or desecration of the Flag.

The Code recommends that bunting of the national colors should be used for covering speakers' desks, draping over front of platform and for decoration in general. Bunting should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle and the red below.

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag or when the Flag is passing in review, the code recommends that all persons present should stand at attention facing the Flag. Men's headdress should be removed with the right hand and held at the left shoulder. Those present in uniform should salute with the right-hand salute. Women should stand at attention, facing the Flag, as the Flag is passing in parade, salute by placing the right hand over the heart. If the National Anthem is played and no flag is present, all stand at attention when uncovered and salute at the first note of the Anthem, retaining the position until the last note of the Anthem is played. If in civilian dress and covered, men should uncover and stand at attention, facing the music. Women should stand at attention and salute.

The Pledge to the Flag is as follows: "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

"The Star Spangled Banner" is recommended for universal recognition as the National Anthem.

The code rules for the proper manner of displaying the Flag are as follows:

1. The Flag should be displayed from sunrise to sunset only or between such hours as designated by proper authority on National and State Holidays, and on historic and special occasion. The Flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

2. *When carried in a procession* with another flag or flags the place of the Flag of the United States is on the right, *i.e.*, the Flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags, the Flag of the United States may be in front of the centre of that line.

3. *When displayed with another flag,* against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States should be on the right, the Flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

4. *When a number of flags are grouped* and displayed from staffs the Flag of the United States should be in the centre or at the highest point of the group.

5. *When flags of States or Cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard* with the Flag of the United States the Flag of the United States must always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the Flag of the United States should be hoisted first. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the Flag of the United States.

6. *When the flags of two or more Nations are to be displayed* they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of any other nation in time of peace.)

7. *When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony or front of building* the union of the Flag should go clear to the head of the staff unless the Flag is at half-staff.

8. *When the Flag of the United States is displayed other than flown from a staff,* it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's right, *i.e.,* to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed the same way, that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. Where festoons or drapings of blue, white and red are desired bunting should be used, but never the Flag.

9. *When displayed over the middle of the street* as between buildings, the Flag of the United States should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

10. *When used on a speaker's platform.* The Flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor drape over the front of the platform. If flown from staff it should be on the speaker's right.

11. *When used in unveiling a statue or monument* the Flag should not be allowed to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

12. *When flown at half-staff* the Flag is first hoisted briskly to the peak and then lowered to the half-staff position, but before lowering the Flag for the day it is raised again to the peak. On Memorial Day, May 30th the Flag is displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon and at full-staff from noon until sunset for the Nation lives and the Flag is the symbol of the Living Nation.

13. *When used to cover a casket* the Flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The Flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried foot first.

14. *When the Flag is displayed in Church* it should be from a staff placed on the congregation's right as they face the clergyman with the service flag, State flag or other flag on the left wall. If in the chancel the Flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation.

15. When the Flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside or used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the National colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method in harmony with the reverence and respect we owe to the emblem representing our Country.

STATE CONFERENCES

ARIZONA

The State Conference at Tucson, Arizona February 19th, and 20th, was according to our State Regent, Mrs. Hovel Smith, "most enjoyable." In a letter received since her return to her home, Bisbee, Arizona, she expresses full appreciation of the earnest coöperation of the Tucson Chapter in various patriotic enterprises under consideration.

A Colonial evening, February 19th, was the introduction to a round of the next day's activity. One hundred and fifty guests graced the commodious home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bayless on Sixth Avenue, Tucson. The Chapter and guests were gowned in Colonial Costumes; music and laughter mingled with the swish of silk and crinoline; merry banter with the dance; the whole, an event long to be remembered by those who partook of the hospitality of so gracious a host and hostess.

The grand march was led by our State Regent, Mrs. Hovel Smith and ex-Governor Thomas Campbell, followed next in line, by our own and much loved Tucson Chapter Regent, Mrs. B. L. Moffitt and Mr. John B. Wright, the speaker for the convention banquet immediately after the morning session, Tuesday the 20th. After the banquet at the Santa Rita Hotel, impressive ceremonies were held at the Tucson Tubercular Hospital, when the clinic rooms were dedicated by the State Regent. The ceremonies were presided over by our Chapter Regent Mrs. Moffit, and fitting talks by prominent Sons of the American Revolution completed the program. After the dedication and devotionals by Rev. Oliver Comstock, the founder of the hospital the patients were made happy by unexpected refreshments. We left them with the memory of pinched faces alight with keen appreciation, of wonderful flowers donated by a kind florist and the music outside their windows by the Tucson High School Band.

NOVELLA ROUTT REYNOLDS,
Historian.

CALIFORNIA

The Fifteenth Annual State Conference of California met this year for the first time in Oakland. The six East Bay Chapters, Oakland, Sierra, Berkeley Hills, Copa de Ora, Esperanza and John Rutledge being hostesses. Thursday morning, March 8th, the Conference was opened, at the Hotel Oakland at ten o'clock. A Bugler led the Pages, dressed in white, who opened their ranks to permit the State Officers to pass.

We had the honor to have with us at the Conference, Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, Vice President General from California; Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, Vice President General from Vermont; Mrs. John F. Swift, ex-Vice President General; Mrs. John A. Keating, National Chairman of Schools and Colleges, and Mrs. O. H. Harshbarger, ex-State Regent.

The State Regent, Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, declared the Fifteenth State Conference of California opened; Mrs. J. W. Hoyt, State Chaplain, gave the Invocation. The audience joined in the singing of "America" and the salute to the Flag.

A charming address of welcome was given by the State Vice Regent, which was responded to by Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve, Auditor from the South. Greetings were then given by Mrs. Cottle, Vice President General for California; Mrs. Theodore Gray, Daughters of Founders and Patriots; Mrs. Clement H. Miller, Daughters of 1812; Mrs. John A. Keating, National Board of Schools and Colleges. Then followed reports of Credential and Program Committees and of Chairman on Standing Rules.

The State Regent gave a very inspiring report of the work that had been accomplished and with a large vision of what we, as members of our great Organization, might accomplish.

This was followed by a report from the State Vice Regent telling of work in the North. Then followed reports of Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, after which the State Historian gave a eulogy of Mrs. John C. Lynch, Past State Regent; then came reports of ten Chapter Regents.

During the noon recess the State Officers lunched together and the afternoon meeting was preceded as were all the meetings by the entrance of Pages and Officers. Reports were given by Committee Chairmen. The Chaplain's report told that thirty-four of our members had passed away during the year.

The evening meeting opened at eight o'clock, the audience joined in singing America. Miss Mary Bird Clayes, a member of Sierra Chapter, read an original poem, "Nation Building," that she has dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. William Palmer

Lucas gave a talk on "Constructive Patriotism." Several vocal solos were given by Miss Helen Colburn Heath. An address followed by Mr. Edward Winslow Gifford on the "Indians of California." Mrs. Frederick Colburn, Miss Helen Colburn Heath and Mrs. J. G. McQuarrie gave an Indian play.

Reports of seven Chapter Regents were heard and the evening closed with a song by Mr. Henry Joseph.

On Friday morning, minutes of the first day's meeting were read and accepted, reports of two Chairmen, Historian and Librarian. Proposed amendments to State By-laws read, report of Treasurer and Auditors of ten Chapter Regents and of Chairman of Indian Welfare.

A Reciprocity Lunch was given at which about one hundred and fifty sat down in the Gold Ball Room of the Hotel. Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt, President of Mills College, member of Sierra Chapter, spoke on Education, and Mrs. Godfrey, Government Inspector of Angel Island, talked about Immigration.

At the afternoon session we had a report from the Committee on Resolutions, reports of ten Chapter Regents, a song by Madame Florence Drake LeRoy, Unfinished Business and New Business.

Then came the final Report of the Credential Committee. At this time some of the members of the California Society, Children of the American Revolution, marched in singing. They gave flowers to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Founder of their Organization; she responded in her ever-charming way.

Nomination, Election and Installation of State Officers followed; the old officers were elected for a second term: Regent, Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey; Vice Regent, Mrs. Allen H. Vance; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Helen C. Wing; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James Franklin Kent; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Edgar Bean; Auditor, North, Mrs. Francis Gray; Auditor, South, Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve; Consulting Registrar, Miss Louise P. Merritt; Historian, Mrs. Elisha Tibbits; Librarian, Mrs. Mary Latham Norton; Director, Mrs. Charles B. Booth; Chaplain, Mrs. J. W. Hoyt. Minutes were then read of Friday's session.

The Friday evening session was held in the Gold Ball Room. Reports of seven Chapter Regents were given, followed by a fine musical program, a string quartette, some songs by Miss Vance. Professor Bolton was to talk on Historic Spots of California but was called away, and Mrs. Godfrey gave an interesting account of her work. There were some Spanish dances. Remarks by the State Regent, singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," and the Conference was declared closed.

The entire Conference was marked by a spirit of confidence and friendship, the Parliamentarian said it was the most orderly and best conducted meeting she had ever been to.

Of the fifty-six chapters in California, thirty-four sent delegates. All the chapters in the State were 100 per cent. in National and State requirements. All the reports were full of a spirit of enthusiasm, all reported larger membership for the year; and all beginning to realize more fully the national character of the Society. We are so far away from headquarters in California that sometimes this is forgotten.

Saturday, the four San Francisco Chapters, Sequoia, California, La Puerta de Ora and Tamalpais gave an elaborate Tea in the Italian Ball Room of the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco.

All the officers and delegates were guests at this charming affair. There was some delightful music, some members of the Children of the American Revolution marched in singing with their flag, some of them danced a Minuet in costume. Mr. C. E. Hale, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, brought greetings from his Society.

The State Regent, in her gracious way, expressed her thanks for all the hospitality extended to the Board of Officers, and the fifteenth State Conference was finished.

All united in saying it was one of the very nicest, if not the very nicest, Conference ever held here.

(Mrs. Elisha) Cornelia A. Tibbitts,
State Historian.

COLORADO

In the Senate room of the Mackey Auditorium in Boulder, on the morning of March 7, 1923, the processional march of the officers and pages, accompanied by a piano rendition of Mendelssohn's "The Priests' March from Athalie," played by Dr. Frank Wilbur Chase, formed the preliminary opening of the Twentieth Annual Conference of the Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution.

The State song was sung by Mrs. Adam Weber of Boulder with Mrs. C. D. Test as accompanist, at the conclusion of which the Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Herbert B. Hayden.

The invocation offered by the Rev. Lucius F. Reed, pastor of the Boulder Congregational Church, was followed by the Salute to the Flag and the American's Creed, led by Mrs. Lucas Brandt of Loveland, and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the assembly.

The Honorable J. O. Billig, Mayor of the city of Boulder, extended to the members of the conference a cordial welcome to the city,

and Dr. George Norlin, President of the State University, gave them a hearty welcome to the University.

Mrs. Herbert S. Hadley, Regent of Arapahoe Chapter, graciously expressed greetings from the hostess Chapter, to which our state Vice Regent, Mrs. Clyde C. Dawson, made a pleasing response.

Governor William E. Sweet gave the address of the morning, with "True Democracy" as his theme. He deplored what he regards as the present day tendency to put property interests ahead of personal rights, and as an example, referred to the action of the present state Legislature in defeating the Child Labor bills. He closed his remarks with the statement:

"Never was there a time in the history of our nation when real democracy needed intelligent advocates more than it does today. Democracy needs men and women who will stand four-square for the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The memorial services for the deceased members of the organization were conducted by the Chaplain, Mrs. S. H. Millikan, and Mrs. John Campbell of Denver paid especial tribute to the memories of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Miss Grace M. Pierce and Mrs. Helen M. Boynton.

Mrs. Adam Weber then sang "The City Four-square," which concluded the introductory part of the program.

The reports of the State Officers were next in order and were received with attention and interest. Mrs. Hayden stated that the Colorado Society has grown from 1699 members in 1921, to 2000 members in 1923, and that new Chapters in Julesburg, Leadville, Golden, Craig and Carbondale are ready for formal organization. After the reading of the Historian's report, the Conference promptly adjourned for luncheon. In the President's house on the Campus the members of the Conference and friends were entertained by Doctor and Mrs. Norlin at a delightful buffet luncheon, to which ample justice was done.

The afternoon session began with the singing by the audience of "America the Beautiful." Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, read her report and the regents responded, giving the number of votes to be cast by their respective chapters. Mrs. W. E. Ketterman of Boulder reported for the Program Committee, and the twenty-six chapter reports were then given. These were brief and comprehensive and indicated encouraging progress along lines of increasing membership, faithful service, generous contributions and patriotic enthusiasm.

Mrs. Frank Wheaton of Denver, who seems justly entitled to the distinction of being called the "Godmother" of the Colorado Daughters, presented the silk banner, made by her own hands years ago, to Pueblo Chapter, Pueblo, for its success in securing the largest number of new members during the past year, their increase being 23 members. This blue and white banner has traveled up and down and around the state for a long time.

Reports from the State Chairmen of National Committees were interesting and instructive. Mrs. Lucas Brandt emphasized the importance of the correct use of the flag and drew attention to the fact that many dealers are selling flags that have not forty-eight stars on them, and purchasers were urged to be careful to secure those properly made.

The reports on Preservation of Historic spots, National Old Trails Road, Patriotic Education, Conservation and Thrift, etc., were practically duplicates of the facts brought out in the Chapter reports previously read. Among the newly marked historic spots is Soda Springs, Canon City, where General Marion Chapter has placed a memorial in honor of Zebulon Pike. Mount Garfield Chapter of Grand Junction has marked the site of the first adobe house in Mesa County.

Mrs. W. W. Brown reported for Revolutionary Relics that she found it difficult to persuade the Colorado possessors of these valued articles to donate them to the national collection in Washington. This is hardly to be wondered at, as the very fact that they are less numerous in our western homes than they are in the east and south, makes them even more precious to their owners.

The address of Professor Herbert S. Hadley, former Governor of Missouri, on "The Background of History," was indeed a privilege to hear and was greatly enjoyed. It was a plea for Peace and for Law.

A beautiful reception was held in the evening at the home of the Arapahoe Chapter Regent, Mrs. Hadley, in honor of the State Officers. Spring flowers and roses formed the decorations and the Colonial furniture and portraits made a most appropriate setting.

On Thursday morning, the program was resumed promptly at 9 o'clock. After the formal opening and the reading of the Minutes, Mrs. Frank Wheaton gave a brief talk on the work of the National Society on Ellis Island. Her picture of the immigrants detained there, without employment, amusement or anything else to relieve their homesickness and bewilderment, was a realistic one, and her plea for money, books, magazines, sewing materials, toys, games, etc., as well as for used clothing met with instant response. The Chapter representatives

vied with each other in making generous pledges and several of the larger Chapters doubled their first offerings as the giving went merrily on. One hundred and ten dollars was quickly raised and presented.

At the conclusion, brief congratulations to the Colorado Conference were given by three visiting Daughters, Mrs. Mary J. Conant Neill of Fall River, Mass., Mrs. Inez Parry Dobson of Akron, Ohio, and Mrs. Maude Luce Marshall of Enid, Oklahoma.

Then came the reports of the State Committees. Of these, that of the Committee on Resolutions was the most interesting. It included a protest against Washington's Birthday not being observed as a school holiday. This caused some discussion, but was passed by a vote of 50 to 22. Approval of the Shepherd-Towner Law was expressed and the State Legislature was urged to appropriate the necessary $11,337.20 for its support. The song, "Colorado" was adopted as the official song of the Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Kerr of Pueblo then read the words of this song with piano obligato rendered by the author of its words and music, Mrs. Maud McFerran Price of Colorado Springs.

Of a state enrolment of 1897 actual resident members, there were 79 delegates and 7 state officers present, entitling the essemblage to 86 votes. (There were 158 Daughters present at the Conference, but of course, none but delegates could vote.)

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. J. C. Bushinger of Monte Vista; Vice Regent, Mrs. Alfred B. Trott of Denver; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John Hall of Colorado Springs; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Platt of Alamosa; Treasurer, Mrs. Mrs. William F. Kimball of Pueblo; Auditor, Mrs. Herman F. Ruegnitz of Pueblo; Organizing Regent, Mrs. P. J. McHugh of Fort Collins; Historian, Miss Lucy E. Greene of Greeley; Chaplain, Mrs. Lucas Brandt of Loveland; Librarian, Miss Anna Nutter of Delta; Hon. State Regent, Mrs. W. H. R. Stote of Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Gerald Schuyler of Denver was chosen candidate for Vice President General of the National organization.

In the period devoted to unfinished business and new business, the following subjects were presented. The gift of $270, which was made for the fountain in the new Administration Building in Washington is not to be used for that purpose, and the power to aply it to some other need of the building was vested in the delegates who are to attend the Continental Congress. The budget plan of financial management was advocated by Mrs. Winfield Scott Tarbell of Denver Chapter and the Chapters were asked to consider it before the next Conference. An increase in the per capita tax from 20 to 30 cents was voted but must be added to the By-laws and cannot become effective for one year. Mrs. Tarbell also recommended that the State Regent's apportionment should include more than the present $125 for traveling expenses. This caused a discussion but the recommendations were approved. It was voted to change the By-laws making it possible for the retiring State Regent to become an officer of the State Conference.

A telegram of greeting was read from Mrs. John L. McNeil, a former State Regent, now in Washington, D. C. and a return message from the Conference was forwarded to her. A telegraphic greeting from the Colorado Sons of the American Revolution was received.

Monte Vista Chapter requested the honor of entertaining the Conference in 1924.

A rising vote expressed appreciation of Mrs. Hayden's loyalty and untiring devotion to the interests of the Colorado Society during the term of her regency; the reading of the Minutes was heard; we sang; "America;" and then with a tap of the historic state gavel, which is the hub of a wagon wheel once used on the Santa Fé Trail in the days of pioneer immigration, the State Regent, declared the "Twentieth State Conference of the Colorado Chapters, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution adjourned *sine die.*"

Then the banquet. An account of that defies description. Just try to imagine it!

This report would be incomplete without a tribute to the many courtesies extended by the members of Arapahoe Chapter. Under the management of Mrs. Harry B. McClure, Chairman of the Reception Committee, nothing was left undone to make the occasion a delightful one.

(Miss) Lucy E. Greene,
State Historian.

ILLINOIS

The Twenty-seventh Annual Conference of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution was entertained by the Streator Chapter, at Streator, Ill., on March 20, 21, 22, 1923.

The State Regent, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at Park Presbyterian Church. The President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, was unable to be present on account of illness, but we were honored by the presence of Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, of Washington, D. C., Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. William MaGee Wilson, State Re-

gent of Ohio; Miss Katharine Arnold Nettleton, Vice Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Mrs. Williard T. Block, and other distinguished Illinois women.

The State Regent reported the organization of eighteen new chapters during the last three years; seven the past year at Cobden, Carbondale, Shelbyville, Kankakee, Cairo, Monticello, and Tuscola. The total membership in Illinois is now 7841, and of this number, 7178 are members of chapters.

All of the County Seat Markers for the Lincoln Circuit have been dedicated except three. The number of new subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE has been materially increased. Illinois is fifth in number of subscriptions. The State Officers, State Chairmen, Chapter Regents and Chapter Chairmen have put forth renewed efforts in advancing the interests and projects of our splendid patriotic organization.

A letter has been written to Secretary of State, Mr. Emerson, asking that a room in the new Centennial Building at Springfield be used by the D.A.R. for our state records and historical data. The State Regent has also requested another appropriation of $3000 from the State Legislature for the Historical Society to be used for the Prize Essay Contest. This past year Miss Julia Buck, of Monmouth, secured the gold medal in the Essay Contest.

The fountain in honor of our beloved Mrs. John A. Logan has been placed by the Illinois Society in the new D.A.R. Administration Building in Washington.

Illinois is urging the State Legislature to purchase the Cahokia Mounds, as they are of International historic interest. Illinois has two Real Daughters, Mrs. Lucinda Porter, of Lawrenceville, and Mrs. Josephine Wodetski, of Lincoln. Illinois helps to support many colleges and also the New America Shop in Chicago.

The first afternoon session was well attended and was notable for the brevity and conciseness of reports. Besides the State Regent's splendid report, excellent ones were given by the other State Officers, including Mrs. Williard T. Block, Vice President General of Illinois; Mrs. Vinton E. Sisson, Vice Regent; Mrs. Harry R. Dodge, Treasurer; Miss Effie Epler, Librarian; Mrs. Nevin C. Lescher, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charles E. Davidson, Historian; Mrs. Noble C. Shumway, Consulting Registrar; Mrs. Frank J. Bowman, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Mary C. Lee, Chaplain; besides the reports of Auditing and Resolutions Committees by Mrs. Ahrens and Mrs. Herrick. Mrs. Dodge, the Treasurer, reported the State to be in good financial condition.

The Historian told of the completion of the State Directory, which included the Historic Art, paintings, bronzes, mural art, marbles, stained glass windows; records of men, women, places; Histories; Colonial, Revolutionary, and pioneer letters; Historic Manuscripts, and a complete list of names and data concerning all the Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Illinois, and many pioneers.

Miss Effie Epler, Librarian, has so ably filled her office, that the shelves in the Illinois section at Memorial Continental Hall are filled.

The night session Tuesday was given over to greetings from our distinguished guests; a splendid address of welcome by Mrs. Strite, Regent of Streator Chapter; greetings by Mrs. John C. Ames, founder of Streator Chapter and Past Vice President General.

Fine music was furnished by Streator talent throughout the Conference. The Speaker of the evening was Mr. Louis A. Zearing, an attorney of Princeton, Ill. His address on Americanization was most interesting.

The Committee Reports were heard on Wednesday. An address on Cahokia Mounds was delivered by Rev. Henry F. Selcer, of Belleville, Ill., also one by Dr. Wm. H. Hudson, President of Blackburn College; and a third address by Senator T. G. Essington, of Streator, who chose as his subject "The D.A.R. and Their Present-day Responsibilities." He urged that they be interested in good legislation.

A reception was held Wednesday night at the Elks Club, by the Streator Chapter, for the visiting delegates and guests.

The election of Officers occurred on Thursday morning, with the following result. A number of the old officers were not candidates for reëlection: State Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, Chicago; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Jas. S. King, Springfield; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Bowman, Sterling; State Treasurer, Mrs. Harry R. Dodge, Bloomington; State Historian, Mrs. T. O. Perry, Oak Park; State Registrar, Mrs. Noble C. Shumway, Chicago; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. J. Sweeney, Rock Island; State Librarian, Mrs. P. L. Chapman; State Chaplain, Mrs. Mary C. H. Lee, Champaign.

At the business meeting the terms of office were changed: Regent, two years; Vice Regent, one years; Recording Secretary, two years; Treasurer, two years; Historian, two years; Registrar, two years; Corresponding Secretary, one year; Librarian, one year; Chaplain, two years.

MRS. CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
State Historian.

IOWA

The Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution gathered in Cedar Rapids, March 20, 21, 22, 1923, for their Twenty-fourth Annual Con-



MEMBERS OF IOWA STATE CONFERENCE IN COLONIAL COSTUME

ference with Ashley Chapter as their hostess. There were over two hundred women in attendance, including National Officers, State Officers, Chapter Regents, Delegates and Visitors.

Tuesday, March 20th, was given over to meetings of the Executive Board, Credential and Standing Committees, followed by a meeting of the Board of Management, at which time there was a general discussion of questions of interest to all Chapters. This is always a most informal meeting. Every Chapter has an opportunity to ask for help with any problem relating to its work. Much pleasure as well as profit is to be had at this meeting, making it one of the most popular of the Conference.

Tuesday evening a delightful program was arranged by Ashley Chapter, at which time we were given a most cordial welcome to Cedar Rapids by Mrs. L. R. Orr, Regent of the Chapter, followed by several fine musical numbers and greetings from City Officials and Representatives from various patriotic organizations. The principal address was given by Professor Benjamin F. Shambaugh of the State University, Superintendent of the State Historical Society of Iowa, on "A Quarter of a Century of Historical Work in Iowa."

Wednesday morning, the first session of the Conference was called to order by Miss Amy Gilbert, the State Regent. After the announcement of Conference Committees, the Real Grand Daughters of Iowa, who were in attendance, were introduced and greeted by the members of the Conference, as was Mrs. Edward P. Schoentgen, Iowa's Vice President General, and several Honorary State Regents. The rest of the morning was given over to the reports of State Officers followed by reports of State Committee Chairmen. These reports were most interesting and showed that much time and thought had been given and that much conscientious work had been done by all for the Iowa Society.

Later in the afternoon, we listened to a fine address given by Mr. W. R. Boyd, of Cedar Rapids, who is a member of the State Illiteracy Commission and Chairman of the Board of Education in Iowa.

The largest social event of the Conference was held Wednesday evening, when Ashley Chapter entertained all Daughters at a Colonial Reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Carey. This function was very largely attended. Many of the guests were attired in fine Colonial costumes. All present voted this to be one of the most delightful parties ever given at any Iowa Conference.

Thursday morning, reports of State Chairmen were concluded and were followed by two-minute reports from all Chapter Regents, showing much splendid work accomplished all over the State.

Later a State Vice Regent, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, Historian and Registrar were elected, the rest of the State Officers being chosen at the Conference next year.

Thursday afternoon an impressive Memorial Hour was held, at which time special tributes were given to Mrs. Lue B. Prentiss, lovingly known as "The Flag Lady," a Past State Officer and Chairman of the Iowa Banner Committee, who died May 2, 1922.

After the Memorial Hour, a beautiful Iowa Banner was presented to the Wild Life School at McGregor, Iowa, by Mrs. J. F. Schermerhorn, of Des Moines, in behalf of the Iowa Society, and was most graciously accepted by Miss Florence Chapin of that school.

All unfinished business of the Conference was completed at this time. The most cordial invitation of the Council Bluffs Chapter to meet with them in 1924 was accepted. "God Be with You Till We Meet Again" was sung and the Iowa Conference was ended for 1923.

ELLA P. VAN EPPS,
State Historian.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution held two State Conferences during the past year, within six months of each other, for we have changed the time of holding the Conference from the fall of the year to springtime. The Twenty-sixth Annual State Conference was held in Lexington, October 25 and 26, 1922 at the Lafayette Hotel, our hostesses being the Lexington and Bryan Station Chapters. Everything was planned for our comfort and pleasure, and the gathering was an unusually large one, from all parts of the state. Mrs. William Rodes, the State Regent, presided.

The processional, led by one hundred students from Hamilton College, in white, carrying a large flag, followed by pages and their Chairman, Mrs. Henry Coleman, of Harrodsburg, preceding the state officers, was impressive. All stood while the assembly sang "America," after which the Salute and Pledge to the Flag were given, led by Mrs. James A. Leach, and the American's Creed was recited in unison.

After the invocation by Rev. D. Clay Lilly, the address of welcome was given by Mrs. Cecil Cantrill, and responded to by Mrs. John W. Chenault, State Vice Regent, in a happy manner. Greetings were brought by a number of sister organizations, after which we took advantage of the lovely drive planned for us to visit historic Bryan Station Spring, around which a memorial wall had been built by the Lexington Chapter many years ago, and lately

restored by both the Lexington and Bryan Station Chapters. This memorial wall was erected in honor of the brave women and girls who saved the Fort by carrying water from the spring in Indian Warfare.

Reports occupied the afternoon session, after which an informal reception was tendered the Conference by the hostess chapters. We were entertained at the night session by an exhibition of fancy and æsthetic dances, stereoptican lecture and views of Ashland and other historic homes in Kentucky and Virginia, by Mrs. W. T. Lafferty and an address by Judge Samuel Wilson, whose theme was "Pioneer Women of Kentucky." Thursday, the Conference was invited to Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, where many treasures of the Great Commoner were to be seen.

The Twenty-seventh State Conference was held in March, 1923 at Stanford, in that section of Kentucky which is rich in historic spots, for in Lincoln County there were not less that seventeen forts. This conference was held in Harris Memorial Church. Public school children, led by the smallest child, carrying the flag, preceded the pages. Their Chairman, Mrs. Raymond Burch, and state officers to the rostrum and sang "America," five stanzas, the last one being sung as a prayer. The State Regent presided at all the sessions, which were full of interest.

Miss Ester Whitley Burch, of the Logan-Whitley Chapter, also our hostess chapter, gave an unusually fine address of welcome, and Mrs. Cassius Clay, of Paris, made a gracious response.

The usual routine was followed until the noon hour, when we were invited to the court house to see the earliest records in Kentucky, and other ancient documents. As guests of the Woman's Club of Stanford, we were invited to a delicious luncheon served in the court room. The afternoon session closed at 4:30, and refreshments of moulded ices and cakes were served by the Logan-Whitley Chapter, after which an invitation was given to all, to view a rare collection of antiques.

The night session consisted of a musical program by local talent, a reading, "The Minuette," by a diminutive Colonial Daughter, and a patriotic address by Mr. Kendrick S. Alcorn, of Stanford.

The Thursday morning session was devoted to chapter reports, and afterwards a lovely drive was enjoyed to the site of St. Asaph's or Logan's Fort, whereon a monument has been erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. An eloquent address was given there by Mr. McRoberts, on the heroic life of Benjamin Logan.

At this Conference, Kentucky was honored by having as her guests: Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Organizing Secretary General, N.S., D.A.R., Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Vice President General from Pennsylvania, Miss Florence Nettleton, State Vice Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Beck and Mrs. Felter, ex-State Regents of Indiana. The messages they brought to us, and the inspiration of their presence, made this Conference one long to be remembered in Kentucky. A telegram from Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, announced that owing to illness her physician had advised against her making the trip to Kentucky, and our disappointment was great.

After a delicious luncheon given by the Kentucky Daughters to their distinguished guests, the Twenty-seventh State Conference adjourned, to meet in Newport, Kentucky, March, 1924. This conference went on record as endorsing:

(1) A motion to extend our grateful thanks to Miss Susan Fisher Woods, Regent, and members of the Logan Whitley Chapter for their untiring effort to make this conference one of great pleasure and perfect harmony, and express our appreciation to each and every one in Stanford who contributed to the success of the meeting.

(2) The movement to acquire the Yorktown Peninsular for a National Park, and thus preserve the historic battlefield whereon Lord Cornwallis surrendered to the American forces.

(3) To endorse the bill pending before the Government of the United States to erect a National Archives building at Washington, wherein our national documents may be preserved.

(4) To endorse the recommendation of the State Regent to have a Bill passed by the Kentucky Legislature making it obligatory upon all school children from six years old and upwards, to learn the Salute and Pledge to the Flag, The American's Creed, and the words to "The Star Spangled Banner," "America," and other national songs.

(5) Resolutions of respect were endorsed upon the death of Mrs. Mary Lockwood, "The Little Mother" of our great organization, whose passing brought sorrow and regret to the whole country.

On June 14, 1922, the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter erected a marker at the Covington end of the bridge which spans the Ohio River, in honor of Simon Kenton, the noted Pioneer and Indian fighter.

On Armistice Day, 1922, the Fincastle Chapter, at Louisville, placed a marker with bronze tablet at Camp Taylor, in honor of the thousands of aliens who took the oath of allegiance

to the United States Government during the World War.

On February 22, 1923, the General Evans Shelby Chapter, at Owensboro, unveiled a tablet in the court house in honor of the Kentucky boys who made the supreme sacrifice during the World War, 1917–1918.

(Mrs. William) Mary F. H. Rodes,
State Regent.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Annual March Conference of the Massachusetts D.A.R. was held at Unity House, Park Square, Boston on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 13 and 14, 1923.

The opening session found the main Hall taxed to its seating capacity, while the gallery was filled with members of the organization. The Conference opened at 10 A.M., with the processional of State and National Officers escorted by pages. Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway the retiring State Regent presided. Rev. W. H. Dewait, D. D., Rector of Old North Church conducted the devotional services. Following the Salute to the Flag and the singing of "America," Mrs. George O. Jenkins of Whitman, past State Regent in a brilliant manner delivered the address of welcome to which Mrs. Arthur H. Burdick of Framingham responded graciously. Greetings were then given by honored guests, Mrs. Charles S Whitman of New York, Vice President General, Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent of New York and Mrs. William Howe, former State Regent of New Hampshire. After the singing of "America the Beautiful" by Mrs. F. H. Bent of Waltham, The Vice Regent, Mrs. George Minot Baker took the Chair, permitting Mrs. Shumway to submit her Annual report as State Regent. Progress was evident everywhere with 102 Chapters and a total of 8006 members, while the sum of $16,605 contributed to the work of the organization reflected great credit on each and every member of every Chapter. In closing her report she hoped the future years would bring to all, the happiness so richly deserved and a still further and greater opportunity, to serve our generation in our special field of endeavor. When Mrs. Shumway had finished, many beautiful flowers were presented to her.

Mrs. George M. Baker, Vice Regent of the State spoke only a few words as her Annual Report, as her duties had been few. Next in order were the nominations for State Officers and the result of the balloting later was as follows: Mrs. George Minot Baker of Concord for State Regent, a woman of rare personality, sound judgment and richly endowed with all the qualifications necessary for one who occupies that high office. Vice State Regent, Miss Isabel W. Gordon of Worcester; State Chaplain, Mrs. Annie G. Eliott, Grafton; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, Milton; State Corresponding Secretary, Miss Nancy H. Harris, Allston; State Treasurer, Miss Julia T. Perry, Lowell; State Registrar, Miss Josephine G. Richardson, Boston; State Historian, Mrs. Arthur L. Power, Norwell; State Librarian, Mrs. William M. Morgan, Brookline; State Custodian, Mrs. Maitland L. Osborne, Everett; State Auditor, Mrs. Harold C. Spencer, Roslindale. Following a solo by Mrs. Bent the Annual reports of some of the State Officers and the Chairman of Philippine Scholarship Committee were given and the meeting adjourned to convene at 2 P.M. When that hour arrived it found the delegates refreshed and after repeating the American's Creed, the order of the day was resumed. Reports of the State Officers and various Committees continued and after the report of the State Librarian, Mrs. Frank B. Ellison, our Librarian General, spoke of her work and what Massachusetts had contributed in the way of valuable manuscripts and books to the Library at Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, Chairman of Patriotic Education, spoke of the fine work done by the Chapters in this line and of the proposed Dormitory for the American International College at Springfield to cost $60,000 and her inspiring words with those of Chancellor McGowan brought many substantial responses from the floor and with plans formed to work out this project, it is hoped with the hearty coöperation of all interested in this work that it will soon be accomplished. Mr. D. Chauncy Brewer of Boston brought further inspiration to the Conference showing how important this work was. The afternoon session closed with charming vocal solos by Mrs. Alfred Edwards of Natick.

On the evening of March 13th a banquet was given at Hotel Brunswick, Boston under the management of Mrs. Frank B. Twitchell, Chairman of Hospitality Committee at which 225 guests were served. The State Regent Mrs. F. P. Shumway presided and the guests of honor were: Governor Cox of Massachusetts; Dr. Charles H. Banks of Swampscott, President of State S.A.R.; Mrs. Charles A. Whitman, Vice President General; Mrs. Charles W. Nash, State Regent of N. Y.; Mrs. Frank B. Ellison, Librarian General and Mrs. George Minot Baker, Vice State Regent; all of whom brought greetings, while Prof. Marshall L. Perrin of Boston University delivered an address on "China." The Professional Women's Club gave the musical program of the evening.

The morning session on March 14th was opened at 10 A.M. by the Salute to the Flag. Reports from the Chairmen of various Committees were continued. The report on correct use of the Flag showed that the Committee is ever vigilant to keep sacred its use, while other Chairmen reported active work in their various lines of work. A motion was carried that the Massachusetts D.A.R. hang a wreath on the Washington Statue in the Public Garden on every February 22nd with appropriate services. As a tribute for her efficient work during the past three years, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway was made an Honorary State Regent. To close this session a brief Memorial Service for members who have died during the year was held and Mrs. Edith Scott Magna of Holyoke sang in her usual charming manner.

(Miss) Mary A. Simonds,
State Historian.

MISSISSIPPI

The eighteenth Annual Conference of the Mississippi Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Laurel, Miss., February 27, 28 and March 1, 1923, with an unusually large attendance. The Conference was signally honored by the presence of three National Officers, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General; Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Organizing Secretary General and Mrs. John L. Buel, Vice President General from Connecticut; Mrs. Egbert Jones, Holly Springs, also a member of the National Board and several former State Regents: Mesdames, Chalmers, Williamson, Jackson, J. M. Morgan, Columbus and J. H. Wynn, Greenville each being presented with corsage bouquets.

The meetings were held in the beautiful "Lauren Rogers Library" building, completed just in time for the Conference and seemingly to have been designed especially for this purpose so perfect were all its appointments. This Library is a memorial to the one whose name it bears.

Tuesday evening, February 27th the bugle call announced the formal opening of the Conference which was called to order by the Regent of Nahoula Chapter, Mrs. George S. Gardiner. Several attractive young girls of Laurel in Colonial costume gave the "Salute to the Flag" led by Miss Myra Hazard of Corinth. "America" was sung by the audience and the address by the Mayor of Laurel was a hearty welcome to a hospitable city. At the completion of the program a reception was tendered the delegates in the home of Mrs. Philip S. Gardiner; here a delicious salad course was served and the moments passed so swiftly that the hour was late when the guests departed.

Nine o'clock the morning of the 28th th State Regent, Mrs. Ernest Brown, of Natchez called the Conference to order. Mrs. Calvin S. Brown, State Historian gave a splendic résumé of her work and made suggestions tha will prove most profitable. Reports from various committees were in order; the Legislative recommended a millage tax for higher educational institutions and the removal of these schools from politics, also equal pay for equa work, protective homes for women and a mothers' pension were recommended to be placed before the next session of the State Legislature in the form of bills. The committee also reported having secured favorable action on the compulsory education and equa guardianship for minor children. A motion to the effect that each chapter contributed two cents per capita toward the marking of historic highways and trails in the State was unanimously adopted.

The distinguished guests were then introduced and short talks made by Mrs. Minor, who told of Memorial Continental Hall, our national headquarters, explaining in detail the purpose of the magnificent institution. Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Corresponding Secretary General commenced at the point where the President General left off and told of the manner of keeping individual records of each Daughter and the general workings of the building, all of which was very interesting and helpful to her hearers. Mrs. Buel, Vice President General told of literature that was being placed by the societies in the hands of all immigrants entering this country at Ellis Island and impressed the fact that what the immigrant needs is the right kind of instruction and he will at once respect the principles for which the first American died.

At one o'clock, Hostess Chapter entertained at a most beautiful luncheon served by the ladies of St. John's Episcopal Church, in the Parish hall. The decorations, place cards and souvenirs were all in keeping with the occasion and so perfect was everything that it readily inspired a "feast of reason and a flow of soul." During the latter part of the hour Mr. F. G. Wisner addressed the assembly on "Conservation." This, of course, meant lumber and as a member of the Eastman Gardiner Lumber Company, the largest saw-mill in the world, his words lent weight to the subject which he handled in a masterly manner. Following the luncheon the visitors were driven over the city and the many points of interest shown, after which they were entertained at a beautiful Colonial Tea by the local chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy, in the home of one of its members, Mrs. C. G. Hull.

In the evening the delegation, with invited guests, met in the rooms of the Parish House where after singing "The Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. George Maynard Minor made a splendid talk in which she stressed the need of more 100 per cent. Americanism. "America needs a revival of the spirit of our ancestors and especially that of the Patrick Henry type. We are drifting further and further away from the Mayflower pact each day. We are further away from the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution than ever before," she declared. Mr. Oliver Hinsdell who came out from New Orleans gave some of his inimitable readings



NATIONAL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI STATE CONFERENCE.

after which all repaired to the palatial home of Mrs. George S. Gardiner, Regent of Nahoula Chapter; here the guests spent a social hour in converse with distinguished guests and meeting each other. The drawing-room with its "gifts from the Orient and gems from the sea" were a delight.

Thursday, March 1st, the session was opened by the State Regent who gracefully turned over to the Vice Regent, Mrs. Robert N. Sommerville, of Cleveland, the remainder of the Conference. Mrs. Sommerville had been acting regent for the entire time since her election, Miss. Etta Mitchell, Regent-elect, having become Mrs. Ernest Brown, turned over the office to her and well did she wear the mantle; as one of the National Officers remarked: "During the time of our correspondence I very naturally conceived the idea that Mrs. Sommerville was a mature woman of ripe ideas and much executive ability. When I see her to-day, in reality little more than a girl, I simply marvel at what she has done." Minutes of previous meetings, reports of standing committees; reports of special committees and unfinished business consumed the forenoon. Luncheon was served in the rooms of the Presbyterian Church and it was a very beautiful affair during which time a sextette from the "Piney Woods School" a negro institution in Jones County, sang for the assembly. These voices were remarkably clear and sweet as they sang old Southern songs. Last Summer this group of singers travelled in the North and West and in appreciation of courtesies extended them by D.A.R. Chapters, asked permission to sing for this Conference.

Reports of Resolution and Courtesy Committees, new and unfinished business were heard. "In Memoriam" in which the Chaplain announced the great loss sustained in the passing of our Real Daughter, Miss Mary A. Thompson of Centreville. Taps were sounded and adjournment was made of one of the most brilliant and interesting conferences held in the State.

Zoe Posey,
State Chairman, Historic Spots Committee.

NEBRASKA

Deborah Avery Chapter of Lincoln, Nebr. entertained the Twenty-first Conference of the Nebraska Daughters of the American Revolution. The conference was formally opened

Thursday evening March 22, 1923, at the Christian Church, after a tea at the Governor's Mansion to delegates, visitors, and officers of the conference.

The conference was then continued at the Lincoln Hotel where all business sessions were held. The delegates and visitors had luncheon each day at the hotel.

Mrs. C. F. Spencer, State Regent, presided at all meetings. Delegates from nearly all the chapters of the state were present. Friday morning was given to reports of state officers, and the selection of committees for the business of the conference.

Mrs. Spencer announced the admission of four new chapters and good prospects for five more within the next year. The new chapters are Cozad, Minitare, Coleridge, and St. Edwards, the last to be acted on by the National Board at its April meeting. The Regent also reported briefly on the last conference when Bonneville Chapter of Lexington so delightfully entertained the Twentieth Conference. She also spoke of her visit to the Continental Congress, which eleven Nebraska delegates attended, and urged a larger attendance this year. The state is entitled to more than fifty delegates.

Friday afternoon was given to chapter reports and other important business. Friday evening the Chamber of Commerce entertained the delegates, officers, and other guests at a delightful banquet, over two hundred being present. Toasts by State officers, National candidates and Lincoln D.A.R's. were given. After the banquet Deborah Avery Chapter entertained their guests with a fine program of living pictures, depicting historical characters, which was much enjoyed by all present. The conference closed on Friday with the finishing of important business and election of officers as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth O. Smith, Chadron, Regent; Mrs. C. S. Paine, Lincoln, Vice Regent; Mrs. William Madgett, Hastings, Recording Secretary; Mrs. R. M. Campbell, Columbus, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. R. M. Jones, Omaha, Treasurer; Mrs. E. R. Larmon, Omaha, Registrar; Mrs. W. C. Buchta, David City, Librarian; Mrs. L. J. Gist, Falls City, Chaplain; Miss Roxy Ammerman, Fairmont, Historian; Mrs. Elve B. Evans, Lexington, Auditor; The Daughters of the American Revolution wish to thank Deborah Avery Chapter, Chamber of Commerce, Governor and Mrs. Bryan, The Lincoln Hotel Company and all who assisted in making the conference a success.

KATE M. SCOULAR,
State Historian.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MAGAZINE PRIZE CONTEST

July 1, 1923, to March 1, 1924

The prize contest, open to Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters throughout the country, to secure subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, begins on July 1, 1923, and ends on March 1, 1924.

The conditions are as follows:

The chapters are arranged in four groups according to membership and four prizes are offered for each group.

1st group—membership of 400 and over.

2nd group—200 to 400.

3rd group—100 to 200.

4th group—less than one hundred.

The four prizes are divided as follows: 1st prize, $100; 2nd prize, $75; 3rd prize, $50; 4th prize, $25.

This arrangement assures four cash prizes for each group.

The chapters securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to their membership will receive these prizes.

An additional prize of $200 will be awarded to the chapter securing the greatest number of subscriptions over three hundred.

A subscription for a period of years will be counted as one subscription.

The name of the chapter *must* accompany each subscription in order to be counted in the contest.

(MRS. CHARLES WHITE)
FRANCES TUPPER NASH,
National Chairman, Magazine.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
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3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
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5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published

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EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10401. BASKINS.—Baskins Ferry dates back to almost the 1st settlement of Cumberland Co., Pa. In 1767 James Baskins first operated this ferry. I have a copy of his will. His bro Wm. was killed by Indians. For further details write James M. Martin, in care of Minnesota Loan & Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn. The Baskins were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. James Baskins was gr grandfather of Alexander H. Stephens of Ga., Vice Pres. of the Confederacy.—*Mrs. H. M. Holden,* Athens, Ga.

10401. GRAY.—John Gray, bro of Mathew & David, m Bethenia, dau of Ellis Bane.

(b) ROSEBERRY-HUGHES.—Sarah Hughes m Matthias Roseberry, 8 Oct., 1795. Thomas Hughes, father of Sarah, m Elizabeth Swan, 20, Feb., 1770. Served in Rev but have not his rec. Felix Hughes, father of Thomas, was also in the Rev ser:—Private in Capt. Adam Foulke's Company, 3rd class, Phila. Mil. Also Private in Capt. Jeremiah Fisher's Co., Phila. Mil.—*Sarah M. Dinsmore,* 214 S. Morris St., Waynesburg, Pa.

10441b. PLUMMER.—Sampson Plummer b in Newbury, Mass., 14 March, 1699, set in Scarboro, Maine, abt 1726, m 16 March, 1727, Elizabeth Hickson Libby. Their ch b in Scarboro, Maine, were Elizabeth b 27 Feb., 1728; James b 29 Sept., 1730; Jeremiah b 16 June, 1733; Joseph b 8 Feb., 1735; John bapt 13 March, 1737; Jonathan b 20 Oct., 1739; Samuel b 16 Sept., 1742, m Sarah Bragdon 9 April, 1767. Ref: Plummer Genealogy by Sidney Perley.—*Mrs. Henry Closterman,* Terrace Park, Ohio.

10454. PRESTON.—Roger Preston, b in England, 1614, came to America 1635, resided in Ipswich, Mass., 1657, removed to Salem, where he d 20 Jan., 1666. His w was Martha ——. After his death she m Nicholas Holt, as his 3rd w. Children of Roger & Martha Preston were Thomas m Rebecca Nurse; Mary m Nathaniel Ingersoll; Elizabeth m Wm. Henfield; Samuel m Susanna Gutterson; Jacob b 1658 unmarried, lost at sea 1679; John m Mrs. Sarah Geary Holt; Levi b 16 July, 1662, m Abigail Brooks. Levi (2) Preston b at Salem, Mass., 16 July, 1662, m at Swansea, Mass., 16 Oct., 1695, Abigail, dau of Timothy & Mary Russell Brooks, Mary was the dau of John Russell, Levi was one of a colony of Baptists who went from Swansea to West Jersey, abt 1709. They set in Salem Co., N. J. Their ch were Levi m Mary —— & had three daus; Martha m Samuel Bennett; John m —— & had s John; Mary m —— Bishop; Abigail m Benjamin Stratton; Isaac m Elizabeth Dare; Freelove m Wm. Dare. Isaac (3) Preston b 10 Sept., 1707, m Elizabeth dau of Wm. (2), Wm. (1) Dare, & their ch were Levi b 1732 m Dedemiah ——; Isaac b 20 Nov., 1735, m Hannah Bower; Elizabeth m Charles Du Bois; Wm.; John; Joseph. Isaac (4) Preston b Nov. 30, 1735, m Hannah Brower b 20 March, 1737. Their ch were Bathsheba b 14 Oct., 1757; Hannah b 22 May, 1759; Elizabeth b 15 March, 1762; Isaac b 26 April, 1765; John Bower b 3 Oct., 1769; David b 29 Nov., 1772; Ruth b 29 Aug.,

1774; Theodosia b 21 May, 1776. Hannah (5) Preston m Ezekiel Foster. Isaac (4) Preston was Col. in the 1st Battalion State Troops in the Rev, he died in camp on the Raritan River in Somerset Co., N. J., March, 1777, and was bur in the Cohansey burying ground near Bridgeton, N. J. Ref: Preston-Ogden Genealogy, compiled by Mrs. Josie Howell Stone & Wm. Ogden Powell. In the Historical Library at Hartford, Conn., there is a more complete Genealogy of the Preston Family.—*Miss Nettie A. Davidson,* 6814 Thomas Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

10474. KNIGHT.—Abel Knight b Worcester, Mass., 1 Feb., 1777, was s of Edward Knight, Jr., & his w Elizabeth Flagg, who were m 2 Nov., 1773. They also had at Worcester Josiah b 6 April, 1775; Elijah b 12 June, 1780; Molly b 7 Apr., 1782; Jonathan b 26 Jan., 1786; John Heath b 20 Dec., 1790. The only service given for an Edward Knight is printed in Mass. Rolls, vol. 9, p. 345: Private; Capt. David Chadwick's Co.: ser 5 days; Company marched to Bennington on alarm. State pay allowed agreeable to resolve of Sept. 23, 1777. —*Mrs. Burton A. Crane,* 517 W. 10th St., Erie, Penna.

10481. HARRISON.—Bazil Harrison was a nephew of Benj. Harrison, the "Signer" & cousin of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison. Born in Maryland abt 1771, moved to Va., then to Ohio & finally reached Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., in 1828, in his 58th yr, the first settler in the county. He was joined by his s David in about a yr, while Nathan moved to Kalamazoo twp about 1830. Bazil was appointed one of the first judges of the County Court in 1830. Prairie Ronde became a township of the above county. Bazil died 1874 aged 103 yrs. He was the hero of J. Fennimore Cooper's "Oak Openings, of the Bee Hunter." Detailed information of this family can be obtained from county records. The above is from Genealogical Notes & Queries in the Sunday Edition of the *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette,* under "Notes" in the issue of Sept. 4, 1922, & from "Hidden Data" in the issue of April, 1923.—*T. W. Sherwood,* Box. No. 56, Fort Wayne, Ind.

10746a. DELANO.—Philip (1) Delano came to Plymouth, 1621, in the *Fortune,* m there 19 Dec., 1634, Hester Dewsbury. Jonathan (2) Delano d at Dartmouth, 23 Dec., 1720, aged 73 yrs. Mar at Plymouth 28 Feb., 1678, Mercy (3) Warren (Nathaniel 2, Richard 1) b at Plymouth 20 Feb., 1658. Jonathan (3) Delano, b Jan. 30, 1680, d at Tolland, Conn., 25 March, 1752, m 20 June, 1704, Amy Hatch, dau of Joseph, of Falmouth. Thomas (4) Delano b 24 Dec., 1726, d 5 Sept., 1803, at Sharon, Conn., m Lois —— in 1747.—*Miss Josephine B. Brown,* 128 Harmon St., Warren, Ohio.

10752. HOWARD.—Nathan Howard, Jr., was preacher at the New Light Church in Waterford. Born in New London 1721, he d of smallpox 1777. His father came from Enfield, Mass. See Miss Caulkin's History of New London & Joshua Hempstead's Diary.—*Miss E. W. Avery,* Norwich, Conn.

10825. NORRIS.—The Thomas gen. gives the names of their ch & whom they m & their ch but does not mention the parents of Ellen Norris. If you care for the book, send 27 cents & it will be mailed to you.—*Mrs. A. S. Thomas,* Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

10830. PICKETT.—Adam & Hannah Wetherell Picket had Adam b 1681 m 1702 Susanna Turner, d 1709; & John b 1685 m Eliz. Mulford Christopher's Adam & Hannah were own cousins, as she was the dau of Capt. Daniel & Grace Brewster Wetherell. Ref: Miss Caulkin's History of New London.—*Miss E. W. Avery,* 28 Perkins Ave., Norwich, Conn.

10838. GRAVES.—Gen. John Card Graves, 133 Lexington Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., has compiled the 2nd & 3rd vols. of the Graves Family but has not pub them. He will send information on request.—*E. B. Swancott,* 11 Greenwood Court, Utica, N. Y.

10838a. VAN ETTEN.—Blondina or Dinah Van Etten's mother's name was Decker. Her father, a Tory, was shot by a Whig in his own orchard. Her parents were both Dutch. Her grandmother came from Holland. Copied from "A Short Biographical Sketch of the Westfall Family," comp by Dr. James Westfall, of Ohio.—*Miss Mary A. Stone,* 1518 Blaine Ave., Cambridge, Ohio.

10840. GILLESPIE.—James Gillespie b 1748, Ireland, d 1805 N. Car. m 1770 Dorcas Munford, 1750–1800. Was a Member of General Assembly, N. C. Ref: Wheeler's Hist. of North Carolina, vol. 1, p. 85; 2, 139.—*Gen. Ed.*

10844. PRATT.—Daniel Axtell b Marlboro, Mass., 4 Nov., 1673, m 12 May, 1702, Thankful Pratt b in Weymouth 4 Oct., 1683, evidently only ch of Elder Wm. Pratt & his w Elizabeth Baker of Dorchester, m 26 Oct., 1680; 1695, Elder Wm. Pratt went with the Dorchester Colony to Ashley River, S. Car., to promote religion & in a diary kept by him, he says he & Increase Sumner were kindly received by Lady Axtell, the w of a kinsman of Daniel Axtell of Mass., who evidently went to S. Car. with Pratt, & there m his dau Thankful on the above date. It was so noted in Pratt's diary. Soon after that they returned to Weymouth, thence to Bridgewater & again to Easton, where he d in 1713. His tombstone reads, "Here

lies the body of Elder Wm. Pratt ae 54 in the yea 1713, January 13." He was born at Weymouth, 6 Mar., 1659, s of Sarjent Thomas Pratt, who was killed by the Indians in April, 1676, same time that Henry Axtell, father of Daniel, was. Elizabeth Baker, w of Wm. Pratt, was b 20 July, 1656, dau of Richard (1) Baker of Dorchester, who arrived here the 28 Nov., 1635. He was a member of the D. Church 4 Nov., 1639; m Faith Withington, dau of Henry, ruling elder of the church. Baker was freeman 18 May, 1642; mem of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery 1658 & in nearly every yr from 1642 to 1685 his name is of record as exercising some office in the town administration. He d 25 Oct., 1689, his w d 3 Feb., 1689. Ref: New England Historical & Genealogical Register, vol. 3, p. 71; vol. 4, p. 58; vol. 30, p. 239; Baker Gen., vol. 43; Axtell Gen., vol. 53.—*Mrs. Burton Ashley Crane,* 517 W. 10th St., Erie, Pa.

10846. Eliot.—The following is from Mrs. Kate Hills Elliott, formerly of St. Paul, Minn. Andrew Eliot had bros & sis Andrew b 8 Dec., 1751, m Jane Ayers b 5 July, 1756; George, a Baptist minister; Jonathan; Isaac; Jacob m Priscilla Ayers; Freelove m John Gile (Gile Gen.). The list below is a copy in the handwriting of Hon. Nahum Thompson who m Betsy Eliot & lived in Decatur, Otsego Co., N. Y. This list was given to me by his s, Nahum Thompson. Father & Mother Eliot was —— 3 Oct., 1774. Andrew, being 23 yrs old the 8th day of December following, Jane was 18, the 5 of July before. Daniel b Dec. 7, Sun., 1775; Lucretia b April 9, Thurs., 1777; Sarah b May 17, Mon., 1779; Andrew b April 5, Thurs., 1781; George b Oct. 5, Sat., 1782; Jacob b July 28, Wed., 1784; Molly b April 29, Mon., 1786; Sarah d Nov. 11, Sun., 1787; Peter b March 20, Fri., 1789; Luke b Jan. (or Jun.) 31, Mon., 1791; Elias b March 18, Mon., 1793; Hannah b Jan. (or Jun.) 12, Mon., 1795; Betsy b May 31, 1798. Andrew Eliot ser s a private in 3rd Tyron Co. Regt of Mil, Col. Frederick Fisher, 'th Company, Capt. Joseph Yoeman, Vice Capt. Hodges, who moved out of the country.—*N. Y. Archives,* pps. 256, 296, 342. New York in The Revolution, p. 180. Andrew Eliot came to Otsego Co. from Florida, Montg. Co., N. Y., bought land & set in Worcester, now that part that is known as Eliot Hill, twp of Decatur, which was set off from Worcester abt 1808. His will names ch as listed above. He d March 26, 1813, & was bur at Eliot Hill, his w d June 18, 1824, & was bur by his side. I would like to know the parents of both Andrew & Jane & their birthplace. Their ch m as follows: Daniel m Hannah Carpenter; Lucretia m Stephen Gile, her cousin; Andrew m Margaret ——; George m Jennie McCarthy; Jacob m Patience Tripp; Molly m Wm. Seaward; Peter m Jerusha McCarthy; Luke, a minister, m Betsy McCarthy; Elias m Charity Warner; Hannah m Samuel Hoyt; Betsy m Nahum Thompson.—*Caroline W. Crippen,* Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y.

10846. Hershey.—April 1, 1785, according to York Co., Court Records, David Erhlman, farmer, of Lancaster Co., transferred a tract of land in Paradise twp., York Co., to Casper Hoke. David Erhlman's w was Mary, dau of Andrew Hersey (prob Hershey), who d before 1785. She willed this tract to her oldest s Martin, one of six ch names of other five not given. Would like to corres with anyone having any inf of these other ch.—*C. H. Eshleman,* Box 66, Ludington, Mich.

10848. Bibb-Farrar.—Can supply genealogy of Wm. Farrar. His father-in-law John Bibb d 1769, no Rev rec.—*Rev. B. L. Ancell, D.D.,* Mahan School, Yangchow, China.

10849b. Johnson.—Louisa Catherine Johnson dau of Joshua Johnson, of Maryland, & Catherine Nuth, was b in London 12 Feb., 1775, & m John Quincy Adams in All-Hallows Church, London, 26 July, 1797. Their ch were George Washington, b 12 April, 1801, Berlin, Germany; John, b 4 July, 1803, Boston, Mass.; Chas. Francis, b 18 Aug., 1807, Boston, Mass.; dau b St. Petersburg, Russia, d 1812.—*Mrs. Olive H. H. Lash,* 592 Edwards Ave., Benton Harbor, Mich.

10851a. Babcock.—Capt. Robert Babcock, native of Eng., set at Dorchester, Mass., bef 1648. His will dated 11 Nov., 1694, prov 7 March following, bequeathed to w Joana. His s Ebenezer, bapt 5 July, 1663, aged abt 7 months, d at Sherborn, Mass., 15 Dec., 1717. His s Ebenezer b at Sherborn, Mass., 4 Sept., 1697, d 16 Oct., 1773, Mehitabel Burt, set at Coventry, Conn. Their s Wm. b at Coventry, Conn., 17 July, 1726, m Mary Gates, and their s Roger b at Coventry, Conn., 9 July, 1757, d 11 May, 1836, in South New Berlin, N. Y. His w Thankful d 9 March, 1822, aged 66 yrs. Their ch were Chester, Roger, Alva & at least five others.—*Myra L. Shattuck,* Norwich, N. Y.

10861. Childress.—Obediah Childress, b 1793 d 1852, m Celia Ayers. Their ch were Wm., 1816–1852; John, Obed., Bettie, Polly, Minerva & Eliza. His mother's maiden name was Snow, & his father was m twice, as there were half bros & sis. Obediah Childress moved with his family from North Alabama abt 1836/7 & set in Choctaw Co., Miss., residing there until his death. According to tradition the Childress family lived in East Tennessee prior to settling

in Alabama.—*Mrs. R. C. Fisher,* 118 6th Ave., Belton, Texas.

10861. Childress.—Nancy was the dau of Archibald Childress. His father, whose name I do not know, lived in Va., was a large land & slave owner. He sold his possessions for Continental money (which became worthless) & moved to one of the Carolinas. His sons were Archibald who m Elizabeth Newberry; Abraham, Douglass, John, William & Ware. Wm. was the oldest & was a Rev sol. The Childress family is said to be of Huguenot desc. Many of the family lived in Tenn. James K. Polk's w was Sarah Childress.—*Bessie Wanamaker,* Bethany, Mo.

11494. Carpenter.—Increase Carpenter, b April, 1743, d 20 April, 1807, m Mary Bayley, wid, who d 23 Jan., 1825. March 27, 1776, a co of mil was formed at Jamaica, L. I., of 40 persons, with Ephraim Baylis, Capt., & Increase Carpenter, 1st Lieut. Aug. 24, 1776, in a list of Staff in Queen's Co., N. Y., Increase Carpenter is given as Quartermaster. 1774, a meeting was held at the home of Increase Carpenter to protest against the tax on tea, etc. He was also 1st Lieut. March 27, 1776. Can give full gen of this fam.—*Mrs. Frank Markell,* Frederick, Maryland.

11516. Littlepage.—For records on this fam write to Mrs. Mosley Putney, Charleston, Kanawha Co., W. Va.—*Mrs. Frank Markell,* Frederick, Md.

Robinson.—Thomas Robinson & w made their appearance in Hartford & Guilford, Conn., in 1640, coming from England. Their s David b 1660 in Guilford, Conn., had s David b 1694, Durham, Conn., who was the father of 13 ch, of whom Capt. James Robinson b 1731, Durham, Conn., m Amy Spelman, 1752. Their ch were Joel, Ebenezer, John, Amy, Submit, James, Content, Nathan, 1st. Richard, 2nd. Richard & Charles. I will be able to give any desc wishing further inf, the Rev rec of James & dates.—*Jessie W. Hayes,* 238 N. Park Ave., Montrose, Colorado.

11508. Cobb.—John Cobb b 1744 Norwich, Conn., d 1851, Orwell, Vt., m 1783 Mary Fuller, 1762–1844. Their ch were Henry, Wm., John, Gideon, Abigail, Horace, Sarah, & Mary. Ref: Cemetery rec at Orwell, Vt., Town Recs. of Norwich, Conn. John Cobb was a Rev pensioner. He was Corporal in the Defense of Boston, Capt. Obadiah Johnston's Co., Conn. Line. Samuel Cobb b 3 Sept., 1753, Vt., m Silence Barney & had ch Tisdale & Hanover.—*Gen. Ed.*

QUERIES

11556. Bryan-Mitchell.—John M. Bryan, b 19 Jan., 1765, m 1st Jane —— b 18 July, 1768. Wanted date of their m & parentage of each. Eliz., dau of John B., b 3 Sept., 1787, m George Mitchell. Wanted their date of m & gen of Geo. Mitchell.

(a) Hay-Raub-Smith.—Wanted dates & name of w of John Hay, of Northern N. J. His gr s John Fleming m Catherine Raub, 26 Dec., 1811, dau of Michael & Anna Cool Raub. Would like Cool & Raub gens. Another gr s Aaron Fleming b 28 Aug., 1795, m Eliz. Smith b 2 Oct., 1805, dau of Barnes Smith b 26 May, 1759, m Mary Albertson b 28 Sept., 17--. Wanted date of their m. Barnes Smith was the s of Stoffell. Would like all dates of Stoffell & Rev rec for Stoffel & Barnes Smith.—H. M. F.

11557. Wright.—Isaac B. Wright d Rockport, Ind., 1825. He m Clarissa Berry b 1797, d 1842, as widow of Peregrine Alpha in New Orleans. Isaac B. Wright removed to Ind., 1817, with a Mr. Griffith of Md. Wanted his parentage & place of birth.

(a) Berry-Shelby.—Clarissa Berry was dau of Wm. Berry & Clarissa Shelby, Spencer Co. History states she was the dau of Gen. Evan Shelby. Wanted proof of this & information of both fams.

(b) Woodruff-Critchfield.—Amos Woodruff b 1806 d 1846 m Sarah Horton b 1807 d 1889. Amos was s of Nathaniel Woodruff & Mary b 1787, dau of Amos Critchfield, Sr. Wanted name of her mother. Ch: of Amos Sr, were Mary b 1787, Amelia b 1789, Wm. b 1791, Jane b 1793, Sarah b 1796 & Amos b 1800. Wanted any information of these fams.—J. M. D.

11558. Hedden.—Wanted gen of Daniel Hedden who m Betsy Brasted & lived in Western N. Y., either in Tompkins, Schuyler or Steuben Counties. Daniel had bros Aaron & Luther who ser in War of 1812. Should like to corres with anyone having data of the Hedden family prior to 1800.

(a) Harroun-Harroon.—Wanted parentage of Janet Harroun who m Alvin Drury & lived nr Barre, Vt. She had a bro Isaac. Were they related to the family of that name from the Scotch-Irish settlement at Colerain, Mass.?

(b) Dilley.—Wanted parentage of Betty Dilley, Dilly or Dillie, who m Reuben Washburn & lived in Middleborough, Mass. Would like to corres with members of this family.—E. B. A.

11559. Wiggin.—Wanted parentage of Bradstreet Wiggin of Exeter, N. H., also his date & name of w with her dates.—H. J. M.

11560. Gentry.—Wanted parentage of Eli Gentry b 20 July, 1787, m 1804 Richard McGee and lived in Giles Co., Tenn., d 1834.

(a) McGee.—Wanted parentage & any in

of ances of Richard McGee who came from Rockbridge Co., Va., to Tenn. abt 1794. He was b 18 Sept., 1775.—L. M.

11561. As I am compiling a history of Penniman & related families of Mass., would like to corres with desc of Penniman, Parmenter, Adams, Allen, Clark, Morse, Farnsworth, Daby, Horton, Tracy, Partridge, Bullard & Pidge families, also with anyone who can give inf of the Lewis, Langdon or Pressey families of Waterville, Maine.—I. F. C.

11562. KINGSLEY.—Wanted parentage, date & place of birth of Lydia Kingsbury, who m Jonathan Thurber 16 April, 1752, at Rehobeth, Mass.—G. A. McF.

11563. HUNT.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Hunt, of Tarrytown (Philipsburgh), N. Y., b 10 Aug., 1737, d 20 Aug., 1801, m Mary Storm. One dau m Wm. Requa of Tarrytown. Wanted any inf of these families.—S. E. C.

11564. HALLEY.—Pamelia Frances Halley of Fayette Co., Tenn., m 18 June, 1835, James Foster Gaines. Wanted any inf of the Halley fam of Lynchburg, Va. In the early part of the 18th century a number of the fam removed to Fayette Co., Tenn.—L. G. G.

11565. BROWN-BLUNT.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Elisha Brown & of his w Mary Blunt. He was b in Mass. & was a private in Capt. Peleg Peck's Co., Col. Carpenter's Regt. Enlisted 15 Dec., 1776, disc 23 Dec., 1776. Served 9 days Bristol, R. I., on Alarm.—H. B. H.

11566. PHILLIPS.—Wanted parentage of Margaret Phillips of Loudon Co., Va., who m Isaac Nicholas Hatcher b 1801, Loudoun Co., Va. Margaret had bro Felton, they were own cousins of Daniel Boone. Wanted also parentage of Isaac Nicholas Hatcher b 1801. He removed to Belmont, Knox or Logan Co., O., in early youth.

(a) LOWE-WHITENBURG.—Wanted parentage of Dr. George Lowe b 1794/5 N. Car. in War of 1812 & d 1879/80. Married Nancy Whitenburg who was b in Blount Co., Tenn. Wanted also her parentage & dates.—F. B. McN.

11567. STARKE.—Wanted any inf concerning the family of Col. Bolling Starke, 1733–1788, of Prince George & Dinwiddie Cos., Va., especially the names of those to whom his daus were m.

(a) WILLIAMSON.—Wanted parentage of Martha Starke & her twin bro John Starke Williamson b 30 Sept., 1782. John Williamson bapt 1730 at Petersburg, Va., was their grandfather & Charles & Priscilla Williamson were their gr grandparents. Wanted names of sons of John Williamson & to whom each was m.

(b) BUTLER.—Wanted parentage with their ances of Edward Butler b nr Richmond, Va., 1770, d 1853. He removed from Va. to Crocket Springs, 12 miles from Nashville, Tenn. Wanted also any Rev rec in either line.—L. R. H.

11568. REIFF.—Wanted parentage of Juliana Reiff b 1737 d in Adams Co., Pa., 1805, m Conrad Dotterer, of Montgomery Co., Pa. Did her father have Rev rec?—M. N. B.

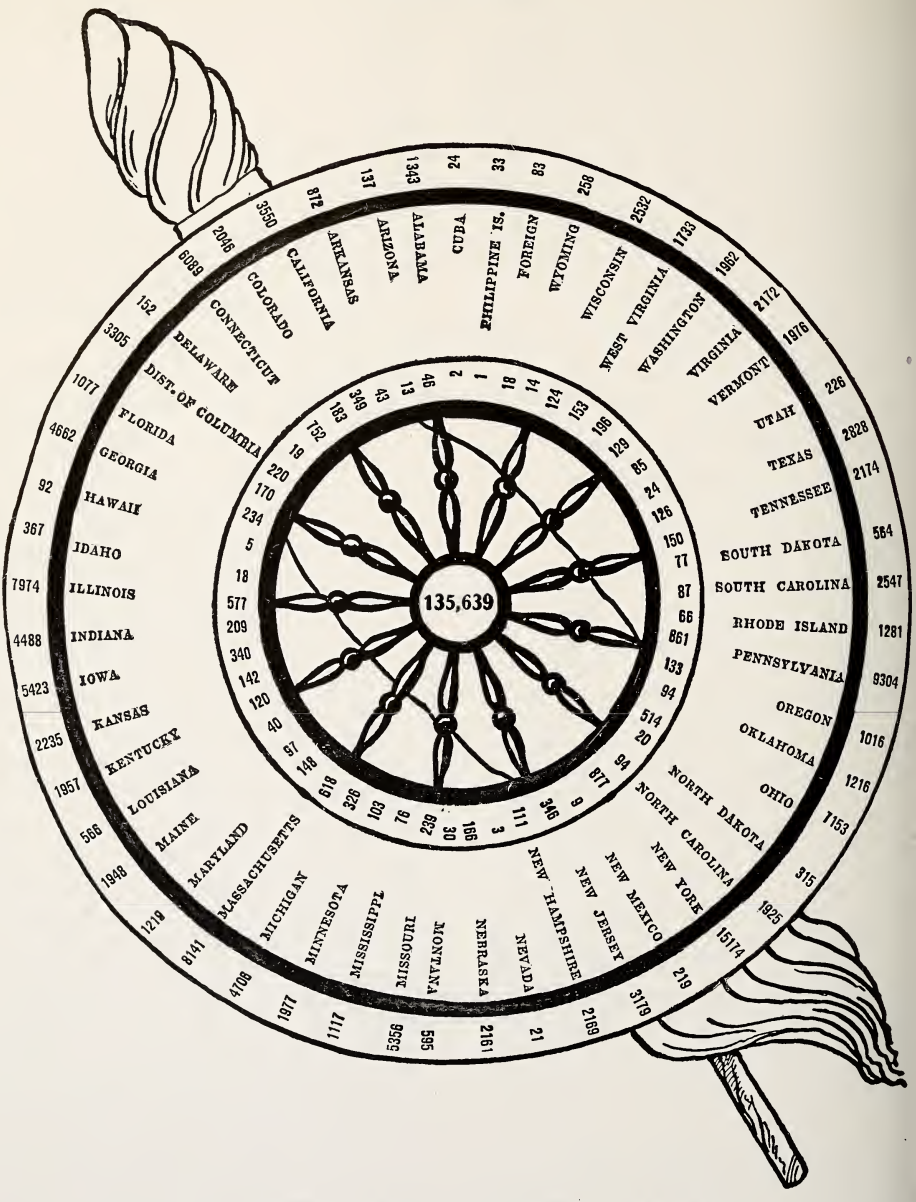
11569. GILMORE-WHITNEY.—Wanted gen of Sophia Whitney b Clarendon, Vt., 2 Dec., 1810, m 2 July, 1834, Daniel M. Gilmore. In 1840, they were pioneers of Wisconsin. Wanted also ances of Daniel M. Gilmore b 2 Dec., 1809, d 2 Dec., 1873. His father's sister m Aaron Porter & lived in N. Y. State. Was there Rev rec in ances of either line?—A. R. H.

11570. MITCHELL-COLE.—Wanted parentage of Martha Mitchell b 12 Oct., 1775, m Wm. Cole of Laurens Dist., S. Car. Wanted also his parentage. Was there Rev rec in either line?—J. B. D.

11571. BELL-BOYD.—Wanted gen & name of 1st w of Robert Bell b 1731 b prob in N. Car., Ireland or Scotland. Their 1st s, Samuel, was the father of John Bell of Tenn., Union party presidential candidate 1860, 2nd s Robert, missionary to the Indians, fate unknown. Fourth ch Ann m Wm. Marshall, the father of Hon. John Marshall of Tenn. (not Chief Justice). Robert Bell m 2nd, in N. Car., Mary Boyd & had 13 ch; 1782 he immigrated to Tenn., later to Davidson Co., nr Nashville, with entire family. Will be glad to corres with any one who can furnish desired inf & will furnish what I have in return.—G. E. B.

11572. RAMSEY.—Immigrant Wm. Ramsey, with his family set in Bucks Co., Pa., early in 1700. His ch were Wm., Robt., Alex., James, Thomas & Jean. The s known as Elder Wm. settled in Warwick Twp., Pa., bef 1741, ser in Col. War, 1747, m 1st Jeannette Brady, 2nd wid Elenor Fairies. Children of Wm. & Jeannette were Robt., John, Jeannette, Jean, Hugh, Wm. & Patrick. Wm. 3rd m Jane —— & their ch were Samuel m Eliz. Lyle & moved to Ohio 1814; Wm. m Sara Fulton, owned Harts Bottom now City of Buena Vista; James m Jane Lyle, owned large boundary of land on Calf Pasture River where he d. Jane m Robt. Lyle & moved to Ky.; Frances m Rev. Archibald Scott, long pastor of Hebron Church & others nr Staunton, Va. Wanted maiden name of Jane, w of Wm. 3rd, Col. ser of Elder Wm. & Rev rec of James, s of Wm. 3rd.—E. R. W.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



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NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, April 23, 1923

THE President General called the meeting to order at 10:15 A.M., and in the absence of the Chaplain General all joined in the Lord's Prayer.

The President General then presented our Honorary President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, who responded with a brief greeting and farewell.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General showing the following members present:

National Officers: President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook; Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Frank H. Briggs; Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William Sherman Walker; Treasurer General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway; Registrar General, Mrs. James H. Stansfield; Historian General, Mrs. George DeBolt; Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly; Curator General, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman; *Vice Presidents General:* Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, Mrs. C. D. Chenault, Miss Catherine Campbell, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Mrs. Williard T. Block, Miss Annie Wallace, Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Mrs. Everest G. Sewell, Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, Mrs. Ellet Grant Drake, Mrs. Henry A. Beck, Mrs. William Magee Wilson, Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler; *State Regents and State Vice Regents:* Mrs. Walter Ambrose Robinson, Mrs. Hoval A. Smith, Mrs. Alexander M. Barrow, Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, Mrs. John C. Bushinger, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, Miss Eleanor Eugenia Todd, Mrs. John M. Beavers (later replaced by her State Regent, Mrs. William B. Hardy), Mrs. James A. Craig, Mrs. Charles Akerman, Mrs. Kennedy Packard, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, Miss Amy Gilbert, Mrs. Robert Bruce Campbell, Mrs. William Rodes, Mrs. Adam Denmead, Mrs. George Minot Baker, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge, Mrs. Ernest Eliot Brown, Mrs. Paul D. Kitt, Mrs. Charles R. Banks, Mrs. Charles White Nash, Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, Mrs. George Morley Young, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, Mrs. H. H. McClintock, Mrs. John Brown Heron, Mrs. George H. Fowler, Mrs. Logan Seits Gillentine, Mrs. William D. Garlington, Mrs. Horace Martin Farnham, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, Mrs. Willis Gorham Hopkins, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Mrs. Thomas Spence, Mrs. Maurice Groshon, Mrs. Truman S. Holt.

The President General announced the next order of business would be reports, but as there had been a Board Meeting so recently and the new national officers had just been installed, it was scarcely possible to expect many reports. The report of the President General coming first, was in the form of a brief expression of the appreciation for the honor and privilege bestowed upon her in this opportunity to serve so great an organization, supported by such splendid women from every state in the Union, all pledged to the patriotic service for which the Society stands.

The Recording Secretary General stated that she had no report to offer at this time.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Stansfield, expressed appreciation of her predecessor, Miss Strider, for her splendid assistance in explaining the details of the office and in the preparation of the report which was then submitted.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 110 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS.) INEZ S. STANSFIELD.

It was moved by Mrs. Hardy, seconded by Mrs. Heath: *That the Secretary cast the vote to accept the 110 members into the Society, as reported by the Registrar General.*

Motion carried and the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for 110 new members. The President General, by virtue of the authority vested in her, declared these 110 applicants members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the absence of the Librarian General her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Report of the Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library received during the week of Congress:

BOOKS

Arkansas

The High Lights of Arkansas History. D. T. Herndon. 1922.

California

The following 3 volumes from Tierra Alta Chapter:
History of California: The American Period. R. G. Cleland. 1922.
Western Birds. H. W. Myers. 1922.
Compact of New Plymouth. W. Brigham. 1836.

Florida

The following 2 volumes from Miss Sallie L. Yewell:
The Beckwiths. P. Beckwith. 1891.
Life and Times of Thomas John Claggett. G. B. Utley. 1913.

Georgia

Biographies of Representative Women of the South. Vol. 2. B. W. Collier. 1923. From Mrs. Bryan Wells Collier through Mrs. Bun Wylie.

Iowa

Universal Geographical Dictionary. W. Darby. 1843. From Mrs. Bertha B. Aitcheson through Mary Knight Chapter.

Maine

History of the Town of Waldoboro, Maine. S. L. Miller. 1910. From Lady Knox Chapter.
History of the Town of Union, Maine. J. L. Sibley. 1851. From General Knox Chapter.

Maryland

Early Marriage Licenses of Montgomery County, Md., 1797-1844. From Janet Montgomery Chapter.
Archives of Maryland. Vol. 12. From Baltimore Chapter.

Massachusetts

The following 4 volumes from Boston Tea Party Chapter:
A Concise History. J. Frieze. 1842.
Forty Years' Residence in America. V. Thornburn. 1834.
Men and Manners in Britain. G. Thorburn. 1834.
History of Town of Plymouth. J. Thacher. 1832.
The following 2 volumes from Mrs. F. H. Metcalf:
Sketch of Town of Ludlow. A. Noon. 1875.
History of Town of Lee, Mass. C. M. Hyde. 1878.

Michigan

Oakland County Pioneer Papers. 1923. From General Richardson Chapter.

Missouri

Missouri Historical Review. From Sarah Bryan Chinn Chapter.

Minnesota

The following 14 volumes from Minneapolis Regents Unit:
Minnesota in Three Centuries. 4 Vols.
History of Hennepin County.
Minnesota Pioneer Sketches.
Book of Minnesotans.
Compendium of History and Biography of Minneapolis and Hennepin County.
Historical and Biographical Album of Meeker County.
History of Fillmore County.
History of Rice County.
History of Steele and Wasega County.
History of the Redriver Valley. 2 Vols.

New Jersey

Index to Somerset County, New Jersey. From Mrs. A. D. Honeyman.
The following 2 volumes from Nova Caesarea Chapter:
Journal of Presbyterian Historical Society. 1904.
Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey. J. Whitehead. 1897.

New York

Genealogy of Merritt Family. From Fort Washington Chapter.
Glenville, New York Cemetery Records. From Beukendaal Chapter.
Justice Fenton Records, Crown Point, New York. From Champlain Chapter.
Indian Trails and Highways of New York. 1923. From Old Trails Committee.
Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in New York Vol 2. From Historic Research and Preservation of Records Committee.

Ohio

History of Ashtabula County, Ohio. 1878. From Mary Stanley Chapter.
The following 7 volumes from Dayton Chapter:
Story of Dayton. C. R. Conover. 1917.
The Ellis Family. K. S. Foos. 1900.
A Pictorial History of the Great Dayton Flood. N. R. Funk. 1913.
Early Dayton. R. W. & M. D. Steele. 1896.
History of City of Dayton and Montgomery County, Ohio. A. W. Drury. 1909. 2 Vols.
Some Dayton Saints and Prophets. C. R. Conover. 1917.

Rhode Island

History of Town of Smithfield. T. Steere. 1881. From Miss Claribel Crandall.

Tennessee

Joy of Christmas, Etc. K. T. Barrow. From Commodore Perry Chapter.

Texas

Prominent Women of Texas. E. Brooks. 1896. From Mrs. Ike Barton McFarland.
The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Ward Templeman:
Prominent Women of Texas. E. Brooks. 1896.
Borderland Wars of Texas. J. T. DeShields. 1912.

Virginia

Lynchburg and Its People. W. A. Christian. 1900. From Blue Ridge Chapter.

PAMPHLETS

Missouri

A Fragmentary Genealogical Record of Deseendants of Myer Avery and his son Peter Avery. J. H. Avery. 1914. From Mrs. Robert Cole.

Ohio

Supplementary Notes on History of City of Dayton and Montgomery County, Ohio. A. W. Drury. 1909. From Dayton Chapter.

MANUSCRIPTS

Kansas

The following 7 manuscripts from Mrs. M. V. Neale:
Biography of Ellen Everitt Mason.
Swartwout Lineage.
Sketch of Samuel Wilson, Ancestor of Mildred Nelson.
Sketch of Samuel Wilson, Ancestor of Fannie Wilson Robley.
Sketch of Samuel Wilson, Ancestor of Elizabeth Clay Goodlander.
Revolutionary Patriots.
Sketch of Upshaw Family.

Maryland

The Designer of the City of Washington. From Mrs. J. Evan Reese.

CHART

Iowa

The Line Family Chart. From Mrs. Alvan E. Line.

The above list comprises 56 books, 2 pamphlets, 8 manuscripts and 1 chart.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Larz) Mabel Anderson,
Librarian General.

There being no objections, the report of the Librarian General was accepted as read.

The Curator General then read the report prepared for her by the retiring Curator General

Report of the Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum during Congress, April, 1923:

CONNECTICUT: Large Flag, unfurled over the Chateau of Rosa Bonheur, to protect the Americans in the Chateau during the World War. Made of awning cloth, the blue field made of a blouse belonging to the artist, and the stars painted in. Presented to Mrs. George Maynard Minor, by Miss Klumpke, and by Mrs. Minor to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Stone from the Jewelled Arch, erected at Peace Conference Building, on Armistice Day, November 11, 1921. Presented by Constitution Chapter.

FLORIDA: Old Newspaper, *New England Weekly Journal,* 1728. Presented by Mrs. Clara F. Rich, Katherine Livingston Chapter. This was the fourth newspaper published in this country. Silver Sugarspoon: belonging to the Campbell family. Presented by the Princess Hirrihigua Chapter, through Mrs. Louise Campbell Hulbert.

GEORGIA: China Cup, brought over on the *Mayflower,* by Miles Standish, and used by his second wife, Rose Foster. Presented by Mrs. Charles O. Stone, of Macon. Copy of Portrait Done on Wood, of Nehemiah Tilton, Revolutionary patriot. Presented by his descendant, Mrs. Ferdinand Fleming, Hawkinsville Chapter. Coat, worn during the Revolutionary War, by great-great-grandfather of donor, Mrs. Bessie Napier Proudfit, of Macon. The Coat and material were made by hand. Watch, given by Lord Fairfax to Dr. Henry Frantz, at Grenay Court, in 1748. Presented by his great-granddaughter. Carved Ivory Knitting Needle Holders, given by Martha Washington to Mary Gilmore Dorrance, while on a visit to Mt. Vernon, 1754. Presented by her great-granddaughter. Set of Vest Buttons, worn and afterwards given by General Washington, to his friend and physician, Dr. Henry Frantz, in 1755. Spanish Coin, given by General Washington to Dr. Henry Frantz, on his last visit to him, in 1796. These relics presented by Mrs. Ivanora Fairfax Wood, Gov. John Milledge Chapter.

ILLINOIS: Footwarmer, owned by Martha Board, a Real Daughter. Presented by Miss Luella Swanson, Martha Board Chapter. Continental Money, Two Shilling Piece, presented by Mrs. Benjamin Olin, Louis Joliet Chapter. Small China Pitcher, presented through the Fort Armstrong Chapter. Book, "Commentary on the Five Gospels," published 1812; book, "The Life of Dr. Newton in Africa," published 1792; presented by Mrs. Lucy U. Paul Popenoe, Aurora Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS: Old Manuscript, signed by Patrick Henry. Document, signed by George Washington; Silver Teaspoon, owned and used by George Washington; Piece of Hand Woven Dress Fabric, worn by Martha Washington during the Revolutionary War; Presented by Col. Walter Scott, through the Mercy Warren Chapter. Autographed Letter, from Alex. McDougall, famous Brigadier General, Revolutionary War, February 16, 1779; Autographed Letter, from Wm. Phillips, Major General Revolutionary War, May 30, 1778; Presented by Col. Walter Scott, Honorary Member Eunice Day Chapter.

MICHIGAN: Manuscript Case. Presented in honor of Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Vice President General, and Seventh Regent of Michigan. Leeds Teapot, fluted, with Swan Knob, presented by Mrs. Wm. Henry Harrison Hutton, Louisa St. Claire Chapter.

MISSISSIPPI: Gun Case. Presented in honor of Mrs. George Whitney White, Curator General, 1920–1923, through the Holly Springs Chapter.

NEW JERSEY: Bowl of Pink Lustre. Presented by Mrs. Jos. G. Summerill. Wine Glass, with long stem. Presented by Mrs. Jos. G. Summerill. Cup and Saucer, pink lustre. Presented by Mrs. Clement R. Ogden. China cup plate, owned by Ann Whitall, heroine of Redbank. Presented by Miss Mary L. Whitall, Ann Whitall Chapter.

NEW YORK: Book, "The Life of George Washington," in 3 vols., by John Marshall. Published in 1804. Seamless Pillow Case, woven by great aunt of donor, Lucy Johnson, a Real Daughter. Old Newspaper, with account of interview with Lucy Johnson. Sampler, made by Sally Russell, a Real Daughter, grand aunt of donor. Silver Teaspoon, marked "D. J.." owned by great-great-grandmother of donor. Wooden Canteen, Wooden Plate, used by great-grandfather of donor in Revolutionary War. Book, "The Schoolmaster's Assistant." Published in 1793. Book, "The Speaker." Published in 1810. Book, "The Elements of Useful Knowledge." Published in 1810. Neck Kerchief, spun and woven by great-great-grandmother of donor. Presented by Miss Hannah Babcock, Regent of Mary Murray Chapter.

OHIO: Continental Money ($65). Presented by Mrs. Anna Murray Cope, Julianna White Chapter. Sealskin Bonnet, with Fur Border. Presented by Mrs. James H. Sells, Columbus Chapter. Hand-made Cap, and Embroidered Ribbon. Presented by Mrs. James M. Bryer, Western Reserve Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA: Old Purse, and Snuff Box, used in Revolutionary times. Presented by Mrs. Lay, Port Allegheny, Penna. Silver Teaspoon. Presented by Miss Sarah Clayton Vance, Great Meadow Chapter. China Gravy Boat, part of a set ordered by John Paul Jones; Sword, with ivory hilt, owned by Maj. Levi Twiggs, father of donor, Mrs. F. H. Getchell, who gave these relics in memory of her mother. The Gravy Boat was bought by Col. John P. Decatur, born 1786, died 1832. Ancestor of donor.

RHODE ISLAND: Washington Clock. Presented by Mrs. Henry H. Fay, Gaspee Chapter.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Bead Bag, Thimble, Small Crochet Hook, owned by great-grandmother of donor, married in 1758. Presented by Virginia VanDerhub Bramble, 39th Star Chapter.

TEXAS: Piece of Blue and White Bed Covering; Will of Henry Peeples, 1784. Presented by the State Regent.

WASHINGTON: Cup and Saucer. Formerly owned by Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Presented by Mrs. Malie Alice Dawson King, Seattle Chapter. Nineteen Rare Manuscripts, accompanied by Portraits, to be placed with the "Flora Walker Collection." Presented by Mrs. Wm. S. Walker, State Regent.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE.

Inquiry was made by several of the State Regents relative to gifts presented during Congress which did not appear in the report; some of which it was thought had gone direct to the respective State Rooms, some to the Library. The Curator General was authorized to make investigation and amend the report. There being no objections the report was accepted subject to these amendments.

The report of the Treasurer General was then presented, verbally, to the effect that arrangements for bonding to insure the keeping of funds intact had been completed, and bond had been issued; and reporting application of 12 members for reinstatement, they having complied with the By-laws.

It was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Seydel:

That these twelve members be reinstated.

Motion *carried*. The President General thereupon declared these twelve members reinstated in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded by Miss McDuffee.

That the Bond as presented by our Treasurer General be accepted by this National Board of Management.

Motion *carried* and bond was placed in the custodianship of the Recording Secretary General.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was presented:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It is my pleasure to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Hattie May Hansford Arnold, Versailles, Ky.; Mrs. Amy Maria Cantright Brown, Fairmont, Minn.; Mrs. Martha A. Edison Bronson, Brainerd, Minn.

The authorization for the Chapter at Buenos Ayres, South America, has expired by time limitation.

The Remember Allerton Chapter at Monticello, Illinois, is presented for confirmation.

The Chapter forming at Minneapolis, Minnesota, submits the name Maria Sanford for approval.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. WILLIAM SHERMAN) FLORA A. WALKER,

Mrs. Walker moved:

The adoption of the report of the Organizing Secretary General.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Briggs and *carried*.

Mrs. Herrick, of Illinois, asked if permission had been given at a previous meeting for an Organizing Regent at Waukegan, Illinois. The President General requested the Organizing Secretary General to investigate and report later.

The Historian General stated that she had no report but wished to express appreciation for this opportunity for service.

The Corresponding Secretary General stated that she had nothing to report at this time and expressed a desire to serve in every way to the best of her ability.

The President General referred to the Constitution relative to the appointment of the Executive Committee, which authorizes the President General to make the Committee appointments, and presented the following names to comprise the membership of the Executive Committee: The President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Chairman *ex officio*, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Mrs. John Brown Heron, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Mrs. William Sherman Walker and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

It was moved by Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Gillentine:

That the names of those appointed on the

Executive Committee by the President General be accepted.

Motion *carried.*

The President General then appointed Mrs. Walker, Organizing Secretary General, as Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, and Mrs. Buel as Chairman of the Manual Committee.

Miss Lincoln, Editor of the Magazine, presented her report.

Report of Magazine Editor

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The May Magazine will contain a sketch of the newly elected National Officers and the first day of the 32nd Continental Congress. The account of the week of the Congress will be concluded in the June issue.

Two special articles of much historical value to appear also in the May Magazine are by Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman of the National Fine Arts Commission, and Mr. Theodore T. Belote, Curator of the National Museum. Mr. Moore's article is about Washington's Family Life at Mt. Vernon, while that of Mr. Belote deals with the war medals of the United States issued by individual states and completes an interesting series of medal articles by him which have appeared during the past two years.

We have coming in later issues of the Magazine an article by Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Chief of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, on the early watermarks on paper, illustrated with drawings by the author of these unique watermarks which are on early public documents and letters written by Washington, Franklin, and other great Americans. Mr. Moore has promised to write about the White House and, as he was consulted by President Roosevelt and Stanford White when the building was altered, he knows the subject thoroughly on which he writes.

These are only two of the many interesting articles which are to appear in the Magazine during the coming year. We plan to make the Magazine better and better, month by month, and with your coöperation and hearty support it can be done.

May I ask that each member of the Board not only subscribe herself but urge others to do so. The Magazine is the official publication of the National Society and it has gained the confidence of our subscribers who are enthusiastic in its praise.

Our subscriptions today total 11,346, and we took in 188 subscriptions during the week of Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,

Editor.

Miss Lincoln's report was accepted with appreciation.

Mrs. Bissell, the retiring chairman of the Magazine Committee, made a strong appeal to State Regents to subscribe for the Magazine and to urge Chapter Regents to do so. She reported a subscription list of 11,346, and urged increasing the list to 25,000 in order to make the Magazine self-supporting.

Mrs. Nash expressed a desire to know whether the members of the Board considered the idea of prizes a good one. Mrs. Bissell responded that it stimulated interest and gave the Chairman of the Magazine Committee something to talk about, an excuse for going to the Chapters. Mrs. Gillentine stated that one of the Chapters in Tennessee put on a program of Magazine features, bringing the articles before a large audience, and securing an increase of thirty-five subscriptions. Mrs. Coolidge, of Minnesota, reported a subscription presented to three libraries, one high school and one Teachers' College. Mrs. Hobart, of Ohio, reported furnishing the Magazine to Junior High School, where American history is studied, the teachers reporting a surprising interest among the children; Mrs. Kitt reported that at least one-third or more of the Missouri Chapters give the Magazine to the public libraries.

The Reporter General to the Smithsonain Institution stated that she had no report to offer but hoped each member of the Board would purchase a copy of the report of her predecessor, which could be had at the business office.

Mrs. Moss reported verbally as Chairman of the Committee on Conservation and Thrift, calling especial attention to the extension of time to May 15th, in the tree planting contest, and stating that the announcement of the prize winner would be published in the Magazine.

Miss McDuffee reported verbally for the Americanization section of the Committee on Patriotic Education, stating that the Government had requested a complete report of the work accomplished, which report was in course of preparation.

Mrs. Buel, Chairman of the Manual Committee, asked for suggestions as to what languages should be chosen next for translation of the Bulletin. California State Regent suggested Russian and Portuguese, with Greek as third choice; Florida State Regent recommended Syrian; Minnesota State Regent spoke of having special charge of a Syrian group; Massachusetts asked for Finnish.

Doctor Barrett, of Virginia, extended an invitation to the members of the Board to visit Kenmore on the following day, and a rising

vote was taken to ascertain how many would be able to accept.

Miss Wallace, Chairman of Committee on Correct Use of the Flag, spoke of a coming conference between representatives of the American Legion and the War Department on this subject, and Doctor Barrett explained that a convention of two days' duration had been called to meet in Washington, on June 14 and 15, 1923, at which representatives of various patriotic organizations would be present and were invited to coöperate.

The Organizing Secretary General, having investigated the inquiry made by Mrs. Herrick, of Illinois, reported that the Organizing Regent for Waukegan, Illinois, had been confirmed at the last Board meeting.

The President General said if there was no objection at this time she would invite Mrs. Schulz to appear before the Board to deliver a message of invitation regarding the coming Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. There being no objection a messenger was sent to bring Mrs. Schulz before the Board.

While awaiting Mrs. Schulz, Mrs. Hardy offered the following motion, which was variously seconded:

That the request of the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter of the District of Columbia, to sell flowers at the Congress in 1924 be granted.

A substitute motion was offered by Mrs. Young, seconded by Mrs. Herron:

That the motion to grant the privilege of sale of flowers in Continental Hall during Congress 1924 to Molly Pitcher Chapter of the District of Columbia be referred to the Building and Grounds Committee.

The substitute motion carried.

Mrs. Jessie Glen Schulz was then introduced by the President General, and brought an invitation to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be the first patriotic organization to join the movement for the celebration in Philadelphia of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, by appointing a Contact Committee to confer with the officials of the Sesqui-Centennial. Mrs. Heron, State Regent of Pennsylvania, read an outline of the plan for the Sesqui-Centennial and moved:

That the President General appoint a committee of five to form a Contact Committee to coöperate with the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Association.

Variously seconded.

A request for further information relative to the duties of such a Contact Committee was responded to as follows: "I understand this pledges us to nothing except that we come in contact with the Committee from the State of Pennsylvania." Mrs. Heron then read the following extracts from a Joint Resolution, "To approve the holding of a national and international exhibition in the City of Philadelphia in 1926. * * * "Whereas, preliminary steps have been taken by the Mayor and Council and a Citizens' Committee of Philadelphia to celebrate in that City in 1926 the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by holding an exhibition in which it is expected that the various States of the Union, the Federal Government and all the nations of the world will be represented; and Whereas the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania unanimously passed a resolution April 28, 1921, that the Commonwealth should prepare for and participate in such Sesqui-Centennial celebration. * * *

"Resolved, That the Legislature of Pennsylvania heartily approves the holding in Philadelphia, in 1926, of an international exposition celebrating the Sesqui-Centennial of American Independence."

Motion to appoint a Contact Committee of Five was put to vote and *carried.*

Mrs. McCall offered the following motion seconded by Mrs. Heath and Mrs. Craig:

That Caldwell be authorized to make a ribbon (the reverse of the one worn by the President General), to be used by the Honorary Presidents General.

The President General asked permission to speak in favor of the motion, explaining that it had been made at her request, the ribbon for the Honorary Presidents General to be the same width but reverse in color to that worn by the President General. Motion *carried.*

It was moved by Mrs. Spence, State Vice Regent and Acting Regent, Wisconsin, and seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins:

That Wisconsin transfer the Wisconsin box to some State which has no room, business details to be arranged.

Mrs. Spence explained that Wisconsin felt it was selfish to retain the box in addition to a beautiful room, and wished to give some other state the opportunity of taking over the box.

Miss McDuffee suggested that this be taken up with the Building and Grounds Committee and the President General stated if there were no objections this would be done.

The President General announced that the official photographer had requested the Board to appear for a group picture during the noon recess, and on motion, seconded and carried a recess was taken until 2 P.M.

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2 P.M.

It was moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded by Miss McDuffee:

That the Executive Committee be authorized to perform such duties of the Board between its meetings as the Executive Committee may from time to time deem expedient.

Motion *carried.*

It was moved by Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Denmead:

That the State Regents of the Thirteen Original States be permitted to sign the resolution concerning the Committee of Contact for the Sesqui-Centennial of the Declaration of Independence presented by the State Regent of Pennsylvania.

Motion *carried.*

To the original motion, "That the President General appoint a committee of five to form a Contact Committee to coöperate with the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Association," as offered by Mrs. Emily S. Heron, State Regent of Pennsylvania and seconded by Mrs. Cornelia Peirce Seydel (Mich.) and Mrs. E. C. B. Buel (Conn.), the following State Regents added their signatures: Mrs. Charles White Nash (N. Y.), Miss Eleanor E. Todd (Del.); Mrs. Charles H. Bissell (Conn.), Mrs. Adam Denmead (Md.), Mrs. Henry D. Fitts (N. J.), Mrs. Franklin C. Cain (S. C.), Mrs. Norma C. Snow (N. H.), Mrs. George H. Fowler (R. I.), Mrs. Charles W. Tillett (N. C.), Mrs. Charles Akerman (Ga.), Mrs. George Minot Baker (Mass.), and permission was given for the signature of Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, State Regent of Virginia, to be added later, as she had been called away from the meeting.

The President General then requested the Recording Secretary General to read a letter from Mr. Theodore W. Compton, Secretary United States Historical Society, presenting a bound volume of copies of the original etchings of Historic Landmarks of America, which was received too late to be presented during the Congress.

It was moved by Mrs. Fitts, seconded by Miss Wallace:

That a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Compton in appreciation of his gift of a bound volume of the Landmarks of America.

Motion *carried.*

It was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Seydel:

That the President General be Chairman of the Sesqui-Centennial "Committee of Contact."

Motion *carried.*

The President General stated that she did not know of anything further to come before the Board except the time for holding the June meeting, and spoke of the impossibility of securing hotel reservations during the week of June 5th, due to the Shriner's Convention, and suggested a date between June 12th and June 20th.

It was moved by Mrs. Hoval Smith, seconded by Mrs. Nash:

That the next Board meeting be held June 12, 1923.

Motion *carried.*

Mrs. Nash inquired whether it would be possible to set certain days of certain weeks of certain months for Board meetings in order the State Regents might know longer in advance and plan their work accordingly, and offered the following motion which was seconded by Mrs. Moss:

That the National Board of Management adopt definite dates for Board meetings.

Motion *carried.*

Discussion relative to the definite dates to be set followed. It was moved by Mrs. Baker and seconded by Mrs. Holden:

That the decision to decide upon a definite date for Board meetings be presented at June meeting.

Motion *carried.*

Mrs. Heath, Vice President General from North Carolina, asked permission to speak about the Southern Industrial Institute and after expressing appreciation for the support of various State Regents requested the continued coöperation of all States in this work.

Mrs. Gillentine, of Tennessee, mentioned the great need for a National Hall of Archives in the District of Columbia and offered the following motion, which was seconded by Mrs. Beck:

That the United States Congress be urged to appropriate sufficient money to meet the imperative need for the early erection of an Archives Building as the National Hall of Records and that State Regents be requested to ask Chapter Regents to urge their Senators and Representatives to work for this measure.

It was the consensus of opinion that this motion be referred to the Legislative Committee, and upon motion, duly seconded and carried, it was so ordered.

Mrs. Reed introduced a suggestion that State Vice Regents be given the courtesy of attending the Board meetings without voice or vote; it was the consensus of opinion that this would prove confusing and possibly illegal, and it was explained that it was customary for State Regents to arrange to have their Vice Regents attend Board meetings occasionally in their stead, that they might be thoroughly familiar with the proceedings; and it was recommended that they follow the published report of proceedings in the Magazine.

The President General requested the Record-

ing Secretary General to read a letter from Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey relative to action taken at the Congress to place markers on the graves of Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Ella Hardin Walworth, and referring to action taken at the Congress of 1898.

It was moved by Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Kitt:

That this communication in regard to the Founders be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

Motion *carried.*

The President General then requested the Recording Secretary General to read a communication from Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Honorary Dean, Washington College of Law, relative to the use of Memorial Continental Hall for commencement services.

It was moved by Mrs. Hardy and seconded by Mrs. Heron:

That the request of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey for the use of the Auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall for the Law School commencement be referred to the Chairman of the Committee on Building and Grounds.

Motion *carried.*

Mrs. Moss requested that the Board authorize the printing of 200 copies of her report to Congress as Chairman of the Committee on Conservation and Thrift. It was explained that this did not require action of the Board as it was an established custom to provide Committee Chairmen with 200 copies of their respective reports upon request being made to the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Seydel stated that it had been customary at the close of Congress to present to Mr. Phillips and to the policemen and firemen $50, and offered the following motion, which was seconded by Mrs. Buel:

That $50 be given to Mr. Phillips, $50 to the policemen, $50 to the firemen in recognition of their services during Congress.

Motion *carried.*

Mrs. Hobart, of Ohio, requested the coöperation of the State Regents in behalf of the Caroline Scott Harrison fund.

Miss Gilbert, of Iowa, stated that the Iowa room was vacant and that Iowa was ready to furnish it in keeping with the other rooms in Memorial Continental Hall if they could be assured of having it permanently, and offered the following motion, which was seconded by Mrs. Bissell:

That the question of furnishing the Iowa room be discussed in this Board meeting.

A substitute motion was offered by Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Moss:

That the matter of the Iowa room be referred to the Building and Grounds Committee with power to act.

Substitute motion *carried.*

Mrs. Buel mentioned that it was customary for all clerks to have a full holiday on the Saturday following Congress and asked if it was necessary for the Board to act upon this. Since it was an established custom, it was deemed unnecessary to take formal action but unanimous approval was expressed by the Board.

The President General announced the appointment of Mrs. Charles White Nash as Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and paid a tribute to Mrs. Bissell, the retiring Chairman, for the wonderful work which she had accomplished.

Mrs. Hodgkins offered a motion, seconded by Mrs. Cain and Mrs. Hardy:

That Caldwell be authorized to make a ribbon for ex-State Regents the reverse (in color) of that made for State Regents.

Mrs. Buel asked if this could not be referred to the June Board, and offered the following motion, seconded by Mrs. Hobart:

To postpone this motion to the June Board meeting.

Motion to postpone *carried.*

The President General asked the Recording Secretary General to read a communication from George Washington University, requesting the use of Memorial Continental Hall for commencement exercises on June 6, 1923. It was the concensus of opinion that this and all similar requests be left to the decision of the President General in consultation with the Building and Grounds Committee.

It was moved by Mrs. Baker, seconded by Mrs. Holden:

That the motion asking for decision of definite Board meeting dates be rescinded (Referring to their previous motion to defer decision to June meeting.)

Motion to rescind *carried.*

Mrs. Nash then offered a motion, seconded by Mrs. Moss:

That the motion adopted regarding the adoption of specified dates for Board meetings be rescinded. (Referring to their previous motion.)

Motion to rescind *carried.*

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the meeting, which were approved.

Mrs. Hardy congratulated the new President General on the way in which she had presided saying, "we knew she would do it well, but we want the pleasure of telling her so," and moved a rising vote of appreciation, which was tendered.

The meeting adjourned at 3:20 P.M. on motion of Mrs. Walker, seconded and carried.

(Mrs. Frank H.) Alice Frye Briggs,
Recording Secretary General.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVII, No. 8 AUGUST, 1923 WHOLE No. 372

ROSEWELL

THE ANCESTRAL HOME OF THE PAGES OF VIRGINIA

By Alice Smith Cates

MUCH has been written about the historic homes in the Colonies, but none has been connected with such momentous events, nor recalled the early days of our Country's history, as the ancient estate of Rosewell, situated in Gloucester County, Virginia, a few miles up the river from Yorktown, picturesquely located, as it overlooked the beautiful York river. It embraced the original site of "Werowocomico," the headquarters of Powhatan, the powerful Indian Chieftain, the most celebrated spot in the Colonial annals of Virginia. It was here that Pocahontas risked her life to save John Smith and the Colony of Virginia. It seemed of all places the one befitting the residence of the lordly Powhatan.

This portion of the estate was called "Shelly," on account of the great beds of shells down on the river bank, testifying to the Indians love for oysters. Other memories cluster about the place; the coronation of Powhatan, who refused to stoop to have the crown placed upon his head; the ballet dances of the Indian nymphs, and the ghastly decorations of Payanketank scalps. Not far away was "Powhatan's Chimney," the only vestige of royalty of the old Indian king. It was built by Captain John Smith for "a house, a grindstone, fifty swords, some guns, a cock and hen, with much copper and many beads." The Chimney was built of marl, composed of shells found on the banks of the York river, and easier to use than to burn bricks, and much more durable than either brick or stone, as it hardened with age.

The enormous fire-place, 8 feet 4 inches wide, 4 feet deep and more than 6 feet high, could accommodate an ox for roasting, and many were the feasts enjoyed by Powhatan and his braves. Below was Carter's Creek, where in pre-Colonial days the Indian canoes plied back and forth.

A few hundred yards across the creek was Rosewell, the ancient Page mansion, which was begun in 1725 and finished in 1730. It was constructed in massive style, of brick with white marble casements, the central portion flanked with

wings, since torn down, which gave a frontage of 232 feet. The materials were brought over from England. In the garden of Rosewell boxwood hedges and old fashioned flowers bloomed in memory of Colonial days.

Externally Rosewell was severely plain, but the interior was the reverse. The visitor found himself in a "great hall," panelled with polished mahogany, into which a beautifully curved grand stairway descended, down which eight persons could comfortably walk abreast. The mahogany balustrade was carved by hand to represent baskets of fruit and flowers. The house contained fourteen rooms 20 by 20 feet, nine rooms 14 by 7 feet, nine passages or small hallways, besides the "great hall," which was large enough for three large rooms. The mansion was the most pretentious in the Colonies, being three stories above the basement, with foundation walls three feet thick, and an observatory on the roof, which was a very inviting spot on hot summer nights, making Rosewell the rendezvous for the great men of the neighborhood.



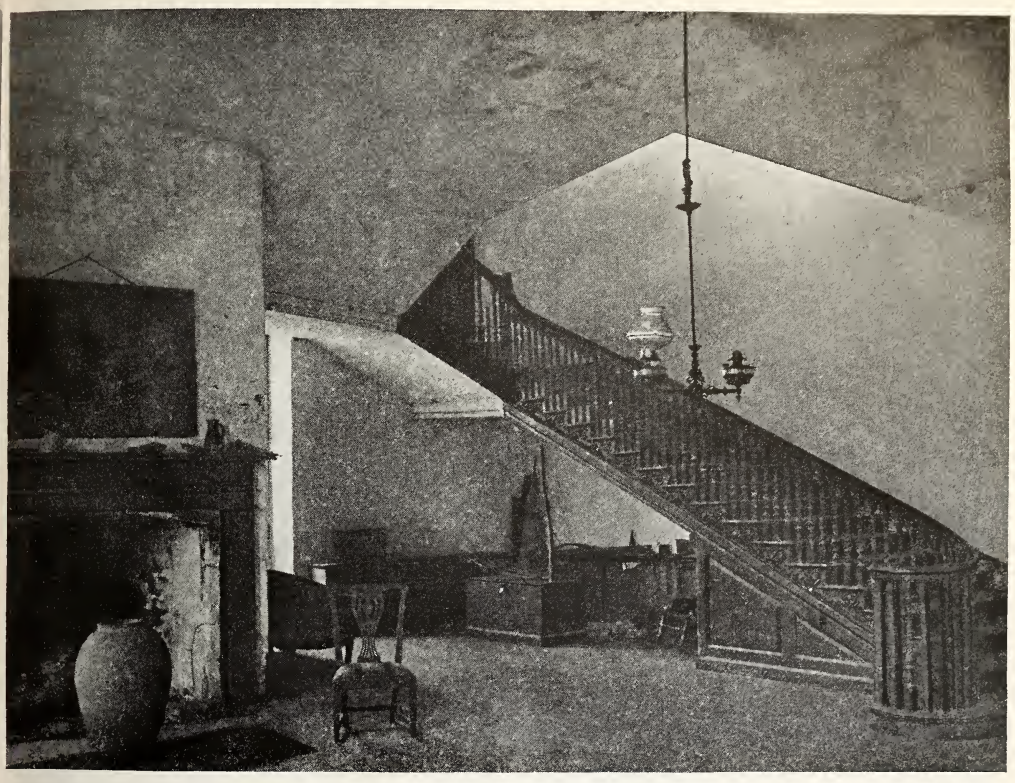
COLONEL JOHN PAGE, PROGENITOR OF THE PAGE FAMILY IN VIRGINIA, 1650

The owner of Rosewell, Colonel John Page, was an ardent patriot, and fitted out a regiment in Gloucester County at his own expense, becoming its colonel in 1781. He gave largely of his private fortune to finance the war, and mortgaged much of his property in the cause of liberty. The lead weights taken from the windows were melted into bullets, and a letter is still in existence from Edmund Pendleton urging him to accept pay. Colonel John Page was descended from John Page of England, the son of Francis Page, Sr., of Bedfont, Co., Middlesex, Gent., who died on the 13th of October, 1678, aged 84 years. The latter was the son of John and Isabel Page. Francis Page is buried at St. Mary's Church, which was built about the twelfth century, and is of Norman architecture. In front of the church stand two ancient yew trees, curiously trimmed to represent peacocks, and in their foliage are the initials of parish officers dated 1704. In this churchyard are stones erected to the memory of several persons who lived at Williamsburg, Virginia.

The Pages were seated at Bedfont at an early period, Rowland Page having held

the manor of Pates there in the time of Henry VI. Colonel John Page was the progenitor of the Page family in Virginia. He came there in 1650 and later became a member of the Colonial Council. He married Alice Luckin and settled in Williamsburg. A portrait painted in 1660 by Sir Peter Lely is a beautiful work of art, representing a young man of 33, with blue eyes and wavy brown hair parted in the middle, wearing a dark robe, with white collar and tassels. He died in 1692 in York County, and is buried in Bruton Parish Churchyard, Williamsburg, Va., with his wife Alice Page by his side. The stone bears the family arms with the inscription "Here lieth in hope of a joyful Resurrection, the body of Colonel John Page of Bruton Parish, Esq. One of their Majesties Council in the Dominion of Virginia, who departed this life 23rd day of January in the year of our Lord 1692. Aged 65 years."

Their son Matthew Page married Mary Mann of Timberneck, an heiress. Their combined estates comprised lands in Prince William, Frederick, Spottsylvania, Essex, James City, Hanover, Gloucester and King William Counties. He had 8000 acres in Frederick called "Page-land," more than 10,000 in Prince William called "Pageland," 4500 in Spottsylvania, 1000 called "Pampatike" in King William; 2000 in Hanover; nearly 2000 in James City, besides other lands and Rosewell. The graves of both Matthew Page and Mary Mann his wife are at Rosewell. The tombstone over Matthew



STAIRWAY AT ROSEWELL



"ROSEWELL," GLOUCESTER CO., VA., ANCESTRAL HOME OF THE PAGES

Page shows that he "departed this life January 9th, 1703, age 45 years." And that over his wife bears the date of "March 24th, 1707, age 36 years."

The son Mann, was educated at Eton and upon his return became the founder of Rosewell, the pride and admiration of successive generations. He married first, Judith, daughter of Honorable Ralph Wormeley of Middlesex County, a man of great distinction and wealth; his second wife was Judith, daughter of "King Carter," of Virginia, so called on account of his vast possessions. Through Judith Carter, a direct lineage can be traced to Robert, Count d'Artois, Crusader, 1246; Otho the Great, Holy Roman Emperor; Louis VIII, King of France; Sancho III the Great, Emperor of Spain, Chilperic, King of Soissons, died 584; and King John of England.



At Rosewell the graves of each of the wives of Mann Page have the tombstones with the inscriptions, one in Latin and the other in English.

Not long did the builder of the Virginia mansion live to enjoy it. Before it was entirely finished, his body lay in state in the hall he had so gorgeously adorned. His home designed for pleasure, became the house of mourning. An interesting inscription on the tombstone of Mann Page is found at Rosewell:

"Here lies the remains of Honorable Mann Page, Esq., one of His Majesties Council in the Colony of Virginia, who departed this life the 24th day of January, 1730. In the 40th year of his Age. He was the only son of Matthew Page, Esq., who was likewise a member of His Majesties Council. His first wife was Judith, Daughter of Ralph Wormeley, Esq., Secretary of Virginia. By whom he had two sons and a daughter. He afterwards married Judith, daughter of the Hon. Robert Carter, Esq., President of Virginia. With whom he lived in the most tender reciprocal affection, for twelve years. Leaving by her five sons and a daughter. His public trust he faithfully discharged with Candour and Discretion, Truth and Justice. Nor was he less eminent in his private behavior, For he was A tender husband and Indulgent Father, A gentle master and Faithful Friend, being to all Courteous and Benevolent, Kind and Affable. This monument was piously erected to his Memory By his mournfully surviving Lady."

His three surviving sons by his second wife, Mann, John and Robert, became the heads of the three branches of the Page family, respectively—Rosewell, Northend, and Broadneck.

Mann Page, the oldest son by the second marriage was born at Rosewell in 1718 and inherited it. He was married twice, in 1743 to Alice Grymes, daughter of Hon. John Grymes, a man of wealth, and Auditor General and Receiver General of Virginia, and member of the Council. in 1748, he married Ann Corbin Tayloe of "Mt. Airy," Virginia.

The portraits of Mann Page and Alice

with others of the Page family, hang in the library of William and Mary College at Williamsburg, while a handsome portrait of Governor John Page by Charles Wilson Peale, hangs in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

The next one to inherit Rosewell was John Page, born there in 1774, the oldest son of Mann and Alice Grymes Page. He was educated by private tutors and at William and Mary College, where he formed a friendship with Thomas Jefferson which lasted throughout life. He attributed his early education to his grandmother, Judith Carter, as in writing of her he says, "I was early taught to read and write by the care and attention of my Grandmother the daughter of Hon. Robert Carter, who was President of the King's Council and Secretary of Virginia."



MARY MANN, WIFE OF HON. MATTHEW PAGE AND MOTHER OF MANN PAGE I, FOUNDER OF ROSEWELL

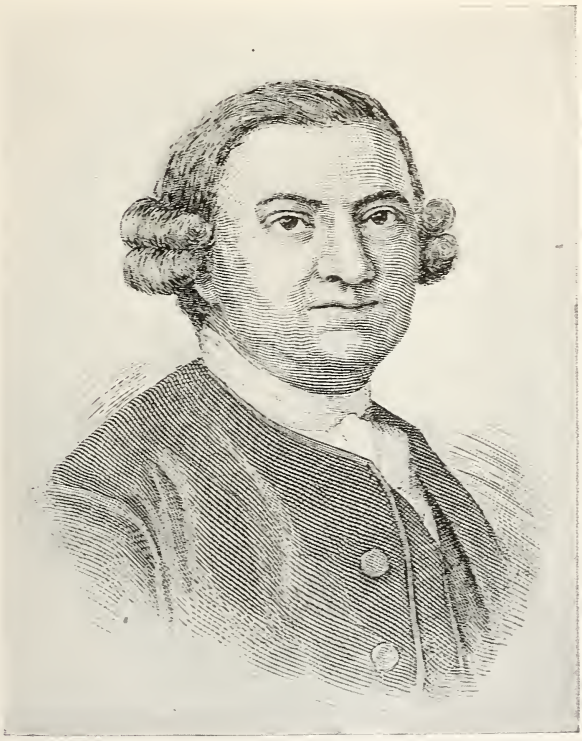
John Page was graduated with distinction from William and Mary College, became a member of the House of Burgesses, and was a member of the Council in 1775. One of the conspicuous members which formed the Constitution of Virginia, he was appointed one of the first Council under that Constitution. He was a Representative in Congress for eight years, and elected Governor in 1802, serving ably until 1805, when President Jefferson appointed him Commissioner of Loans, which position he held until his death in 1808.

Colonel John Page was with Washington in one of his expeditions against the French and Indians, and was a member of the Commission of Public Safety. He was urged to become Bishop, being a devout Episcopalian, but he stoutly declined the honor. The members of the Page family have always been notable churchmen, from the day of Colonel John Page, who in 1678 gave the ground for the church and graveyard of Old Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg. He also gave twenty pounds towards the erection of the building. At one time there were nine of the Page family clergymen in the Episcopal Church.

Governor Page was twice married. The first time in 1765 to his "sweet cousin," Frances Burwell, daughter of Colonel Robins Burwell of Isle of Wight County

and his wife Salley Nelson, sister of President and Secretary Nelson and daughter of Thomas Nelson, known as "Scotch Tom," and his second wife Fanny (Houston) Tucker of Bermuda Islands.

Twelve children blessed the union of Governor Page and Frances Burwell, most of whom married their first cousins, the Nelsons, who were descended from Hugh Nelson of Penrith County, Cumberland, England, and Sarah, his wife.



MANN PAGE II, SON OF MANN PAGE, FOUNDER OF ROSEWELL. HE WAS FATHER OF GOV. JOHN PAGE

It is interesting to note the intermarriage of the two families. The oldest son Mann Page, born 1766, married Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Thomas Nelson of Yorktown. John Page, born in 1768. Robert Page, born 1770, died at 25 years. Sally Burwell Page, born 1771, married William, son of Governor Nelson. John Page II, born 1773, died at eleven years. Alice Grymes Page, born 1775, married in 1793, Dr. Augustine Smith of Yorktown, who had just graduated in medicine at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. They had six children, and after his death, she married Colonel Dudley Digges, and had one child. Frances Page, born 1777, married Thomas Nelson, Jr., son of Governor Nelson; second, Dr. Carter Berkeley. Francis Page, born 1781, married Susan, daughter of General Nelson, and Judith Carter Page, born 1783, married Robert, son of General Nelson, and was called Chancellor Nelson. Three Page infants died, names unknown. In 1789, five years after Governor Page lost his first wife, he met in New York, while he and James Madison were Representatives in Congress, Margaret Lowther, daughter of William Lowther, of Scotland, and had eight children by this marriage, making a family of twenty children, several dying in infancy. Margaret Lowther Page, born 1790, married John H. Blair, and secondly Richard Anderson. William Lowther, Mary Mann, Gregory, John and John William all died without issue. Barbara, born 1795, died unmarried, and Lucy Burwell Page, born 1807, married Hon. Robert Saunders of Williamsburg. Governor Page was a most affectionate husband and father, and he showed his love for his

children continually. While in Congress in New York, he wrote constantly to his little ones, even before they could read his letters.

Governor Page died in Richmond on October 11, 1808, and was buried in St. John's Churchyard, where a handsome monument of Cararra marble marks his grave. It is inscribed with the name, Coat of Arms, date and the words, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." He was distinguished for his talents, purity of morals and patriotism.



GOV. JOHN PAGE OF VIRGINIA. COPY OF PORTRAIT BY CHARLES WILSON PEALE HANGING IN INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA

While the widow of Governor Page was residing in Williamsburg, she was visited by General LaFayette on October 20, 1824, while he was on his way to Richmond during his visit to America. It was at this time that a handsome obelisk was erected temporarily at the entrance to Capitol Square, Richmond, and the name of Governor Page appeared with the names of other distinguished Virginians who served in the Revolution. After his death, his son John Page inherited Rosewell, but lived in it very little. He sold it in 1838 to Thomas Booth of Gloucester County, for $12,000. After selling part of the estate and much of the fine timber, cutting down the beautiful avenue of elms and cedars of enormous size that led to the mansion, Booth removed the lead from the roof, and replaced it with sheet iron. He pulled out the handsome mahogany wainscoting and sold it, realizing thousands of dollars by the deal.

Booth then sold Rosewell to John Catlett for $22,500, who at once began to restore the house, pulling down the wings which were in bad need of repair. The main portion he completely renovated. In 1853, the famous estate of Rosewell changed hands again, and the hospitality for which it was noted in former days was revived by its new owner, Mr. Josiah Lilly Deans, of Midlothian, Gloucester County, who entertained with lavish hand.

During the Civil War it might have been reduced to a pile of bricks, as Federal gunboats in the York River had picked it as a target, firing at it a number of times, but naval officers who had once been entertained by Mr. Deans, prevented its wanton destruction.

After the death of Mr. Deans it passed again into the Page family, and some years later was bought back by the Deans' heirs, the family of Colonel Lewis Fielding Taylor, who occupied it until it was burned the night of March 25, 1916, when the family barely escaped half clad. The fire was supposed to have been caused by a log fire left burning after a party, and had attained such headway it was impossible to save the old mansion. The bare walls left standing are mute reminders of what was once the pride of Virginia. Many valuable paintings were destroyed, among them a portrait of Speaker Augustine Warner by Sir Peter Lely which was greatly prized, also much handsome old silver and other heirlooms.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE AMERICAN?

By Roselle Mercier Montgomery

To the Manhattan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Its Founding

WHAT does it mean to be American?
Around a foreign group the question ran—
I strive to answer it as best I can!

What does it mean? I look across the years . . .
I see them come—but through a mist of tears—
Our gallant forbears, full of hopes and fears!

I see them leave behind, for conscience's sake,
The homes they loved, the ties so hard to break—
Their questing, wondering, westward way to take.

I see them face and fight the wilderness,
Undaunted by its dangers, its duress,
And from its wildness, wrest and win success.

I see them take their living from the soil,
The men and women joined in homely toil—
Where they then planted, now our heart-roots coil!

I see them build their homes, their house of prayer,
And when its bell rings out upon the air,
I see them kneel in simple worship there!

I hear the drum of War's alarum beat,
I see them seize their arms, rise to their feet,
Their enemies—and Liberty's—to meet!

I see them face and conquer every foe,
I see great cities rise, a nation grow,
To whose broad breast Earth's eager pilgrims go!

To be American—is to be one
In whom these brave inheritances run—
A worthy daughter, or a noble son!

And ye, who seek America today,
To succor you, to wipe your tears away,
Must come as they came in that older day!

Their questing made a noble pilgrimage,
Their daring wrote a bright, illumined page—
Their dreaming is our country's heritage!

New pilgrims from the lands beyond the sea,
If true Americans you wish to be,
Take them to be your patterns, reverently.

Forget the old-world wrongs and tyranny,
Reject the new, base use of Liberty—
Read well the page they wrote in history!

Each tablet and each monument mark well
That we, remembering, have raised to tell
How they were victors here, how, there they fell!

Bow your uncovered heads in reverence deep
Beside the honored places where they sleep—
The memory of their deeds forever keep!

Learn to respect, all ye who cannot share,
The brave inheritance we proudly wear
As heirs of those who lie so silent there!

They dreamed and dared—and died, when need arose—
In true Americans their red blood flows!
Who fail to honor it, we call—our country's foes!

Around a foreign group the question ran:
What does it mean to be American?
And I have answered it as best I can!

OPENING OF THE ALLIED WAR MUSEUM

Report of Carrie Louise Griffin; appointed by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, to represent the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

THE "Salle des Allies," in the army Museum of the Invalides, Paris, France, was formally inaugurated by the President of the Republic, M. Millerand, in the presence of the Ministers of War and The Marine, Marechal Foch, Commandant en Chef de l' Armee Francaise, the ambassadors and military and naval attachés of the Allies, and many distinguished generals and officers. Colonel T. Bentley Mott, military attaché, and Major T. N. Gimperling, Q.M.C., represented the United States Army. The American Ambassador, Hon. Myron T. Herrick, was present. Only a small number of guests were invited, owing to limited space.

The Garde Republicaine, who on all public occasions attends the President, formed the Guard of Honor. On the arrival of M. Millerand, the company proceeded to the second floor, of the western gallery, where a complete set of rooms, containing war relics of the Allied armies during the Great War have been added to the War Museum, which was begun in the Invalides two years ago. At the entrance on the right at the top of the staircase, is a dignified portrait of General Pershing painted by the Marquise de Wentworth in 1919, and which was purchased by the French Government.

The opening ceremony was made the occasion of a warm manifestation of Franco-American friendship, our Ambassador conveying the cordial sentiments of President Harding to President Millerand, who said in reply: "Such a message cannot fail to touch the French Nation deeply." A tour of inspection, led by the President and guests was made.

Warm appreciation was expressed on every hand in this war tribute from France, Great Britain, America, Italy, Japan, and other Allied armies. Each country has reason to be proud of its share in this permanent memorial. The American Room contains the permanent exhibition of the American Army. In 1920, the French Government invited the Government in Washington to install a room, and the work of assembling our exhibit has been carried out entirely by Major Gimperling. The latter is accredited to our embassy and attached to the French Army, and to him belongs the entire credit due for the completeness of our exhibit. The gifts have been given almost entirely by the many War Relief Organizations which assisted the soldiers during the War, and the veterans and auxiliary societies. Major Gimperling was assigned to the task of accumulating souvenirs representative of the various branches of the military services. He called on the D. A. R. and other organizations. There is a fine collection of American Corps badges and War decorations. The corners of the room present a dozen regimental colors used in the War, machine guns, perfect models of army motor trucks, hospital huts, Y. M. C. A. and Jewish Welfare huts, and Y. W. C. A exhibits. A full-sized Liberty Motor is marked "12 A. Aircraft engine 1700 P. M." A model of a war Baldwin locomotive gives a vivid impression of the military trains which carried the troops to the front lines. There are also many private gifts, and it is hoped that many more will be added. There is a portrait of General Pershing, by Mlle. Roscoe, said to be one of the best of the American Commander-in-Chief. Mr. George Scott has painted an attack by American infantry on the German position at Belleau woods. A painting by M. Maurice Dubois shows life boats pushing off from the Lusitania, and on each side of this work are two paintings by this artist, depicting the arrival of the first American contingent at Bordeaux in the *Rochester* and the *Orleans*. One of the prominent exhibits which meets the eye from the threshold of the room, is a large marine painting by Mr. Frederick J. Waugh, presented to the museum by the Daughters of the American

Revolution, on each side of which are two large American flags. A bronze group by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, "The Spirit of the Red Cross," is the gift of that organization. There are portraits of President Harding, ex-President Wilson, and ex-President Roosevelt, and there are examples of types of Indian Chiefs, and scenes at West Point.

I should have liked to have found a picture of James T. Gresham, the first soldier of the



THE PAINTING "CONVOY OF AMERICAN TROOPSHIPS" HUNG IN THE ALLIED WAR MUSEUM, PARIS, FRANCE. THE PAINTING WAS THE GIFT OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

American Army to fall in the Great War. If there was one, I did not find it. Will someone think of this? Some chapter would do itself honor in such remembrance.

The American room adjoins that of the exhibit of the French Navy which is called "La Salle de l'Amiral Victor Senes," in honor of the French admiral who was drowned in the *Leon Gambetta,* torpedoed in the Adriatic nearly eight years ago. This French Room is entirely devoted to the Navy, and tells many a tale of great bravery. The most notable exhibit in the British Room is the collection, the most important extant, of the badges of the various units of the British Army, and occupies as many as 40 cases, and is due to the patient work of Father Bitet of the Jesuit College at Jersey, Channel Islands.

In the centre of the Italian Room, one's attention is arrested by a casket containing the signatures of the inhabitants of Rome, which were sent to the French Government, and the Allied Commanders-in-Chief, on July 14, 1919, in token of their unshakable confidence in final victory. The casket is supported by four bronze figures of remarkable workmanship. What must have been the emotion of the great Marechal of France in this gift! Strangely enough today, he was in mufti—the greatest General of all. He looked so gentle and kind—so unaffectedly pleased at the greetings accorded to him.

I was impressed this morning, in the sense that for all time, this room of ours will be a place of reverent pilgrimage for Americans in memory of our men who shared in the great sacrifice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN COUNCIL

By Doctor Charles R. Mann

PRESIDENT Harding has called the Nation to organize for permanent peace. He has defined the essential conditions for success. He has specified a practical method of work. The time for action has come.

The occasion for this call was the third annual meeting of the National American Council in Memorial Continental Hall on May 24, 1923. There were gathered there representatives of some sixty national organizations bent upon discovering what they have in common, what they can all sincerely accept as an inspiring single purpose that will unite them all in the service of their fellow men. They were seeking practical suggestions as to how men can learn to live together in harmony and they were not disappointed.

The meeting was opened by a cordial address of welcome by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who stated:

"It is an experience of deep joy to me to express the welcome of the Daughters of the American Revolution to this Conference, and to convey our sense of the honor granted us in the presence of the President of the United States and the distinguished leaders assembled here.

"We are proud that this Conference is being held in Memorial Continental Hall—to us it is the temple of Liberty. We feel privileged to have the opportunity to coöperate in this effort for better citizenship—a better citizenship not only for the foreign born, but for us whose great-great-grandparents were the first citizens of our Republic.

"Speaking for our own organization, we need, I think, not only a deeper sense of appreciation, but all the understanding we can possibly gain. We are grateful to you who are assembled here, for the inspiration and the added knowledge you bring to us today. We have felt the need of a more general understanding, for a closer and more united effort on the part of all our civic and patriotic activities. We rejoice in the fellowship of this Conference and the privilege of this greeting."

Then President Harding recalled how the war had released our national energy and shown how far this nation will go in service and sacrifice for the common good when inspired by an intense and universal common purpose. Though we have not changed as a people, we have undeniably lost most of the unity, the solidarity and the eagerness for simple service that marked our war-time attitude. He attributed this loss to confusion at the complexity of the present situation and absence of any well defined, absorbing, dominating interest capable of commanding the services of the whole united community. He suggested that such a dominating, common interest may be found if all the people can be brought to realize the full meaning and implications of the objectives of the nation as stated by the fathers of the Republic in the memorable words:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

As an example of the practical results that might be secured by following this suggestion, the President briefly analyzed the phrase "establish justice." He indicated how the system of courts established under the Constitution cannot insure justice, if individuals are striving for special privileges for themselves or are seeking subtle forms of injustice not specifically prohibited by law. Every citizen must sincerely seek to do justice and to see that justice is done in every transaction of his daily life. Hence one immediate and continuing opportunity to contribute to the achievement of this objective by the nation as a whole lies in so guiding one's personal affairs that justice is done. A similar opportunity for personal service of the nation is defined by each of the other phrases in the Preamble to the Constitution.

The training of citizens every one of whom shall desire intelligently to realize in his personal life the precepts of the Preamble to the Constitution is a common constructive enterprise that commands united coöperation. It gives

expression to that basic and universal human instinct, the desire to give our children better conditions and opportunities than we ourselves had. With an understanding of the Preamble as a guide and the love of children as the motive power, there is no limit to the good that may be done.

The results of such national coöperation for realization of a single worth while objective will be felt far beyond our own borders. The nation that has discovered in this way how to "insure domestic tranquility" can point the way to world peace; not by force of arms, but by living the precepts of representative democracy's true objective in all its dealings with mankind.

General Pershing followed this definition of the major objectives with a discussion of the injunction "provide for the national defense." He reminded the Council of Washington's words: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." He explaining the necessity for a well-digested plan of organization and showed how failure to have such a plan had caused us to risk our national existence in two great wars. Had this nation been organized and disciplined as Washington recommended, in all probability these wars would not have occurred. Even the world war might not have taken place.

The National Defense Act of 1920, establishes an adequate plan of organization on a truly democratic basis. A citizen army is being organized with hearty coöperation by all enlightened citizens who now recognize that military service and training carry with them an awakened appreciation of civic obligation. The completion of this basic organization will assure permanent provisions for our national security and will without doubt become a compelling influence for world peace.

The success of the organization for defense depends on the quality of our citizenship. Responsibility for training citizens rests with the people themselves. Hence the strength of the nation can be increased and the objectives stated in the Preamble to our Constitution achieved only as the citizens themselves undertake to accomplish these ends of their own free will. Manhood is the fundamental factor both for national development and for national defense. Upstanding manhood is the ultimate objective of all training, both civil and military.

During the war the army had to examine and train several million young men. There was gathered a vast amount of reliable data about the physical, technical and intellectual condition of American men. These facts and studies belong to the nation as guides for educational work. The War Department's educational program is an effort to transmit those facts and the inevitable conclusions to proper civilian agencies for their information and guidance. Already important enterprises have been inaugurated because of this by the Amateur Athletic Federation, the Federal Council of Citizenship Training, and several others.

The war data has been carefully studied by the army and the military training program is being developed accordingly. The underlying conception is that a united nation whose citizenship is intelligent, patriotic, vigorous, fearless and prepared to meet any emergency is the surest guarantee of peace.

The Federal Council of Citizenship Training, mentioned by General Pershing was explained by the Honorable J. J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education. This Council was created by the President, by executive order, last January. It consists of one representative from each federal department and from two independent offices that deal with training. Its purpose is to secure coördination of work in the field of citizenship training, both among the federal offices and with all other agencies.

This Council has prepared a chart which shows what each office is doing for citizenship and how their respective activities are related. As a means of determining the quality of American citizenship a community score card has been prepared. The questions on this card are framed to stimulate communities to study themselves, discover their own strength and weakness, and devise their own ways and means of directing their own development toward a fuller realization of the national objectives defined by the Preamble to the Constitution.

The details of some of the questions on this score card were discussed by Dr. C. R. Mann as an example of how such self-study really helps communities to improve. A community was mentioned which was being exploited by corrupt politicians and grafters. A count of the voters showed that only 37 per cent. of the electorate polled their votes at local elections. A campaign was started through the schools to enlighten the children and their parents on the issues of elections and the obligation to vote. A competition was organized among school districts and a banner offered as a prize for that district which polled the highest percentage of its legal voters. In two years the percentage of voters had risen to 85 and a clean city government had been installed.

The associations present at the meeting were invited to coöperate with the Federal Council of Citizenship Training and with all other agencies in active work toward a fuller realization of the national objectives defined by the President. The score card was suggested as a very practical but suggestive point of departure.

Assurance was given that a preliminary draft of the score card would be submitted in a few weeks to those interested for their criticism and experimental try out. The time for action has come.

The afternoon session was opened by a brief address by Mr. Frank H. Vanderlip, President of the National American Council. He emphasized as the significant thing about this organization the sincere desire of men of different creeds and sects and politics to find out what they have in common and what they can agree upon as essential for our national welfare. The fundamental common articles of faith, as the President had pointed out, are safe foundations for coöperative work.

Others who spoke in like vein, outlining the work of their organizations and pledging their coöperation in this enterprise, were Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor; James E. West, of the Boy Scouts of America; Miss Charl Williams, of the National Education Association; J. T. Taylor, of the American Legion; Townsend Scudder, of the Masonic Service Association; Charles D. Orth, of the National Security League; Mrs. M. Lilian Wiliamson, of the Federation of Women's Clubs and Nathaniel Phillips, of the League of Foreign Born Citizens.

Officers were elected as follows: Hon. Warren G. Harding, Honorary President; Hon. Calvin Coolidge, Honorary Vice President; Hon. Herbert Hoover, Honorary Vice President; General John J. Pershing, Honorary Vice President. Frank A. Vanderlip, President; Charles D. Orth, First Vice President; Albert Shields, Second Vice President; C. R. Mann, Third Vice President; James E. West, Treasurer; Sidney Morse, Secretary.

Executive Board: Townsend Scudder, Chairman; Samuel Gompers, John A. Lapp, Irving Lehman, Alvin M. Owsley, Nathaniel Phillips, William C. Smith, George D. Strayer.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MAGAZINE PRIZE CONTEST

July 1, 1923, to March 1, 1924

The prize contest, open to Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters throughout the country, to secure subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, began on July 1, 1923 and ends on March 1, 1924.

The conditions are as follows:

The chapters are arranged in four groups according to membership and four prizes are offered for each group.

1st group—membership of 400 and over.

2nd group—200 to 400.

3rd group—100 to 200.

4th group—less than one hundred.

The four prizes are divided as follows: 1st prize, $100; 2nd prize, $75; 3rd prize, $50; 4th prize, $25.

This arrangement assures four cash prizes for each group.

The chapters securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to their membership will receive these prizes.

An additional prize of $200 will be awarded to the chapter securing the greatest number of subscriptions over three hundred.

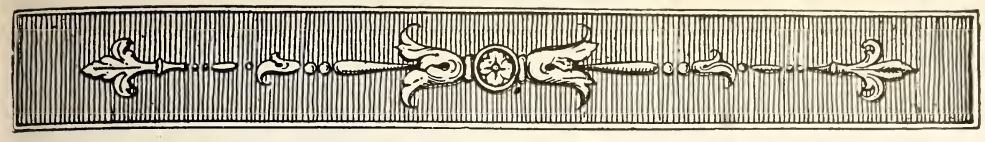
A subscription for a period of years will be counted as one subscription.

The name of the chapter *must* accompany each subscription in order to be counted in the contest.

(MRS. CHARLES WHITE)

FRANCES TUPPER NASH,

National Chairman, Magazine Committee.



MARRIAGE RECORDS FROM NASHVILLE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENN.

Copied By Penelope Johnson Allen
State Historian, Tennessee D. A. R.

Page 1—William Haythorn & Mary Kelley, Jan. 11, 1793
Nehemiah Courtney & Elizabeth Johnston, Oct. 14, 1790.
Andrew Buchanan & Jane McKiney, Oct. 22, 1798
Amos Raines Wall & Elizabeth Thomas, Sept. 10, 1794
James Rutherford & Elizabeth Cartwright, Jan. 7, 1791
John Dunham & Polly Waller, Nov. 2, 1793
Wm. Flynn & Hannah Ramsey, May 8, 1793
Jacob Crow & Nancy Crow, July 5, 1793
Bosley Beal & Margery Shute, Dec. 24, 1794
Page 2—Thomas Heaton & Mary Stuart, July 19, 1794
Benj. Downey & Mary Hollis, Mar. 22, 1794
James Dean & Polly Dickinson, Sept, 24, 1794
Wm. Bodie & Jennie Lane, June 14, 1790
George Walker & Rachel Caffery, Aug. 9, 1790
Chas. Snyder & Elizabeth Savier, Aug. 18, 1790
Cornelius Glasgow & Lucia Merida, Nov. 15, 1793
Finis Ewing & Peggy Davidson, Jan. 12, 1793
Thomas Wilcocks & Mary Bryant, Aug. 12, 1792
Thomas Brown & Mary Love, June 27, 1791
Page 3—John Champ & Polly Mayfield, Dec. 21, 1796
Wm. Neely & Jennie Buchanan, Apr. 20, 1791
Jacob Reader & Polly Allen, July 2, 1792
Wm. Hooper & Sarah Hollis, Mar. 4, 1789
Steward Slayton & Nancy Williams, July 8, 1789
Jacob Guise & Elizabeth Brigley, Feb. 2, 1789
Joshua Harlin & Mary Smith, Nov. 17, 1789
John Kirkpatrick & Martha Buchanan, Sept. 6, 1789
Robert Nelson & Elizabeth Bell, Sept. 1, 1789
Page 4—Joshua Hollis & Mary Wilheim, Aug. 19, 1789
Josiah Payne & Mary Barnett, May 4, 1789
Robert Mitchell & Duijila Everett, June 1, 1789
Abijah Harrington & Sarah Marrs, Nov. 19, 1789
Robert Barnett & Margaret Young, July 31, 1789
Simon Rogers & Elizabeth Mitchell, Mar. 7, 1789
Wm. Hudson & Elizabeth Dunn, Oct. 15, 1789
Francis Rordin & Rebecca Cashard, Mar. 9, 1790
Wm. Murry & Margaret Boyd, Mar. 31, 1790
Mitchell O'neal & Delilah Martin, Mar. 5, 1790
Page 5—Richard Hightower & Nancy Smith, Oct. 17, 1791
Ralph Fleming & Hannah Boyd, Apr. 13, 1791
Elisha Brewer & Mary Reynolds, May 17, 1791
James Whitsett & Jennie Meneso, Dec. 10, 1792
Henry Green & Jannie Davidson, July 4, 1791
Peter Caffery & ——— ———, Jan. 5, 1791
Joseph Denham & Nancy Bronson, Nov. 24, 1793
Mitchell O'neal & Judith Hughes, Mar. 19, 1793

Henry Chiles & Salley Suggs, Sept. 11, 1793
John Wilson & Nancy McVight, Sept. 10, 1791

Page 6—Ephriam Pratt & Sarah Buchanan, June 28, 1790
David Shaffer & Jane Bowlin, Jan. 23, 1792
John Boyd & Mary Boyd, Sept. 1, 1790
Joseph Hart & Anna Sugg, Aug. 21, 1791
Michael Black & Eva Raimer, Oct. 3, 1791
Richard Shaffer & Elizabeth Gambell, Oct. 21, 1789
Philip Pepkin & Margaret Brown, Oct. 8, 1792
Witheral Latimer & Margaret Anderson, Mar. 21, 1793
Matthew McCance & Anna Walker, Mar. 24, 1794
Andrew Jackson & Rachel Donelson, Jan. 17, 1794

Page 7—Zacheus Baker & Elsee Rhodes, Oct. 24, 1794
Abraham Boyd & Nancy Lyon, Apr. 1, 1794
William McClish & Jennie Johnston, Nov. 10, 1794
Michael Squires & Martha Turner, July 7, 1792
Charles Campbell & Ann Nowland, May 4, 1791
Wm. Smith & Phoebe Denton, Sept. 4, 1792
Lewis Berryal & Jean Benton, Sept. 4, 1792
Daniel Evans & Elizabeth Courtney, Feb. 8, 1794
John Buchanan & Hannah Buchanan, June 6, 1794
William Moore & Patifina Castleman, Dec. 7, 1791

Page 8—Adam Raimer & Mary Carihan, May 30, 1791
John Topp & Comfort Everett, July 26, 1794
Wm. Murry & Elizabeth Pillow, July 16, 1795
Jacob Edwards & Elizabeth Hale, Apr. 3, 1795
James Blackley & Nancy Wilkison, Dec. 19, 1795
James Robertson & Mary Bradshaw, Dec. 15, 1795
Robert Rosebury & Susannah McGauge, Jan. 3, 1795
John Alston & Sinah Hooper, June 3, 1795
Wm. Payne & Elizabeth Payne, June 10, 1796
Elijah Hixon & Polly Moore, Aug. 22, 1796

Page 9—David Young & Sarah Philips, Dec. 27, 1796
John Evans & Polly Thomas, Aug. 24, 1796
Wm. Donelson & Charity Dickinson, Aug. 9, 1796
Daniel Helton & Elizabeth Lancaster, July 26, 1796
Wm. Dillahurity & Sarah Johnson, Oct. 10, 1796
Hugh Perry & Jane Hendricks, Nov. 4, 1796
Joseph Walker & Sarath Carothers, Jan. 18, 1796
John Witherspoon & Elizabeth Shute, Jan. 31, 1796
John Shute & Nancy Childress, Dec. 5, 1796
John Harris & Eliza Lucas, Jan. 20, 1796

Marriage Records of Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tenn.

Page 1—John Bullard & Rebecca Bumgarner, Dec. 26, 1817
John Strother & Elizabeth Matthews, Dec. 4, 1816
Henry Kerby & Mary Hudson, Dec. 21, 1811
Solomon Poke & Peggy Hopson, Dec. 20, 1808
William Polk & Susanna Gamble, Apr. 14, 1808
James Curry & Rebecca Hoshone, June 15, 1814
Thomas A. Gentry & Elizabeth Campbell, Jan. 5, 1819
Isaac Fryar & Nancy Fryar, July 3, 1818
Joseph Burleson & Patience Ward, Jan. 7, 1817
John Dement & Cecelia W. Lowe, Sept. 27, 1820
Thomas McFarland & Nancy Rawlins, June 12, 1817
James Childress & Rebecca Kinkade, May 28, 1818
Robert L. James & Johannah Robertson, Feb. 13, 1817
Joshua Neely & Polly Crownover, Sept. 27, 1815
Littlebery Hill & Elizabeth Boffett, Nov. 12, 1819
Burrly Randolph & Lucy W. Tearcy, Nov. 25, 1818

Page 1—William H. Smith & United America Smith, Apr. 24, 1816
Uriah Cummins & Margaret Smith, July 27, 1816
James Elder & Polly Wood, July 2, 1816
William Adams & Elizabeth Goodlove, April 24, 1819
William Warren & Elizabeth Vance, July 22, 1819
John Hale & Charlotte Gambill, Oct. 27, 1818
Fulton Robison & Jane Blair, June 19, 1819
Daniel Gilchrist & Nancy Phillips, Dec. 29, 1819
James Wheeler & Peggy Maberry, June 24, 1818
William Harris & Eliza Mitchell, May 13, 1819
Stephen Hale & Priscella Goodlove, Oct. 19, 1817
William Rucker & Susan Childress, Nov. 10, 1819
Joseph Birnett & Anna Beesley, Mar. 22, 1819
Harmon Ridings & Frances Vaughan, Jan. 9, 1816
Joseph Locke & Gilla Moore, Nov. 18, 1819
George D. Swan & Sarah Gillispie, Nov. 18, 1819
John Vance & Ann Gambill, March 18, 1818
David Eudaly & Lucy Blankinship, Dec. 19, 1816
Griffith Smith & Nancy Myers, July 27, 1818
Samuel Hand & Eliza Wallace, Sept. 7, 1819
Daniel M. Stewart & Martha Montgomery, Dec. 1, 1818
Henry D. Jamison & Elizabeth Batey, Jan. 20, 1819
Edward Robertson & Betsy Miller, Aug. 31, 1816
John Maxwell & Elizabeth Covington, Jan. 13, 1818
Isaac Jetton & Henrietty Elam, Nov. 12, 1817
Sion Mason & Margaret Baker, Oct. 28, 1816
Archibald Johnson & Harriott B. Smith, Nov. 29, 1819
David Moore & Elizabeth Bradly, Oct. 9, 1816
Thomas Butler & Polly Huff, Oct. 22, 1816
William Stewart & Rachel Scott, May 18, 1819

Page 1—James Bass, Jr. & Eliza Howse, Sept. 22, 1819
Thomas McKnight & Nancy Robertson, May 22, 1813
Solomon Travis & Jane Bagle, Oct. 12, 1818
Sion L. Read & Hardenia Spencer, Aug. 2, 1817
Richard L. Fleming & Eleanor Ranken, May 16, 1814
Hiram Hammon & Jane Harris, Nov. 7, 1814
Stephen F. White & Hannah H. Dickson, June 23, 1814
John Henry & Jane Gibson, June 1, 1813
Jacob Thomas & Mary M. Donald, Sept. 3, 1813
William A. Harris & Easter McFarland, Sept. 3, 1815
James Moore & Elizabeth Heard, Oct. 30, 1815
John Green & Delia Ford, June 7, 1815
Elihu Bone & Nancy B. Warnick, Mar. 1, 1815
Beverly Nelson & Elizabeth Robertson, Dec. 12, 1815
William Powell & Rachel Kerr, Nov. 16, 1815
Benjamin Fuller & Hannah Gunn, Dec. 9, 1815
John Deason & Sally Arnold, Dec. 16, 1815
Charles Pope & Elizabeth Smith, Dec. 28, 1815
James Gibbins & Hannah Gasaway, Sept. 20, 1815
William F. Baty & Elizabeth Sills, Nov. 15, 1815
Green Gunby & Rachel Rodden, Dec. 3, 1815
John McHenry & Rachel Brown, Dec. 12, 1815
Baker Wrather & Sally G. Masterson, Aug. 29, 1815
James Martin & Nancy Taylor, Jan. 26, 1816
Samuel Wallan & Keziah Hardcastle, Aug. 1, 1816
John H. Reid & Annie Beavins, Jan. 2, 1816
William Parrish & Amy Naokes, Mar. 12, 1816
Joseph Castleman & Susan Smith, Apr. 13, 1816
Joseph Newman & Nancy Mankins, Dec. 16, 1816
Ezekiel Arnold & May Gilleland, Jan. 2, 1816

Page 1—Thomas C. Beard & Sally Hall, Mar. 21, 1816
Joel Gilleland & Susan Taylor, May 28, 1816
James Reynolds & Jane Cauthorn, Aug. 16, 1816
Sanford Yancy & Jane Harris, Mar. 25, 1816
William Burnett & Susan Tinker, Jan. 10, 1816
John Mosby & Nancy Smith, Jan. 4, 1816
David Maybin & Margaret Boggs, Dec. 2, 1816
James Bowen & Catherine Maclin, Jan. 5, 1816
Robert Lawing & Mary Ann Sublett, Oct. 2, 1816
Hugh Kirk & Jane Jetton, Feb. 13, 1816
Henry D. Thompson & Susan Smith, Jan. 30, 1816
Robert Fagan & Patsy Gibson, Jan. 2, 1816
Soloman Rey & Margaret Blackburn, Feb. 25, 1816
Jonathan Wallace & Louisa Hickinbottome, May 13, 1816
Samuel H. Laughlin & Mary C. Bass, Oct. 20, 1816
William H. Dyer & Martha Ann Marshall, May 21, 1816
David Rutledge & Anglina Williamson, July 3, 1816
James Menees & Elizabeth M. Anthony, June 29, 1816

Page 1—James Duboise & Margaret Duboise, Feb. 19, 1816
Jesse Covington & Levica Beesley, Oct. 22, 1816
Richard Venable & Jane Gammill, Feb. 6, 1816
Burrell Warren & Elizabeth Vance, Aug. 24, 1816
Levi McGlaughlin & Ruthy McCree, March 14, 1816
Thomas Hampton & Sally Davis, Feb. 1, 1816
Hugh Good & Betsy Brandon, Aug. 2, 1816
John G. Carithers & Charlotte Dyer, May 14, 1816
Benjamin Knox & Margaret McKnight, July 29, 1816
Isaac Frizile & Susan Arnold, Jan. 5, 1816
Isam Williams & Peggy Walkup, July 15, 1816
John Garner & Peggy Giss, Feb. 7, 1816
John Morgan & Betsy Simmes, Nov. 11, 1817
John Overall & Jean McLin, Dec. 17, 1817
Charles Anderson & Polly Jetton, June 4, 1817
Thomas Yardly & Margaret Warren, Oct. 20, 1817
James Campbell & Betsy Pau (Pall), Nov. 18, 1817
James Blackwood & Anna Thomas, May 11, 1819

MAGAZINE CUTS FOR SALE

Chapters and individuals wishing to purchase cuts used in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE from July, 1917 to the current issue, can procure same, *at cost,* by applying to Magazine Department, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.



Berryman

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Clarke

BERRYMAN

Devonshire Pedigrees state that Arms were granted to the Berryman family in 1575.

John Berryman, of Berrie, and his wife Eleanor Dare, of Upcott, had son John de Berri (John Berryman), who married in 1605 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Fulford de Fulford, who traced his lineage to Robert Challons.

John Berryman, grandson of John and Elizabeth, came to Westmoreland County, Va., in 1654, and married Miss Tucker. Their only child Benjamin who held many offices in the Colony, being Gentleman Justice, Attorney in Stafford and King George Counties, Sheriff of Westmoreland, and Captain and Major, married Elizabeth, only daughter of John Newton, of Westmoreland County, Va.

John Newton, son of Thomas Newton, Esq., of Carleton Manor and Kingston-on-Hull, Gent., came to Virginia and married Rose, widow 1st of John Tucker of Virginia, and 2ndly of Thomas Gerrard, of St. Clement's Manor, St. Mary's County, Md., and of Westmoreland Co., Va.

Through the Newtons the Berrymans trace their lineage back 2000 years to Prince Caractacus, who became King Caradoc of Britain, A.D., 53. In this line one of their ancestors distinguished himself at the Crusade under Richard, Coeur de Lion against the Saracens at the Battle of Escalon in 1192. Later another, Sir John Newton, was sword-bearer to Richard 1st, King of England.

Benjamin and Elizabeth Newton Berryman had twenty-two children and through their marriages, the Berrymans have become connected with distinguished families of Virginia; Randolphs, Ishams, Woodsons, Taliaferros, etc., and with the Allertons of Massachusetts, through the descendants of Isaac Allerton, born Plymouth, 1630, moved to Wicomico Co., Va., and married there.—*Used through the courtesy of Mrs. Clifford K. Berryman, Washington, D. C.*

CLARKE

The Clarkes, of Rhode Island have played a most distinguished part in the affairs of the Colony and State for over two hundred and fifty years.

John Clarke, the first of the direct line to whom it is possible to trace, was John of Westhorpe, Co., Suffolk, England. Westhorpe is a Manor in the Hundred of Hartsmere, which according to the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror, 1081–1087, belonged at that time to Gilbert de Bund and afterwards became the seat of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. John Clarke was buried 1559. His son John, 1541–1598, married Catherine, daughter of John Cook.

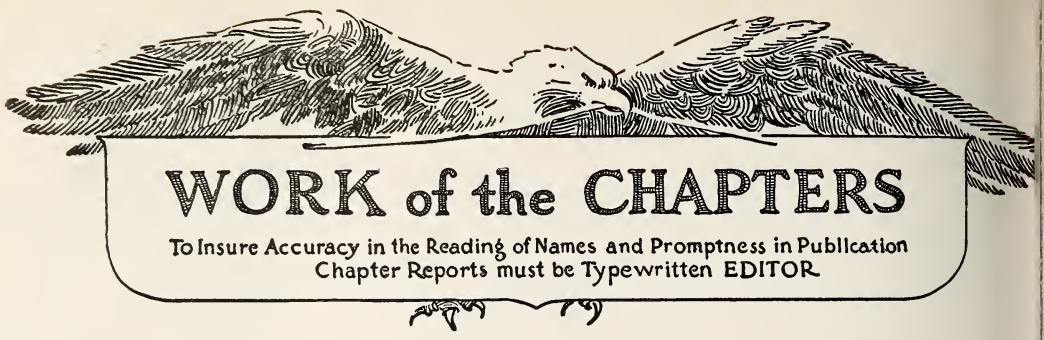
Rev. John Clark and his brothers, Thomas and Joseph, grandsons of the above, born in England, came to New England. They were associates and warm friends of Roger Williams and the Coddingtons and helped found the settlements of Newport and of the Island of Aquidneck, now Rhode Island.

Sixteen hundred and sixty-three, John Clark was sent to England and procured from Charles 2nd, the memorable Charter of "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations."

John and Thomas Clarke both died without issue, so it was from Joseph, 1618–1694, that this family in America descend.

Joseph Clarke was a Member of the General Court of Trials, Commissioner, Deputy to Rhode Island Assembly, Justice of the Peace and his name appears on the Charter granted to Rhode Island.

His great grandson Joseph, married Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Susannah Hazard Perry, connecting the Clarkes with two other distinguished Rhode Island families, and their son Captain Samuel Clarke married Chloe Maxson, a lineal descendant of John Maxson, the first white person born on the island of Aquidnack.—*Used through the courtesy of Mrs. Sallie B. Cook, Washington, D. C.*



Nancy Ward Chapter (Chattanooga, Tenn.), has been working along Americanization lines, this year, as suggested by the National Officers. The Chapter is one of three in Chattanooga, and they have bent their best efforts jointly, to the success of the plans so close to the hearts of the great leaders in this very unselfish work.

Nancy Ward Chapter has a large membership, most of whom are native daughters. Only one transfer has been issued during the year, and that to the organizing regent, Mrs. C. C. Hunnington, who now resides in California. Her chief desire was to build up a strong, firm, and enthusiastic membership; and this spirit to arouse and stimulate has been manifested in the Chapter ever since. Although numbering less than one hundred, we do not feel the less capable to undertake great things, and no call, local or National has ever been neglected.

Nancy Ward Chapter has undertaken a work that is distinctly individual, and which has brought to the Chapter much credit and praise. It is of an educational nature, and is carried out in the schools of the city through a series of contests.

The regular monthly meetings are of great interest, to every member. Aside from these monthly meetings, three days of special interest are celebrated during the year. These days are "Washington's Birthday," "Flag Day," and "Nancy Ward Day," July 20th. All the meetings are of a social nature, a business meeting preceding the regular monthly sessions, thus a happy medium is reached without mixing business with pleasure.

The subject for the year's program was: "Woman in American History." It was arranged by the Historian, Mrs. S. O. Bankson, and embraces the following subjects: "Women in the Beginning;" "Colonial Women" of the Revolution;" "Pioneer Women;" "Women of the West;" and "Women of the Civil War."

The last two meetings of the year were devoted to the modern woman, or the evolution of women, and the subjects were: "Women in the Business World;" "Women in Professions;" "Beginnings of Sufferage;" and the "Achievements of Sufferage."

The papers containing much historical data are filed with the keepers of Archives, and in time will become a very valuable collection of records, as well as a reference guide.

Complying with the request of the National Society, committees have been appointed in the Chapter to correspond with all the National Committees. One of these is the National Magazine Committee, which has done much toward accomplishing this Chapter's desire to lead the state in subscriptions. This Chapter had secured the largest number up to the time of the State Convention in Knoxville, and felt sure of winning the ten dollar prize offered by Mrs. Thomas Day, Chairman of the State Magazine committee. Much to the surprise of Nancy Ward Chapter, the hostess chapter, Bonnie Kate Chapter put forth a strenuous eleventh hour effort, and carried away the prize, amid great rejoicing.

The spirit to accomplish is ever evident in our midst, and the greater number of members are willing to lay aside personal motives and ambitions, and work only for the good of the cause, which is patriotism. On such a foundation, only, can any chapter hope to accomplish the great work expected of us, and which we owe to the memory of those who braved peril and endured hardships, that we might enjoy those things which they so gladly abandoned.

Among the achievements placed to the credit of Nancy Ward Chapter, during the year and reported at the State Conference are the following: The Chapter paid its quota to the mountain school fund, and its State per capita tax. It placed again the National Society Magazine in the Genealogical Room of the public library of the city. The Chapter has paid its full quota to the National Society for the erection of the fountain at Plymouth, and for the American picture to be placed in the War Museum in France. The subject of the picture is the transportation of troops to the war zone, and was reported delivered to the French Government recently.

The French Government requested three pictures, one from the Daughters of the American Revolution, one from the Y. M. C. A., and one from the Knights of Columbus.

The Chapter has also, paid for the Immigrant's Guide, a copy of which will be placed in the hands of all incoming foreigners.

Coöperating with the American Legion the Chapter sent gifts of wreaths to the public funeral of two heroes of the World War, which occurred on Armistice Day.

Nancy Ward Chapter has had a part in placing the last of a complete set of lineage books in the Genealogical Room of the library.

The members continued the support of the two French orphans long after the close of the war, and as the hearts of the members were so greatly touched by this work, they responded to the appeal sent out in the name of the Near East, and adopted the first little orphan taken in Chattanooga. The French orphans were the first to be adopted in Tennessee.

A social entertainment, which proved of great pleasure, was the Patriotic Luncheon, given on Washington's Birthday. This was given by the three chapters and was a great success. A pageant written by Mrs. L. M. Russell, entitled; "Women Prominent in History," was staged, personally directed by her. She was gowned in a white satin robe fashioned along Colonial lines.

Three periods in American history were presented. The Colonial, the Revolutionary, and the Modern period.

An event of more than passing interest, was Naturalization Day observed by the Daughters, who attended the court session and distributed to each newly made citizen an Immigrant's Guide.

Judge Sanford, of Knoxville, Tennessee, addressed a class of twenty-six men of half as many nationalities, urging them to enter into their duties as citizens with zeal worthy of their adopted country. In closing his remarks, he took occasion to stress the activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to thank them for their help in lending their fair presence to the otherwise drab court proceedings.

Another outstanding feature of our work this year was the prizes offered in the schools. One prize was a silver loving cup known as the Nancy Ward Cup, which is contested for yearly and awarded to the high school girl writing the best patriotic oration. Another prize offered was five dollars in gold for the best paper on the life of Nancy Ward.

Our patriotic pilgrimage will lead us next year to the small town of Benton, where the grave of this Indian Princess is situated on the side of the mountain, and where we will place a bronze marker to her memory. The Chapter will also have a part in placing a monument in the town of Benton, which will be dedicated to her memory and also to the Nancy Ward Rifles, a company of sharpshooters in the 17th Infantry of "Old Hickory Division."

This Chapter stands 100 per cent. perfect at National Headquarters in Washington.

This Chapter ranks second in education in the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Claude Smith,
Recording Secretary.

Mandan Chapter (Mandan, N. D.) was organized at the home of Mrs. Fannie Taylor Bowers on June 9, 1921, just five months after the first paper was sent in to Washington. The Vice State Regent, Mrs. Fannie Phelps Martin, of Bismarck, was present and assisted in the organization of the Chapter. At the conclusion of the business meeting and program, the members partook of a delicious repast.

Our Chapter was named for a tribe of Indians, the "Mandans," a race generally conceded to be superior to other western Indians in many respects, and whom history first mentions in 1738. In 1750 they lived in nine villages on the west bank of the Heart river, near the mouth, three miles from the present town of Mandan. They were almost exterminated by disease, and through wars with the Sioux. They moved north to the Knife river about 1784, and were there found by Lewis and Clark in 1804. Their lodges were circular and mostly made of clay.

Our city is situated on historic ground. Lewis and Clark established their camp near the present town of Mandan—a post known as Fort Mandan—where the American flag was raised for the first time in North Dakota on December 25, 1804. It was from this camp that the Shoshone, Sakakawea, "The Bird Woman," guided Lewis and Clark on their journey to the Pacific coast and helped them to escape hostile Indians.

Fort Abraham Lincoln, long since abandoned, was located five miles south of Mandan, and it was from this point that General Custer led his brave band to what proved to be their last stand against the Sioux, in the battle of the Little Big Horn. The trail which they took across the country can still be seen.

During the present fiscal year, we have studied the early history of our State, beginning with its topography. As the life of the Indians was intertwined with that of the early settlers, we have included in our programs papers on Indian music and other items pertaining to the

life and customs of the Mandan and Sioux tribes.

As a part of the "Street Museum" during the pageant which commemorated the completion of the $2,000,000 vehicular bridge across the Missouri river, between Bismarck and Mandan, September 18th, 19th and 20th, our Chapter arranged an attractive window display of Revolutionary relics.

Steps have been taken to mark the site of Ft. Mandan, the Custer house at old Ft. Lincoln, the flag staff taken from Ft. Lincoln and now in the Northern Pacific Railway Park at Mandan, and the site of the first school house.

Looking toward the elimination of illiteracy in North Dakota, we have coöperated with various clubs and organizations of our city in the establishment of a night school. A prize of $5 has been offered for the best essay on a patriotic subject, in the grammar department of our schools. We have contributed $5 to the North Dakota Children's Home at Fargo. We have sent two books on North Dakota history to the library at Washington, and made a contribution toward Revolutionary relics for Memorial Continental Hall. We have contributed our quota to the three national funds—the painting, fountain and manuals for immigrants. During the past year, we were entertained pleasantly by Minishoshe Chapter, Bismarck, and later we returned the compliment.

Our Chapter is steadily growing and numbers at present twenty-three members.

(Mrs. W. C.) Anne C. Badger,
Recording Secretary.

Cabrillo Chapter (Los Angeles, California) with 62 members, celebrated its tenth anniversary February 12, 1923, in the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Bent, The occasion was most delightful and one long to be remembered. The exercises were opened with a word of welcome by Mrs. W. W. Stilson, who founded Cabrillo Chapter, was its first Regent, and is this year acting in that capacity.

The program was carried out by Dr. Dyer, and Carrie Jacob Bond, the former giving an effective patriotic address and the latter charming the audience with several songs of her own composition. At the close of the entertainment delicious refreshments were served, followed by a social hour. This Chapter has taken part in all patriotic work, and has met the full requirements of The National Society.

Too much can not be said of the work done by Miss Beulah Stamford Gaston, as chairman of Patriotic Education; $25 has been paid to the Schauffler School, $25 to Crippled Childrens' Guild, $25 to Los Angeles Juvenile Court Association, $15 to Albion School and $10 to Caroline Scott Memorial. In addition, this Chapter has placed in American Legion Hall, at a cost of $60 the portraits representing respectively, Washington, Lincoln and, Pershing.

Mrs. Julia M. Bowell, chairman of program committee, has provided the best talent within her reach, presenting: Mrs. Barnum, State member of the Lay Board of Education, who announced California has resumed its rank, standing first in general education, Miss M. E. Chase who gave a very interesting talk upon her acquaintance with Clemenceau, whom she had known from early childhood, and Mr. George P. Bent who favored us with a most interesting address upon his travels throughout the world.

We have had nothing more beautiful than the tribute paid by Mrs. W. W. Stilson, to Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Chapter is honored by the presence of Mrs. Lockwoods' niece, Miss Alice E. Whitaker.

Mrs. J. C. Ingham has made special effort, to make the C.A.R. organization a success, The Chapter will be represented at the State Conference by Mrs. Henry E. Bean State Treasurer.

Cabrillo Chapter, is deeply interested in the better film movement, through the courtesy of Charles Ray, led by Doctor Dyer, the Chapter visited the famous Ray Studio, especially to see the filming of, The Courtship of Miles Standish, in which the *Mayflower* plays a prominent part. This reproduction of the *Mayflower* cost $65,000.

(Mrs. G. M.) Nelle Adams,
Historian.

Saranac Chapter (Plattsburg, N. Y.). The year 1922–23 has been a busy and successful one for Saranac Chapter. Our membership is 178 with two associate members. We have had regular meetings each month from October to June. The programs have been in line with the work of the National Society, especial attention having been given to Patriotic Education, Conservation, Historical Research and International Relations.

Mrs. R. H. Gibbs, State Chairman of Tamassee, delighted the Chapter with a visit in November, bringing with her stereoptican slides of the school.

A survey has been made of the cemeteries in Clinton County and the graves of many Revolutionary soldiers and their wives located. A list has been made and reported to the State Chairman and to the Smithsonian Institution. Arrangements have been made to mark the graves of four Revolutionary soldiers recently found unmarked.

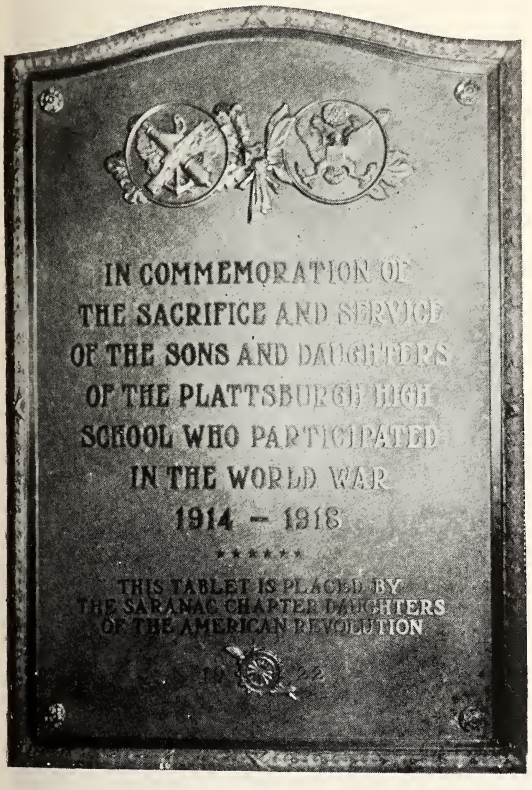
Lists have been sent to the State Historian of historic paintings, portraits and manuscripts in this locality with names of their present owners, also several histories of this section, which are

now out of print. Inquiries from six state have been answered concerning pioneers and ancestors in Clinton County.

Twenty-five marked copies of *State Service* a magazine containing a splendid article "Destroying the Graves of our Pioneers," written by one of our members, were sent to Regents of upstate chapters only one of which has been acknowledged.

A beautiful memorial tablet was presented by Saranac Chapter to the Plattsburgh High School. The tablet is 25 inches wide by 34 long with a serpentine top, cast in U. S. Standard Statuary bronze. An ornamental seal at the upper left represents the Army, Navy, and Aviation while the seal at the upper right is that of the United States. About the two is entwined a spray of oak and laurel. The inscription follows:

"In commemoration of the Sacrifice and Service of the Sons and Daughters of the Plattsburgh High School who participated in the World War 1914–1918. This tablet is presented by Saranac Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, 1923."



MEMORIAL TABLET PRESENTED BY SARANAC CHAPTER TO THE PLATTSBURG, N. Y. HIGH SCHOOL

The tablet was unveiled on Washington's Birthday with appropriate excercises. An address was given by Col. C. D. Roberts, commanding officer at Plattsburgh Barracks, a brave and distinguished officer who served overseas. The tablet was presented by the Regent and accepted by the Superintendent of Schools. As it was unveiled, the audience stood and recited the American's Creed, 400 copies of which had been presented to the school by Saranac Chapter.

We are now in receipt of a design for the marker to be placed on the grave of General John Thomas at Chambly, Canada, during the coming year. Permission to erect this monument has been secured through our Secretary of State and the British Ambassador. On May 31st a delegation from Saranac Chapter visited the old Cemetery at Chambly where lies the body of General Thomas and other American soldiers who died of small pox while in the service in 1776. General Thomas was on the staff of General George Washington.

All regular objects of the National Society have received contributions and Saranac hopes to be a Hostess Chapter at Tamassee.

An account of Saranac Chapter would not be complete without mention of two members of whom we are justly proud: Mrs. Mary Austin Thomas, a charter member in the National Society whose number is 162 and who affectionately styles herself "Mother of Saranac Chapter;" and Mrs. G. F. Tuttle, author of the well-known book, "Three Centuries in Champlain Valley." Mrs. Tuttle is a devoted Daughter and has given years of service to the interests of Saranac Chapter and Historic work in Champlain Valley.

(Mrs. W. F.) Mary W. Brown,
Regent.

White Plains Chapter (White Plains, N. Y.) The year 1921–22 has been active and interesting. On Flag Day, June 14th, we hold our annual picnic on the grounds of Washington's Headquarters and have as our guests the Bronx, New Rochelle and Mount Pleasant Chapters. Each year at the Headquarters picnic we give to our members "a penny a day bag" and while there we collect the filled bags, our total this year was $78. Mount Pleasant Chapter gave ten dollars in gold. We have a history, a platter, and post cards of Washington's Headquarters which are on sale. This money goes toward the up-keep

of the Headquarters. Work and material were donated, bulbs and shrubs sent by members to beautify the grounds.

We have had several relics added to the collection; A bayonet, grape shot, bedstead, mirror, sugar bowl, and an ale pitcher, and a chair which General Washington used while at the Headquarters has been given. Mrs. J. T. Lockwood, a former Regent, has furnished a bedroom on the second floor and some valuable furniture has been loaned. These add to the beauty and interest of the place.

We have fully met all quotas asked for contributions to special objects by the National Society, such as International College at Springfield, Philippine Scholarship, $50 to Tamassee School, also to water supply there. We have sent $120 which we pledged to furnish a bedroom in New York State building at Tamassee. In June, a card party was given and sufficient money raised to build a lean-to for sick soldiers in the Veterans Adirondack Mountain Camp to be named for White Plains Chapter. Each year a prize is given by our Chapter to a High School pupil for the best essay on a local historical subject selected by the Chapter.

Three papers have been sent to State Chairman of Reciprocity, "The First Thanksgiving Dinner in 1620" by Mrs. John Lynn Eddy; "The Keeping of Christmas in Colonial Days" by Mrs. Selleck Coles and the prize essay "The Huguenots and Quakers in Westchester County" by Katherine Kerwin.

Eight large pictures of Washington's Headquarters have been placed in the Public Schools of White Plains.

On September 6th our Regent and six members of the executive board attended the ceremonies in commemorating Lafayette-Marne Day held in St. Paul's Chapel and Churchyard of the Parish of Trinity Church. Our Regent and other officers attend each year the Continental Congress at Washington and Our State Conventions.

Old trails have been followed up and maps made of towns through which the Boston Post Road passes and a history of the Post Road sent to the State Chairman of Old Trails. Tombstone records have been collected and sent in and Lineage books have been place in the Public Library.

The site of the Old Oak Tree which marked the boundary between White Plains and North Castle under which General Washington and his army passed many times on their way to the Headquarters a quarter of a mile north has been marked by taking pieces of the old tree and embedding them in concrete and placing against it a stone taken from the grounds at the Headquarters with an inscription cut upon it. Experts in Forestry claim the tree to be nearly 500 years old.

White Plains has a tree recorded at Washington, D. C. in the American Forestry Association Hall of Fame for historic trees. The tree is a magnificent sycamore located on the grounds at Washington's Headquarters. It shades the windows of the room occupied by General Washington from the western sun, and is estimated by experts to be at least three hundred years old.

Our Chapter has presented to the Ammex Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the naval gun from the Battleship *Portsmouth,* which was loaned us by the Government and the Post has mounted it in Broadway Park in honor of our heroes who sacrificed their lives in the late war. A flag is kept flying every day on Battle Hill where a gun was mounted to mark the battlefield of White Plains.

On Battle Day, October 28, 1921, two graves of Revolutionary soldiers were marked and on October 28, 1922, two other Revolutionary soldiers had the official D.A.R. markers placed on them.

Each year an appropriate service is held—an invocation, a stirring address; a sketch of the hero is read by a descendant, followed by a bugle call of "Taps," and closing with a benediction. Our Regent has had a leaflet printed and distributed giving the correct use of the flag and special days when the flag should be displayed. A year book has also been printed which is very attractive.

Thus with a year of varied activities behind us we look forward to a new year of work with the hope that much may be accomplished.

EDITH HATFIELD H. WHITE,
Historian.

James Wood Chapter (Parkersburg, W. Va.). The glamour of "Historic Days" of the long ago was most skilfully brought out in an entertainment showing ability and finish given by the James Wood Chapter, on February 6, 1923, at the Camden Theatre, before a large and appreciative audience.

The charm and romance, heroism and high ideals of the early history of our country were vividly and forcibly portrayed by a pageant of living pictures. From the first lifting of the curtain revealing the beautiful tableau of America, followed in sequence by an Indian village, a scene from the home life of the Puritans, pre-Revolutionary portraits, the birth of the Flag, The Spirit of "76," Women of the Revolution, and post Revolutionary period, the pictures, emphasized by melodies of "ye olden time," proved a thrilling study of patriotism. Each picture was a masterpiece, histor-

ically true, artistically perfect. The brave faces of the pioneers, showing purpose and strength of character, rivaling in charm the beauty of the "Republican Court." As we gazed upon the glow of the living canvas, to-day was forgotten, we were with the yesterday of those—

"Who not for hearths and homes alone
But for the world, their work was done."

(Mrs. William Haimes Smith)
Collie Jackson Smith,
ex-Vice President General.

Enid Chapter (Enid, Okla.). Mrs. John F. Curran, Regent, is happy to report a membership of forty-two interested patriotic members who have loyally supported the work of the National, the State, and the local Chapter throughout the year. Whatever success has come to us this year, and we do feel proud that our Chapter is coming more and more into the real spirit of our National charter, is due in a large measure to our unity of thought and action. Four new members have been admitted. The by-laws have been revised; the annual dues raised to $5 and a budget system of expenditure adopted.

The course of study has included readings from the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, and from the State Bulletin, Irving's Tour of the Prairie, and other historic spots in Oklahoma.

The Chapter has contributed its quota, $10.60 to the Immigrants' Manual; $10 to Patriotic Education; $10 to Y.W.C.A. Educational Work; $2 for a gift subscription of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine to the Carnegie Public Library, and has given too a "Shelf of Twenty-five Best Books" for the Colored School Branch Library.

In May, during Commencement week at High School, the annual prizes of five-dollar gold pieces were presented by the Regent for the two best essays written on patriotic subjects by pupils from the grade schools.

Flag Day was observed with a picnic in Government Springs Park. The tables were spread under the shadow of the flag above the granite Marker erected by the Chapter in 1920. The speaker of the occasion paid splendid tribute to the flag and the spirit of '76.

During the "Husband's Evening" dinner party celebrating Statehood Day, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Simons a Pantomime, illustrating the thirteen states, passed in review before Betsy Ross, who acknowledged each state by sewing their star in place on a large flag spread upon her lap.

On Memorial Day the Chapter joined with with the American Legion in placing wreaths on the Soldiers' Monument.

The Chapter members display the flag on national holidays, and at the regular monthly meeting, and at every place where a meeting is held for business or pleasure. Mrs. O. J. Fleming, State Chairman of the National flag committee on the Correct Use of the Flag, read a paper on the Flag at the P.E.O. State Convention at Geary, which was published in the July, P.E.O. Magazine. A flag bill, largely written and sponsored by her, has passed both houses of the Legislature now in session and is waiting for the Governor's signature to become a law.

The cap-stone so to speak of the year's work was the bringing of Schumann-Heink to Enid in concert, March 2nd, which netted the Chapter $1400 to be added to the fund on hand to purchase a Memorial Tablet for the Enid and Garfield county soldiers in the World War. The packed auditorium of the new Convention Hall presented an inspiring sight. Members of the American Legion, in full regalia, acted as ushers, and stood at reverent attention while Madame Schumann-Heink's voice pealed forth the Star Spangled Banner at the close of the program. Following the concert the Legion and the Auxiliary extended a reception to Madame Schumann-Heink, the Daughters of the Revolution and their husbands, in the Legion rooms in the Convention Hall.

The Regent has presided at all Chapter meetings, and represented the Chapter at the State Conference at Norman, together with two other delegates, and plans to attend the Thirty-second Continental Congress at Washington, D. C.

Harriet H. Curran,
Regent.

E. Pluribus Unum Chapter (District of Columbia) was organized on November 8, 1918, at the home of Mrs. Sylvanus E. Johnson, the founder and organizing Regent. After brief exercises and an address by the State Regent of the District of Columbia, then Miss Hilda Fletcher, the oath of allegiance to the National Society was administered to the twenty-one charter members, the officers pledged to their work, and the Chapter was pronounced duly organized.

The State Regent and Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins each presented the Chapter a gavel made from the first flag pole of Memorial Hall, and Miss Miriam Blinn, now Mrs. Howard W. Gamble, a beautiful silk flag.

During the five years of our existence, the members of the Chapter have ever been awake to all patriotic needs, having purchased largely of liberty bonds and War Saving Stamps, and subscribed generously to the work of the Red Cross. All assessments made by the National

Society have been met in full and urgent needs at home and abroad have had the enthusiastic support of the Chapter.

In response to a call of the National Society, money was voted for patriotic education, a copy of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE has been contributed for two years to the District room of Continental Hall, a number of books have been presented to the library, the last being a very rare book entitled "Washington's God-child," and money has been donated for the chandelier in the District room of Memorial Continental Hall. The amount of $20 has been contributed to the Chapter House Fund, which entitled our Chapter to two pages in the Book of Remembrance, which pages were given by vote of the Chapter to the biographies of the Regent, Mrs. Sylvanus Johnson and the historian. We have contributed to the Guernsey Scholarship Fund; Americanization work; the Juvenile Protective Association; the American International College at Springfield, Massachusetts; the Tamassee School in North Carolina; the Curtis School; the Scholarship Fund at St. Mary's Hall, Maryland; the Travelers Aid; and the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Fund at Oxford, Ohio, in honor of the first President General of the D.A.R.

In connection with other Chapters we have employed a teacher to work among the foreign born of Arthur Place in the District, instructing the mothers in the care of children, teaching them how to live, and preparing them educationally for citizenship.

This work has been carried on since January, 1921, with gratifying results: money has also been contributed to the Americanization work in the school at Georgetown.

In our work abroad, we went over the top in our contribution to the restoration of Tilloloy; supported a French orphan two years; and contributed to the Near East Fund, to the China Relief Fund and to the starving children of Europe.

The Chapter has each winter entertained the National and State Officers, one evening each season being devoted to that purpose. On other evenings we have had excellent musical programs; papers presented by the historian and other members of the Chapter; and talks by interesting speakers. Among the latter we have been entertained by inspiring talks by Mrs. Guernsey, then President General, Mrs. Hodgkins, the present Vice President General of the District of Columbia, Mr. Crist of the Naturalization Bureau, Mrs. Cabot Stevens, Mrs. Margarita Spalding Gerry, Hon. Arthur M. Free of California, Hon. Thomas Sterling of South Dakota, Judge Kathryn Sellers of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia and Dr. J. C. Palmer.

Mrs. Johnson was Regent of the Chapter from its organization, November, 1918, to May, 1922, when she declined reëlection, and was succeeded by Mrs. Harry C. Grove, who had been Vice Regent during the same period.

Mrs. Johnson having been the organizing Regent worked for the Chapter *con amore* and through her enthusiastic efforts the membership of the Chapter increased from twenty-one to seventy-seven members, with a present membership of sixty-one, and papers of others now pending, this being the first Chapter to attain a membership of over fifty in less than a year and a half.

The Chapter began its fifth year in October, 1922, with Mrs. Grove as Regent, who has worked enthusiastically to hold the Chapter to a high standard in the various branches of patriotic work. As former chairman of the Americanization Committee of the Chapter, she is fully alive to all the needs of the various activities in which the Chapter has been engaged, and she has been unremitting in her efforts to make the years' work successful.

It is due Miss Elizabeth Cooper, a zealous worker of the Chapter, to say that through her efforts last year the Chapter won the prize for the largest number of subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and has won again this year.

Our Chapter is young, but we have to our credit five years of excellent work, and we hope that in the years before us, we shall lose none of our zeal and enthusiasm and that we shall continue to justify our existence.

ADA J. GUITNER,
Historian.

ATTENTION, MAGAZINE CHAIRMEN!

Subscription blanks and literature about the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, to aid in securing subscriptions, will be furnished free upon request.

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GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

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2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C

ANSWERS

4557. GARLAND.—Sir John Garland of Eng. had s Edward, of Eng., & his s Peter Garland, the immigrant, 1650 set in Hanover Co., Va. His ch were Edward Sr., planter of Hanover, m 1680 & Margaret (Peggy) m Wm. Overton, Jr. The ch of Edward Garland, Sr., were: Margaret, Peter, John m Anne——will dated 1734; Martha, Mary, Edward Jr. b 20 May, 1700, James. Children of John & Anne Garland, of Hanover Co., were Tom, who inherited "Garland's Neck" & is the ances of the Goochland Co., fam; Edward, Robert ances of the Louisa Co., & N. Car. fam; James, removed to Albemarle Co. 1722-1812 m Mary Rice of Hanover Co.; John ances of the Lunenburg Co. fam; Peter, a Capt. in Rev; Lucy m Thomas Carr; Mrs. Truhart, Eliz. m Capt. James Overton. Will of John Garland found in Va. Co. Records, vol. 6, p. 19. Ref: Hanover Records obtained by Wm. Elmore Dickinson, Prof. at W. Va. University.—*Mrs. I. D. Rawlings,* Springfield, Ill.

6315. HAMNER.—Nicholas Hamner b in Wales, 1703, immigrated to & set in New Kent Co., Va., later removing to Albemarle Co. His ch were Wm., 1730-1788 m Mary Hudly, Robt., John m Mary Wingfield. Nicholas Hamner was a Signer of the Oath of Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Va. Ref: Wood's History of Albemarle Co., Va. & Va. Hist. Collections, vol. 6, p. 135.—*Mrs. I. D. Rawlings,* 1322 Noble Ave., Springfield, Ill.

7701. HOPPIN.—Samuel Hoppin was s of Gideon & Mereb Parmalee Hoppin & was b 1755 d 1800, m 1781 Eliz. dau of Thaddeus Curtis. Their ch were Rossiter b 1782, Curtis b 1785, Thaddeus b 1787 & Samuel b 1789. Samuel, 1755-1800 had Rev rec, so did Thaddeus Curtis father of Eliz. Do not think Gideon Hoppin had Rev rec.—*Mrs. E. A. Reece,* 816 S. 7th St., Springfield, Ill.

10359. COINER.—This name is spelled in many ways. Michael Koiner was b 29 Jan., 1720 in Winterlingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, came to Phila., 1740 & d 7 Nov., 1796. 21 Feb., 1749 he m Margaret Diller b 1734, d 18 Nov., 1813. Both d in Augusta Co., Va. Their ch were George Adam, Conrad, George Michael, Eliz., Mary, Casper, Catherine, John, Martin, Jacob, Christian, Philip, Frederick.—*Mrs. P. C. Hiser,* Box No. 246, Greenfield, O.

VAN ETTEN.—Anthony Van Etten m 3 Aug., 1750 at Namenoch, Ulster Co., N. Y., Hannah Decker. Among their 11 ch is Blandina b 4 Sept., 1763. Write Mrs. Wm. H. Cortright, Homer, Mich.; she may be able to help you. Consult Stickney's History of Orange Co., page 76 & Gumaers' History of Deer Park, Orange Co., N. Y.—*Mrs. John S. Wagner,* Washington, N. J.

10410a. THAYER.—The Uriah who m Rachel Taft in 1727, had s Uriah b 1729 who m Jemima dau of Nathaniel & Anna Thayer & set in Attleboro, Mass. Uriah, Sr., b 1706, would have been too old for Rev ser. The only Rev rec given for a Uriah Thayer was from Braintree, Soldier, Capt. Silas Wild's Co. of Minutemen, Col. Benj. Lincoln's Regt. which assembled 19 Apr., 1775, ser 9 days, etc., also Corporal, Capt. Stephen Penniman's Co., Col. Francis' Regt., pay

abstract for travel allowed from camp home, sworn to in Suffolk Co., 29 Nov., 1776 said Thayer credited with allowance for 1 day (15 miles travel) Company drafted from Hingham, Braintree, Dorchester, Stoughtonham, Milton & Stoughton. Ref.: Mass. Soldiers & Sailors, vol. 15, p. 564.—*Mrs. Ada F. Thayer,* 1421 Main St., Campello, Mass.

10426. SHEPHERD.—Mary Shepherd was the dau of Lieut. Abraham Shepherd slain at the Battle of Minisink, 22 July, 1779.—*Mrs. W. B. Mills,* 28 N. Maple Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

10435. WELLS.—Benj. Wells of Wells Manor, Balto. Co.,, Md., b 1724 d 1802. Married 1743 Temperance Butler b 1726. He took the Oath of Allegiance & Fidelity, 23 Feb., 1778 before Justice Charles Ridgely.—*Mrs. C. F. Walker,* 720 N. 7th St., Steubenville, O.

10441. (a) PLUMER-PLUMMER.—Samuel Plumer, b Scarboro, Maine, 16 Sept., 1742, m Sarah Bragdon, April 9, 1767, according to the Plumer Genealogy by Sidney Perley (Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., 1917). No descendants nor Rev ser are listed in this work Possibly the Scarboro records may contain information. This Samuel, one of three of that name b in 1742, was the s of Sampson Plumer, who was b 14 March, 1699 in Newbury, Mass., and who settled in Scarboro about 1726. Sampson was a gr-grandson of the immigrant, Francis Plumer (1594-1672/3) who settled in Newbury in 1634.—*Mrs. A. C. Rogers,* 1886 E. 97th St., Cleveland, O.

11449. WILSON. — The following is from Family Bibles. Robt., John & James Wilson (believed to be the Signer) were bros. Robert b 8 Aug., 1737, d 10 Feb., 1793, m Eliz.——, 12 Feb., 1750-26 Sept., 1830, their ch were Robt. Jr., b 21 Oct., 1773; James b 7 May, 1776; Sarah b 19 Feb., 1779; Wm. b 19 Nov., 1781; m 15 Aug., 1812 Anna Crane of Elizabethtown, N. J. b 7 Apr., 1790 d 3 Apr., 1870; Wm. d 23 Jan., 1830; Susannah b 13 Jan., 1784; Ralph b 12 Dec., 1786; Eliz. b 7 Mar., 1789; Nathaniel b 6 Apr., 1791.—*Susan E. Wilson,* 4901 Meridian St., Los Angeles, Cal.

11449. WILSON.—Robert Wilson had 8 daus & 3 sons, several of the daus came to Ky., from Montg. Co., Md. Mary, who m a Warfield, remained in Md.; Eliz., Margaret, Sarah m—— Prather and went to La., Nancy, Euphron m Ninian Claggett, Martha m Thomas Ricketts, Jane m —— Riggs. Martha Wilson Ricketts was b 15 Mch., 1760, d 11 Sept., 1850, remembered going to Phila. to say good-bye to James Wilson, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, who was her father's bro. She had 8 ch.—*Mrs. Martha Ricketts Davis,* 230 Arlington Ave., Lexington, Ky.

10459. (a) WHEELER.—Nathan Wheeler, s of David the immigrant, was b 27 Dec., 1659. He m Rebecca ——. Their dau Rebecca was b in Newbury, 11 Sept., 1694. The Newbury Vital Records may list other ch, including the Lt. Nathan sought.—*Mrs. A. C. Rogers,* 1886 E. 97th St., Cleveland, O.

10603. CARPENTER.—Write to Mr. Brigham, State Record Commissioner, Providence, R. I., for certificate of ser.

(a) HARRINGTON.—Write to Mr. Wm. B. Brown, Box No. 432, North Adams, Mass. who is studying the Harrington fam of Shaftsbury, Vt.—*H. W. Jencks,* Box No. 225, Panama City, Florida.

10662. CLINTON.—Lawrence Clinton ser in King Philip's War in 1676. He was not b in Ipswich, but came from England or Ireland, abt 1665. See N. E. Register for Jan., 1915. His s Shubael Clinton ser in the French & Indian War & the only item in the inventory of his estate was the amount due for ser in the War (New Haven Probate Records, vol. 9, p. 35). He had also served in Queen Anne's War, as the name of Shubael Clinton is found in a Muster Roll of the Canada Expedition, Newport, in a list of all the Men taken on board the ship 18 July, 1711. (R.I. Hist. Soc. Call., Jan., 1922.)—*John C. Pearson,* 10831 Olivet Ave., Cleveland, O.

11510. WHITE.—William White d in Shorttract, Allegany Co., N. Y. 1838 aged 70 yrs. Many yrs before his d he owned a large farm & sugar grove. His sons were Moses, John, Duke & Wm. who lived in Va. Could your Wm. White who d 1787 in Louisa Co., Va., have been the father of Wm. White who d in N. Y.?—*Emily E. W. Derr,* Riverside, Cal.

10268. CARTER-AUSTIN.—Henry Austin m 1825 Maria Warner in Cambridge, N. Y. & removed to Mexico, N. Y. His father was Edward Austin, who set at North Creek, Warren Co., N. Y. with his s Edward. 1850 Census says Edward was b in R. I. His tombstone records him as Edward 2nd. Arnold's Vital Records of North Kingstown, R. I., gives the following: James Austin, s of Edmund, b 14 June, 173- & Mary, ch dau, dau b Nov. 10, dau b 22 Sept., 176-, dau b 30 Aug., 1767, dau b 18 Aug., 1769, Margaret b 30 Sept., 1771, s b 24 Oct., 1773, s b 7 July, 1775, dau 31 Mar., 1777. Edward was b 1773. Your Phoebe might be one of the daus. *Mrs. W. H. Moore,* 82 Parkdale Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

10660. GASTON.—In Ohio Valley Genealogies by Chas. A. Hanna, pp. 40-41 you will find James Gaston, s of John who went from Pa. to Chester Dist., S. Car. settling on Fishing Creek abt 1751-2. Served as a King's Justice bef 1776.

Name of w of James not given but they had issue Stephen & several daus, who removed to Ohio abt 1801-02.—*Miss B. S. Gaston,* 1818 12th Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

10663. WILLIAMS.—Samuel Williams' will was dated 18 Feb., 1773 and states that he was a resident of Edgecomb Co., N. C. Will probated in Wash. Co., 1781. Washington Co. was taken from Edgecomb, 1777. Will mentions w Ann & ch Philander who m Eliz —— and had 6 ch youngest born 1793, which proves Philander was right age for Rev ser; Delilah, Charity, Zilpah and Lesly. Betty Cone also mentioned but not called dau.—*Mrs. J. B. Daggett,* 301 Chestnut St., Marianna, Ark.

10746. WARREN.—Mercy Warren m Jonathan Delano. She was dau of Nathaniel & Sarah (Walker) Warren. Nathaniel was s of Richard & Eliz (Juatt) Marsh wid. Richard came in the *Mayflower* & was s of Christopher & Alice Webb Warren. Ref.: Contributions Biographical, Genealogical & Historical. By Ebenezer Weaver Peirce, pp. 298-308. For Eng. ances of Richard Warren.—*Mrs. S. A. Lewis,* 45 N. Main St., Springfield, Mass.

10669. HOUSTON.—Sarah Houston b 1796, nr Staunton, Va. Her bros & sis were Joseph Houston a Lieut in War 1812; Eliz. m Dr. Thos. C. Boyd; & Benj. See Ellis & Evans Hist. of Lancaster Co., Pa.—*Miss T. C. Houston,* Mexico, Mo.

10703. HERBERT.—Walter Herbert, Sr., b in N. J., 7 Mch., 1742 d 25 Oct., 1797 (Quaker). Walter Herbert Jr., b S. Car. 13 June, 1773 d 5 Dec., 1852 (Quaker) Annie Galbraith, w of Walter Herbert Jr. b in Pa. 24 Dec., 1773, dau of Wm. & Anne Galbraith d 3 Mch., 1847 (Quaker). This rec is from an old Bible in possession (1899) of D. O. Herbert, Orangeburg, S. C. A Walter Herbert of Shrewsbury, N. J., according to Quaker Records of that place m 4 Apr., 1704 Sarah, dau of John & Rebecca Tilton. She was his 2nd w & among their numerous ch was s Paul, b 1 June, 1715. Paul Herbert d bef his father leaving ch John Walter, Peter & Rebecca all of whom are mentioned in the will of their grandfather Walter who d 1775. See Liber F of Wills, p. 250, Trenton, N. J. The Rec of the Friends Meeting House of Shrewsbury, N. J., have been published by Dr. J. E. Stillwell in his Historical & Genealogical Miscellany vols. 1 & 2. None of the other branches of Herberts in N. J. were Quakers & this is the only branch in which the name Paul appears. While not absolutely conclusive, the circumstantial evidence is strong that Walter Herbert, Sr., of S. C. was the s of Paul Herbert of N. J. & records may exist to prove it.—*Miss Edith Herbert Mather,* 5 E. Union Ave., Bound Brook, N. J.

11512. LANE.—1776-9, Montgomery Co., Md. recorded deeds & settlement of the estate of Andrew Beale, Jr. which property was left to his bro & sis. This property lay in Montgomery Co., Md., & Fred. Co., Va. The bro Charles Beale went to Fred. Co., Va., to take up his portion. Among the sisters was Rachel & husband Hardage Lane of Stafford Co., Va. They were the parents of Julia who m Van Swearingen of W. Va. & had Virginia who m Chas. Thomas Butler s of Wm. b Westmoreland Co., Va., 1774. Another sister m Benj Edwards of Prince William Co., Va. & another Susanna, m Alexander Catlett of Loudoun Co., Va., 1776, of Montg. Co., Md., 1778-1794, of Albemarle Co., Va., 1794-1800 & of Mason Co., Ky., aft 1800. The heirs at law of Andrew Beale of Fred. Co., Va., were children of Ninian Beall, of Wm. & Mary Beall.—*Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Carruth,* 3715 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas, Texas.

11528. OWEN.—Dr. Griffith Owen had 8 bros all grown in 1684, the eldest being Lewis. His bro Thomas set on the Schuylkill in the "Thomas & Jones Tract" at Whitland Twp. Owen Owen was a "Yoeman of Whitland Twp" & d 1726-7. In his will he mentioned his w Katherine, brother-in-law Benoni Griffith, two infant daus Mary, the elder, & Hannah, bros Thomas, Samuel & John Owen, sis Elinor & Catherine Owen. Trustees of his estate Thomas Hubart & Benoni Griffith. Witnesses: David Evans, Thomas Rees & David Parry. Hannah Owen b 1725 nr Phila m at Abingdon Presbyterian Ch., 1749, David Todd. Their s Levi Todd was 1st Clerk of the Court of Fayette Co., Ky. he m Jean Briggs & their s Robt. Smith Todd was the father of Mary Todd who m Abraham Lincoln. Hannah Owen Todd sis of Robt. Smith m Rev. Robt. Stuart.—*Mrs. M. S. Carruth,* 3715 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas, Texas.

11528. OWEN.—Wm. Owen was b 10 Nov., 1750, in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., m 20 Sept., 1773 his cousin Nancy Owen, b 15 Mch., 1754. He was a Rev sol. Their dau Rebecca m Wesley Short.—*Mrs. G. M. Selby,* 630 N. Main St., Sheridan, Wyoming.

11538.—Thomas Bell Sr., came from Ireland to America landing in Penn. and m near Cankadig, Pa. to Elizabeth Weir about 1740 or 42. His ch were Betsy who m Wm. Montgomery; John Bell m Elizabeth Morrow; Mary Bell m Saml. Carrol, James Bell in Frances Burch, Thomas Bell, b June 4, 1754, m Judith Thompson; Robert; Samuel who m Lucy Pope; Ann m Andrew Monroe; and William who m Patsy Wood.

Thomas Bell had two bros who came with him to America about 1740 and they were James and Samuel Bell.

The dau Elizabeth or Betsy who m Wm. Montgomery had one s by name of Thomas Montgomery.

Would like to corres with person making the inquiry and possibly I could give more specific data as to her family.—*Mary Emma Dunn,* Owensboro, Ky., Box No. 435.

QUERIES

11571. Clark-Breedlove.—Wanted ances of Lucy Clark who m Andrew Beck in Va. Their dau Jane m Cornelius Breedlove and their daus Maria m —— Priddy; Jane m John Wesley Trower, Jr., 1830; & Julia m —— Belt.

(a) Robertson.—Wanted ances of John Robertson whose dau Nancy m John Wesley Trower, 1830, in Va. & removed to Harrodsburg, Ky. Wanted also Trower gen.

(b) Livingston.—Which Livingston, Robt., Phillip or Wm. had a dau who m —— Greathouse, whose dau m —— Major. Please give proof of said Livinston's Rev rec.

(c) Killam.—Wanted gen of Peter Killam b 1778, Maryland, m 14 Feb., 1799, Lea Selby.—M. T. W.

11572. Brown-Bennett.—Robert Brown, of Kennett Twp., Chester Co., Pa., m Jane Bennett & lived nr Kennett Square in 1754. Had the father of either Rev rec? Would like to corres with No. 2347 who asked this question many years ago.—J. S. S.

11573. Sparrell.—Wanted any inf of the Sparrell family. Capt. James Nuton Sparrell appeared on the Scituate records in 1766 as "a shipmaster from Carolina." Has any state record of such a family?—N. L. S.

11574. Bass.—Wanted ances of Dr. Thos. Clarke Bass, b Petersburg, Va. His mother was a Miss Mason & his parents settled in Tenn. His sis Eliz m Dr. Hartwell. Both Dr. Bass & Dr. Hartwell graduated at Jefferson College, Phila.—M. W. R.

11575. Staats-Wine.—Wanted par with dates of Rachel Staats, b 4 Aug., 1809, & of her husband Wm. Wine. Wanted also their places of b & m. They lived in La Grange Co., Ind., removing to Iowa in 1856. Was there Rev rec in either line?—E. D. H.

11576. Howell.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of ances of Lewis Owen Howell b in Phila., 1802 & was living there in 1876.

(a) Merriam.—Wanted ances with Rev rec of Nancy Keyes Merriam b nr Keene, N. H., 1821-22. Had sis Sarah Gates & Betsey & bros or cousins George & Chas.—C. S. B.

11577. Wanted ances & any inf of Samuel Hodges, b 1798 Norfolk Co., Va., removed to Fulton Co., Ky., 1810 & ser in War of 1812.—W. C. H.

11578. Farnham.—Ralph Farnham came from Eng., 1635, his s Ralph m Elizabeth Holt in Andover, Mass., & had s Ralph who m Sarah Stirling in 1685. Their s Daniel m Hannah Bragdon & had s Joshua who m Mary Grow in 1750 at York, Me., later removing to Woolwich, Me. Had this Joshua Rev rec?

(a) Ayer.—Moses Ayer b 1748 d 1777 m 1st Patty Kimball, m 2nd Sally Brown. He lived in Mass. presumably Haverhill. Had he Rev rec?

(b) Hale.—Oliver Hale m 30 Sept., 1784 Lydia Coffin, dau of Eliphalet b 1738. Had Eliphalet Coffin, Rev rec?—J. W. H.

11579. Hull.—Wanted dates of b & d & Rev rec of Samuel Hull of Derby, Conn., whose dau Lucy m Josiah Masters of Schaghticoke, N. Y. Wanted also n of his w & his parentage.—A. A. M.

11580. Fairfield.—Wanted proof that Betsy Fairfield was dau of Capt. Matthew who lived in New Boston, N. H. during the Rev. Wanted also names of his other ch.

11581. Organ-Barrett.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of father of Cornelius Organ b in Va 1760 & ser in 4th Va. Regt. under Captains John Brent & John Heard 1776-1781. Cornelius Organ removed to N. Y. abt. 1781 & gave last service in 2nd Westchester Co., N. Y. Regt. He m Rachel Barrett at Bedford, N. Y., 1781. Wanted her parentage also.—L. Y. H.

11582. McMillen.—Wanted proof that John McMillen was s of Thomas McMillen who enlisted at New Holland, Lancaster Co., Pa., & was a pensioner at Tyrone, Blair Co., in 1832.—M. W. MacL.

11583. Durbin-Bigley.—Wanted parentage & birthplace of Nicholas Durbin & of his w Katherine Bigley who removed from Pa. to Butler Co., O., abt 1820-30.

(a) Cole.—Wanted ances of Lieut. Geo. W. Cole b N. Y. State, 1834. He enlisted in the Ond. Volunteers & was killed at the battle of Champion Hills, m Mary Rager & their early life was spent at Liberty Mills, Wabash Co., Ind.

(b) Lotshaw.—Wanted parentage of Geo Lotshaw who was b in O., 6 Aug., 1814, m in O., 17 April, 1838, Esther Black. They lived in Ripley Co., Ind., where both are buried.—F. D. M.

11584. Day-Fritts.—Jane Day & Jefferson Fritts of Loudoun Co., Va., were m there abt 1835 & immig to Adams Co., O. Wanted date of their b, parentage of each & any other inf of their ances.—B. C. P.

11585. Rowell.—Wanted ances of Mary Rowell b Peterboro, N. H., 1750 m at Lunneburg, Mass., 15 Jan., 1767, John Hill, Jr., s of John & Jane Wallis Hill. John Hill Jr., was Rev sol.

(a) WIGGIN.—Wanted ances & Rev rec of Richard Wiggin of Strathham, N. H., his w was Abigail ——. Their dau Theodosia, b 1773 d 1831 m John, s of Samuel & Mary Robinson Piper. A Richard Wiggin signed Association Test at Stratham, was it this Richard—M. V. P.

11586. JOHNSON.—Capt. Richard Johnson, of Col. Sam. Hammond's Cavalry S. Car. Mil. has will rec in Edgefield Co., S. C. 1816 (His name is mentioned in Johnson's "Traditions of the Rev." p. 504 & in Habersham's Hist. Collections, vol. 3, p. 31.) In his will he mentions his bro John Johnson. Wanted name of John Johnson's w & date & place of his d. There is a deed by this John, made in 1829 & witnessed by his s Wm. S. Johnson, rec. Edgefield Co., records. Wanted also names of his other ch.

(a) WILSON.—Wm. Wilsons' wid Hamital (his 2nd w who was the wid Foy) admin on his estate 1797. They lived nr Cambridge (Co. Seat of 96 Dist., S. Car.) The ch of his 1st w were Rebecca m Benj, Hatcher, Jr. Joab m Mary, dau of Stephen & Mary Hatcher Tillman, mentioned in the division of her mother's estate in 1845; Jeremiah m Mary——; Susannah m Anderson Turner. Wanted name of Wm.'s 1st w & his parentage with all dates.

(b) CURRY.—Wanted parentage & maiden n of w Keziah of John Curry, Sr. supposed to have come from N. Car. to Edgefield S. Car. before the Rev d 1828-30. Their known ch were Lewis m——Roper; Susannah m 1st Darling Lanier, 2nd Benajah Curry, her cousin; Catherine m Luke Devore; Martha (Patsy) m David Dobey; John Jr. m Harriet Hancock; Cader.—S. B. H.

11587. LAMBERT.—Wanted gen of Eliz. Lambert b 6 June, 1823, Genesee Co., N. Y. m Edward Munsell at age of 13. Their ch were Hattie & Florence. She m 2nd James Galusha Melvin, 1855 at Monroe, Mich. Her father was 2nd cousin of British General Lambert of War of 1812.—H. S. B.

11588. BARTLETT.—Wanted Rev rec of Josiah Bartlett of Conn. b Dec., 1767 m Anna Latham of Vt. Removed to N. Y. State afterwards to Ohio.

(a) BUTLER-ABBOTT.—Rev. Benj. Butler m Dorcas Abbott, both of N. H. Their dau Dorcas m 1786 Jonathan Cilley. Gen & Rev rec of Butler & Abbott fam desired.—L. M. S.

11589. HALL.—Wanted parentage & dates of b m & d of George Hall & his w, who lived nr Wheeling, W. Va. Their ch were Eliz. m Samuel Dunn; Polly m——Moore; Dorothy m Thomas Gillam; Mary b 1815 m Cunningham Scott; Washington & Davis.—M. B. B.

11590. CHURCH.—Wanted any inf of father of Esther Church b 1750 m Stephen Smith b 1749 lived at Haddam, Conn.

(a) WHEELER.—Wanted name of w & Rev. rec of Wm. Wheeler b 1754 at Bristol, Conn.

(b) REEDER.—Wanted any inf of Joseph Reeder, s of Chas. b 1738 in Bucks Co., Pa. & of his w——Henderson. They were driven from Pa. to N. J. by the Indians. Wanted also Henderson gen & all dates.

(c) CAMPBELL-WINTERS.—James, s of John & Mary Ball Campbell m Jane, dau of Wm. Winters. Wanted name of her mother & Rev. rec of James Campbell.—J. G. R.

11590. AULTE-PICKEL-JOHNSON.—Wanted information of Adam Aulte b 1741 Eden Twp, Lancaster Co., Pa. who m Evana Pickel, b 1746, wanted also her gen. Their dau Evana b Eden Twp. 1769, m Samuel Johnson. Wanted his parentage.—H. N. R.

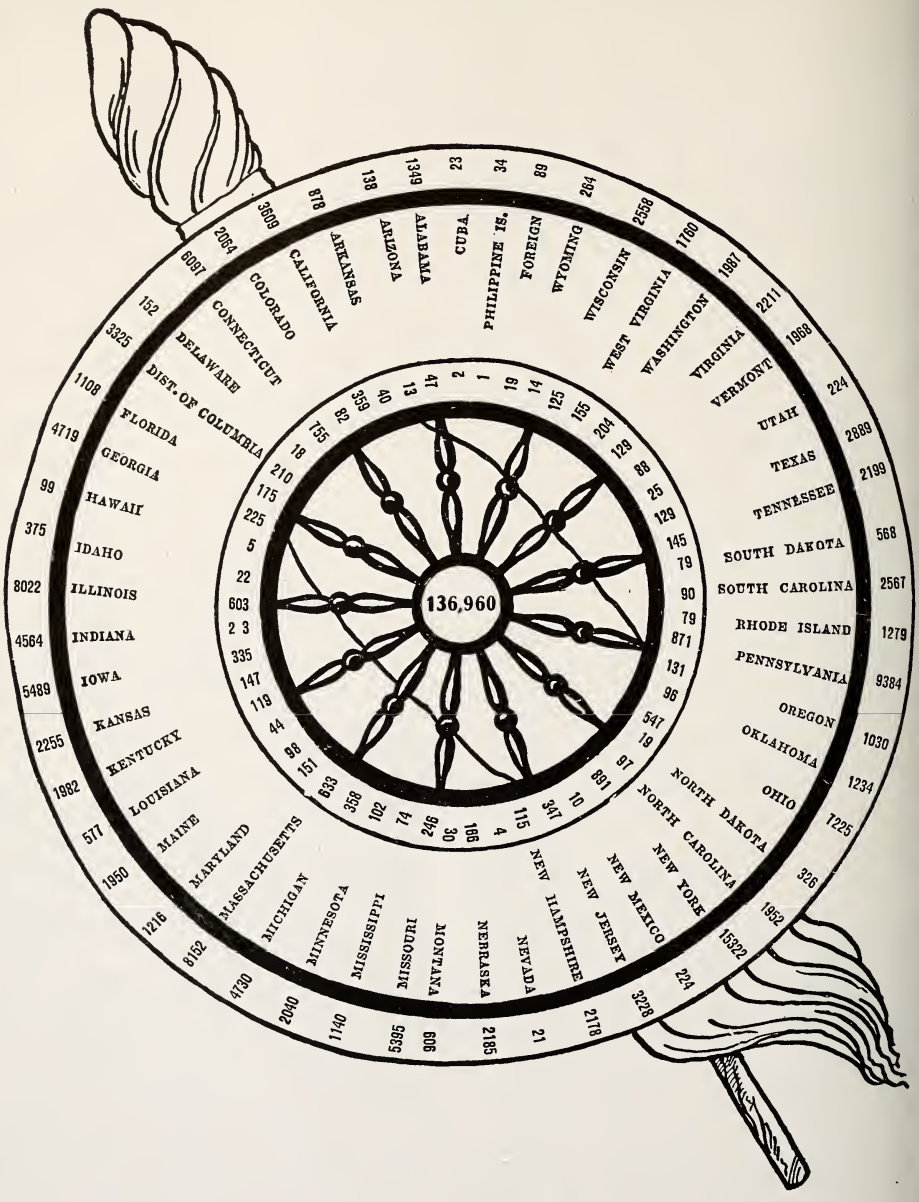
11591. DUVALL-BRASHEARS.—Wanted parentage of Amelia Duvall of Prince George Co., Md. who m Belt Brashears. Wanted also his gen.—S. M. K.

11592. HURD.—Wanted parentage of Nathan Hurd b abt 1769 d 28 Feb., 1817 & of his w Mary——b abt 1765 d 22 June, 1830. From whence did they come to Cayuga Co., N. Y. in 1797?—C. H. H.

11593. SEEVER.—Wanted gen of John Seever, whose mother was——Plummer. He was b abt 1782 & had bros Helms & George. He m 1st ——Pitts & had ch Nancy & Grace. Married 2nd Mary Davis & their ch were Wm., George Washington, James, Ambrose, John Myers, Madison, Marion, Eliz. & Mary. Wanted also any inf of the Davis fam.

(a) BRYAN.—Wanted dates of b & m of Wm. Bryan who came from Ireland 1718 & set in N. J. or Pa. also maiden name of his w Margaret with her dates. Wm. d in Roanoke Co., Va. aged 104 yrs. Their s John came to Amer. with them & m Mary Morrison & d in Campbell Co., Va., 1799. Wanted his dates & Rev rec & gen of Mary Morrison. Their s John Bryan was a Rev sol. He m Catherine Evans & their ch were Rees, Mary Bridget, Agnes, Eliz., John, Catherine & Nancy. Want to correspond with desc of these families.—A. B. R.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

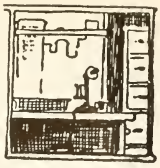
The Magazine also has subscribers in

JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

New York at this date of publication leads all States with 891 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, June 12, 1923

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, was called to order by the President General at 10 A.M. Tuesday, June 12, 1923.

The President General stated that in the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, who was attending the graduating exercises of her son at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, she would ask the Board to rise and join in repeating the Lord's Prayer, followed by a salute to the Flag and the singing of one verse of "America."

The roll was then called by the Recording Secretary General. Those present were: *National Officers:* Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Hodgkins, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Block, Miss Wallace, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. DeBolt, Mrs. Anderson; *State Regents and State Vice Regents:* Mrs. Hoval Smith, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Herrick, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Kitt, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Cranshaw, Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Reed.

The President General presented her report.

Report of the President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

By remaining in Washington most of the time since assuming the duties of the office, your President General has been enabled to receive many of our members. It has also afforded her an opportunity to confer with representatives from other organizations. This has required so much time that it has been impossible to accept a great many of the invitations which have been extended to her by Chapters in the various states and in the District of Columbia, as well as those of other organizations.

The death of our beloved Honorary President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, which occurred April 29th, at her home in Bloomington, Illinois, has not only been a loss and sorrow to our organization but to the country. Every mark of respect and reverence was shown to the memory of our illustrious Honorary President General by placing the flag at half-mast and closing Memorial Continental Hall to the public until after the funeral services. A sheaf of American Beauty roses from the National Society was sent by your President General, together with the following telegram to Mrs. Vrooman:

"Sincere sympathy for you and your family in the demise of your illustrious mother, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, our Honorary President General, beloved and honored by every member of the Society Daughters of the American Revolution. The flag floats at half mast over Memorial Continental Hall and the Hall closed to the public. In honoring her memory we honor our Society."

In response to this telegram a letter was received from Mrs. Carl Vrooman, daughter of Mrs. Scott, expressing the deep appreciation of herself and the family, which letter your President General wishes to read:

"701 East Taylor Street,
Bloomington, Illinois.

"Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook,
President General N.S.D.A.R.

"My dear Madam President:

"May I tell you how deeply touched we were by your beautiful tribute to my mother, contained in your telegram and by the floating of the flag at half-mast over Memorial Continental Hall in eloquent recognition of her services to the Society, to which for so many years she devoted the superb strength of her body and her soul.

"The magnificent sheaf of roses from the National Society Daughters American Revolution 'said' many things, that I am sure were in many hearts, of the queenly woman who so loved her 'Daughters' and was so beloved of them.

"Will you accept for yourself, Madam President, and express to the National Society, our heartfelt appreciation of all their beautiful tributes to her rare personality and to the ideal for which she stood?"

Faithfully yours,
JULIA SCOTT VROOMAN."

Your President General wishes to express personally her appreciation of the unselfish service of this illustrious and noble woman, who gave freely for so many years of her ability, time and strength for the advancement of every interest of her beloved Society. The following Committee was appointed to write

resolutions on the death of Mrs. Scott: Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Chairman, Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker, Mrs. Williard T. Block, and Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

The official duties of your President General began with the meeting of the National Board, which convened on Monday morning, April 23rd, at ten o'clock. It was a source of great gratification to her to have so many of the members present.

The next day, upon the invitation of Mrs. Smith and the members of the Fredericksburg Chapter, your President General, together with the members of the National Board of Management, paid a visit to the town of Fredericksburg, Virginia, relative to the purchase of Kenmore, the home of Betty Washington, sister of George Washington. Our Congress endorsed this movement and the organization is helping to bring about the successful completion of the project. Colonel and Mrs. DeVoe opened their home, "Chatham," luncheon being served on the terrace overlooking an old-fashioned garden. In the address by the President General an opportunity was given her to voice the sentiments of the Society.

That same evening, it was the pleasure of your President General to attend the annual banquet of the Daughters of 1812, extending to them our cordial greetings.

On May 2nd the President General was invited to unveil a tablet erected by the Army and Navy Chapter, of the District of Columbia. This marks the site of the meridian stone at Sixteenth Street entrance to Meridian Park. The members of the Army and Navy Chapter are to be congratulated upon the completion of this important undertaking.

The President General accepted an invitation to be a patroness of the Shakespearean Pageant, given by the five High Schools of the District of Columbia. On Friday afternoon, May 11th, in company with Mrs. Walker, our Organizing Secretary General, she attended the Pageant as the guest of Mrs. Hodgkins, Vice President General of the District of Columbia.

May 17th the President General, in company with several of our active national officers, was present at the unveiling of the statue of Alexander Hamilton, erected in front of the Treasury Building, by the Government, in commemoration of the first Secretary of the Treasury. The recognition of this patriot's wonderful service to the country has been too long neglected.

In the evening, as a Patroness, she had the pleasure of greeting the young ladies who were being graduated from Fairmount Seminary.

It was a privilege to attend the annual meeting of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, which was held at Nashville, Tennessee, May 21st and 22nd. Upon arriving in Nashville, the day before the meeting convened, your President General was given a hearty welcome by many of the Daughters of that hospitable city. Several functions were arranged in her honor and the pleasure of meeting with many of our members was helpful and delightful.

At the opening meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution your President General, together with Miss McDuffee, Vice President General from Michigan; Mrs. Gillentine, State Regent of Tennessee; and Mrs. William G. Spencer, ex-Vice President General, formerly from Tennessee but now of New York, were among the honor guests. Your President General made an address and the enthusiastic reception accorded her was indeed a high tribute to our Society.

The members of our kindred organization are men of unusual ability and earnestness of purpose. Their stand for the vital questions of the day was an inspiration. One of the resolutions adopted by them is of great import to our Society. It reads as follows:

"*Whereas,* many of our family names are pregnant with the memories of heroic deeds performed or distinguished service rendered to this United States of America or to the original colonies from which it sprang; and

"*Whereas,* these memories should be preserved as far as possible pure and untarnished by commercial, criminal or other incongruous associations; and

"*Whereas,* many immigrants with mistaken ideas of assimilation are changing their names to those more akin to the communities in which they live;

"*Now, Be It Resolved,* that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in Congress assembled, urges upon the Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of the several States that laws be enacted by them forbidding any person to assume a family surname belonging to a family distinguished in the Colonial, Revolutionary or Civic history of this country or its original Colonies; and also forbidding the use of the names of present or former Presidents of this country in connection with the sale of, or as the name of an article of display or merchandise."

At noon of the same day a luncheon was given at the Country Club in honor of the visiting Daughters by the Women's Patriotic Societies of Nashville. The toastmistress of the occasion was Mrs. McMillan, whose gracious personality and brilliancy of thought was reflected in the many speeches that followed. It was a happy occasion, and gave your Presi-

dent General an opportunity to speak of certain phases of our future work.

Following the luncheon the guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Bradford in their charming colonial home. Everyone enjoyed the beauty and charm of the old-fashioned garden where we were entertained by a quartet of jubilee singers from Fiske University, who are famous for rendering old plantation songs in their purest form.

In the evening a reception was given in honor of the President of the Sons of the American Revolution and those attending the Congress. Your President General felt more than repaid for any effort it may have meant on her part to have taken such a long journey at that time. She gained renewed inspiration for the duties before her and she feels certain that the spirit of coöperation between our two great organizations will continue.

The Executive Board of the Sons of the American Revolution appointed a Liaison Committee, of which past President W. I. L. Adams was appointed to coöperate with a similar officer to be appointed by us, in all matters affecting the mutual interest of our respective organizations.

Owing to a previous engagement it was impossible for your President General to remain until the close of these interesting meetings. She had promised to give the address of welcome at the opening of the meeting of the National American Council in Memorial Continental Hall, May 24th. She felt, furthermore, the great importance of being present throughout this Conference, which was called in the interest of better citizenship.

Since assuming the duties of office she has been greatly impressed by the many requests coming to our Society from other organizations, and many individuals for such a meeting. At this Conference we were honored by the presence of President Harding, who, in addressing us, quoted the "Preamble," and said "it constituted the complete statement of the nation's aspiration—the chart for our course—and the inspiration to every effort to make one and all of us better citizens."

General Pershing addressed the Conference, and stressed the desirability of preparedness in order to "preserve peace." The representatives of many organizations spoke of their specialized efforts in the work. While the Conference was not as helpful in the way of suggestions for our own particular work, as anticipated, it was exceedingly valuable as the beginning of a movement so vitally needed. This conference is to be followed by a meeting of the Executive Board, consisting of representatives of twenty-five organizations, at the home of the Chairman, Mr. Frank Vanderlip, June 29th and 30th. Your President General was asked to represent this Society and regrets that it will not be possible for her to attend, however she will appoint some one to represent her, and to carry our suggestions to the meeting relative to our work on "citizenship."

The day before commencement at Annapolis, the President General, accompanied by Mrs. Rhett Goode, ex-Vice President General of Alabama, had the wonderful experience of meeting the midshipmen of the Naval Academy and presenting in the name of our Society a handsome silver cup. This cup has, for some years, been awarded annually to the midshipman who excels in seamanship and in International Law. Admiral Henry B. Wilson, who is in command at the Academy made the request this year that the cup be given hereafter as a prize for "practical seamanship" instead of for "excellence in Seamanship and International Law." Ronald DeWolf Higgins, a member of the first class of Honolulu, was awarded this prize. Admiral Wilson expressed gratification that this cup had been won by such a splendid and worthy young man.

During the week of the Shriners' Conclave, Memorial Continental Hall was visited by hundreds, many of whom were "Daughters." We are greatly indebted to some of the members of the District of Columbia, who assisted in receiving these visitors. On June 7th the President General, assisted by as many of the National Officers as were in the city, gave a Tea in honor of these visiting Daughters. The closing events of this great conclave Thursday, at midnight were deeply impressive. The vast throngs which filled Pennsylvania Avenue as far as the eye could see, stopped in the midst of their gaities and funmaking to join in the singing of two verses of "America." How splendidly and fervently they were sung, only those who heard it will ever know.

At the Board meeting of April 14th, authorization for incorporation was given jointly to Greysolon Du Lhut Chapter and the Daughters of Liberty Chapter of Duluth, Minnesota. In a letter received May 23rd from Mrs. Edward A. Separk, ex-Regent of the Daughters of Liberty Chapter, and also one from Mrs. F. S. Shott, of the Greysolon Du Lhut Chapter, your President General was requested to grant the right to these two Chapters to incorporate *separately,* since they existed as separate organizations and did not desire joint incorporation. This request was made because the Chapters were about to dedicate a monument and the site was to be deeded to them separately. Under the circumstances special permission was granted by your President General. This is now presented to the Board for its confirmation.

The President General received a request from the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion to coöperate with them in a Flag Conference, June 14th and 15th, to be held in Memorial Continental Hall. This Conference was deemed of such vital importance that in order to represent our Society in person she declined the many invitations which have come to her for Flag Day. She has been asked to give, on the first day of the Conference, a brief summary of suggestions concerning "Flag Raising Ceremonials." The representatives of other organizations at that time will give reports on various points of flag usage wherein we hope the work of the Conference will be much facilitated, and that the presentation of a brief digest of special information on the subject will result.

No more opportune moment could have arisen for a Conference of this kind. It is time that patriotic associations, in coöperation with our Government, should confer and decide upon uniform laws for the use of our flag on all occasions.

A letter has been received from the Department of Agriculture calling the attention of our members to the risk involved in the importation of foreign plants and trees and asking us to urge that our Chapters use American grown trees for their memorial plantings to prevent the importation of pests to our forestry and agriculture. This information will be sent to the Chapters through the Chairman of the National Committee on Conservation and Thrift.

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, of Beverly, Massachusetts, asked that the President General represent the Society at a meeting in New York, May 8th and 9th, called in the interest of Law Enforcement. Not finding it possible to attend, we were ably represented by Mrs. Banks, State Regent of New Jersey, and Mrs. Barnes, Regent of Manhattan Chapter of New York City. It was learned from our representatives that an organization was formed to be known as the "Woman's National Committee of One Hundred for Law Enforcement." The wish was expressed at the meeting that the Daughters of the American Revolution coöperate in this work. Our representative stressed its importance and felt that our organization could do much to influence public opinion.

A letter was received from Mrs. John Paul Jones, National Commander, Women's Auxiliary, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, inviting your President General to address the annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary at Minneapolis on June 26th. As it will be impossible for her to attend, Mrs. Coolidge, State Regent of Minnesota, has consented to represent our Society and to address the meeting.

A letter was received from Mrs. Durand, Regent of Anne Hutchinson Chapter. Bronxville, New York, relative to the unearthing, last Fall, of the remains of two Revolutionary soldiers in the village of Tuckahoe. Prominent men of the village, imbued with the patriotic spirit of making more realistic the days of the early period of our country, are raising money to acquire the plot of ground from which the bones have been taken. They expect to make a memorial park where the remains of these two soldiers will be interred and a monument erected. The Anne Hutchinson Chapter has been asked for its help in making a success of this undertaking. Preliminary to this plan an interesting ceremony was held in Tuckahoe Village and Plaza on Washington's Birthday, to which General Pershing sent a representative from Washington, and thus it took on National significance. The inhabitants of the village are largely foreign born and it was an impressive lesson for the hundreds of Italian school children as well as their parents, who filed past the coffin, marked "Washington's Unknown." On Memorial Day a simple service was held. The Governors of each State had sent a small branch from a tree or shrub which were combined in a large wreath which was taken to the village hall with suitable ceremonies. The request was made that our National Society be represented by sending ribbon for the wreath. It seemed to come within the province of your President General to send for this purpose three yards of our official ribbon. She feels sure this action will meet with the approval of the Board.

The National Board has been requested by the Hampton Roads Maritime Exchange of Norfolk, Virginia, and also by the Great Bridge Chapter, of that City, to take some action relative to the proposal of the United States Government to turn over old Fort Norfolk jointly to the Light House Bureau and the District United States Army Engineer for a buoy yard. Should this be done it may result in the ultimate destruction of this historic fort.

It is further suggested that protest be made direct to the Honorable John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, and to the Honorable Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

A rare memento has been presented to the National Society by Mr. Wilson L. Gill, of Mount Airy, Pennsylvania. With your permission your President General will read his letter accompanying the gift. You remember that Caroline Scott Harrison (Mrs. Benjamin Harrison) was our First President General,

and the one dollar bill alluded to takes on a precious significance:

"June 1, 1923.

"Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook,
President General, National Society D.A.R.
"My dear Mrs. Cook:

I am happy to comply with your request to give this dollar bill to your Society. I will mark it with my initials (W.L.G.) and attach it hereto. It is numbered B 529139401-. I happened to be with Mrs. Darling when she opened the letter from Mrs. Harrison accepting membership and the Presidency of the Society, and enclosing four new dollar bills to pay her fees. Mrs. Darling remarked: 'These brand new dollar bills are historic, and in years to come will be valuable mementos. Take two of them and give me two others, which will be just as good to pay the printer.' I did, and this is one of them.

"In this connection it may be interesting to you to compare this handwriting with that at the head of the paper which was signed by the ladies at the meeting in which they founded the Society. It is the same, because I was Secretary of the meeting and wrote it. If you will look further you can see that the Constitution which was adopted at that meeting is in the same hand. It is a satisfaction to me that I put into it that provision which no one else at the time thought of and fully appreciated, but which enabled the Society to grow so rapidly and to so great strength in numbers, namely, the right to establish Chapters without limit. It is not so in the S.A.R. which is limited by the State Societies.

Very sincerely yours,
Wilson L. Gill."

The President General acknowledged this gift of Mr. Gill to our Society, expressing the deep appreciation which she is sure is felt by all. Upon the request of Mr. Gill, she wishes to bring before the National Board of Management his plan of the "School Republic." Mr. Gill hopes that our organization will use its influence toward having this method of teaching introduced into our schools. He states that the "School Republic" is a school democracy founded on kindness and justice and inculcates the duties, privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. The Commissioner of Education has recently sent to the schools in Alaska a brief text-book of the "School Republic" prepared by Mr. Gill and this system is to be used in Alaska.

In his letter, Mr. Gill expresses the hope that our organization will devote a certain sum of money to furthering the interests of this work.

The appointments on the National Committees are being made, and the President General expects to have the committee list ready to send out early in the summer. This depends, however, largely upon the promptness with which the State Regents send in the names of their State Chairmen.

No change has been made, nor is any anticipated, in the clerical force of this organization.

The problems that come to one cannot always be readily solved, but with the advice of our active National Officers and our friends, they become a pleasure instead of a burden. Everything has been delightful, and the charming suite of the President General, which has been so comfortably and beautifully furnished by the State of Connecticut, is very thoroughly enjoyed. The President General appreciates the loyal support that she is receiving from all with whom she is associated.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Anthony Wayne)
Lora Haines Cook,
President General.

On motion of Mrs. Heath, seconded, and carried, the report of the President General was accepted, without its recommendations, which the President General asked permission to have deferred and acted upon later.

The Recording Secretary General reported as follows:

Report of the Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Routine work in connection with the Thirty-second Continental Congress and the Board meetings before and after Congress has had attention and everything is practically completed up to date, with the exception of a portion of the verbatim transcript of one Board meeting and the Proceedings of the Congress, which will be completed very shortly. The Congressional stenographer has delivered the transcript for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday proceedings, which, after a careful checking with the minutes and insertion of reports, went forward to Mrs. Yawger for her approval, as provided for by a resolution adopted at the Congress. The transcript of Thursday proceedings came over last evening and the remainder is promised by the end of this week.

During the last days of the Congress, on recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions, a proposed resolution was referred to the National Board for action. Two other matters have been deferred to the June Board meeting for consideration, one relating to a state pin for past and present state officers, and one relating to official ribbon for ex-State Regents.

A request for permission to incorporate in order to hold property also awaits the attention of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Frank H.) Alice Frye Briggs,
Recording Secretary General.

The report of the Recording Secretary General was accepted. Recommendations approved by the Executive Committee were then read by the Recording Secretary General. The President General asked for an expression of opinion relative to acting upon recommendations as reports were given or considering them all at the same time later.

It was moved by Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Hobart:

"That all recommendations in reports of National Officers be acted upon after all reports have been presented."

Motion carried.

The Registrar General then presented her report.

Report of the Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Ten hundred and sixty applications presented to the Board, and 225 supplemental papers verified; 1285 total number of papers verified.

Permits issued for 473 insignias, 218 ancestral bars, and 439 recognition pins.

Papers returned unverified: 29 originals, and 25 supplementals. Two hundred and fifty new records verified.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. J. H.) Inez S. Stansfield,
Registrar General.

The Registrar General made a further verbal report as follows: "We have written for missing data to 802 applicants on original records, and for 786 supplemental lines. This information not yet received. In less than a month, 50 requests have been sent out for date of marriage of the parents of the applicant. In the first eight days of June, 115 papers had to be returned for the following reasons: 1. Address of applicant. 2. Notary Seal. 3. Lack of endorsers. 4. Names of Chapter Officers. 5. Name of State Regent.

The report of the Registrar General was accepted and it was moved by Mrs. Hardy, seconded by Mrs. Walker:

"That the Secretary cast the ballot for the admission of 1060 new members into the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution."

Motion carried, the Secretary cast the ballot and the President General declared these 1060 applicants members of the Society.

The Registrar General stated there would be a supplemental report and asked permission to present it later, which was granted.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was then presented.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It is my pleasure to report as follows:

Mrs. F. E. Steers, of Honolulu, has been duly elected State Regent of Hawaii and Mrs. Howard Clarke, State Vice Regent, May 28, 1923. I now ask for the confirmation of these officers.

The resignation of the State Regent of Mississippi, Mrs. Ernest E. Brown, of Natchez, has been reported.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation, as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Frances M. Smith, Searcy, Ark.; Mrs. Myrtle Yaw Davis, Eastanollee, Ga.; Miss Jessie Cornell, Cornell, Ill.; Miss Frances Kash, Corbin, Ky.; Miss Ella Roberts, Sudlersville, Md.; Mrs. Grace E. Valentine, Woodbridge, N. J.; Mrs. Della H. Williams, Emelenton, Penna.; Mrs. Isabelle Harper Shull, New Bloomfield, Penna.; Mrs. Mary Melissa Birge, Denton, Texas; Mrs. Sue Gran M. Buchanan, Ranger, Texas; Mrs. Olive Farnham Martin, Barre, Vt.; Miss Dorothy Brown, Rhinelander, Wis.

The authorization of the following chapters is requested: New Brookland and Pocolet, S. C.; Lewisburg, Tenn.; Houston, Texas; Clifton, Va.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Minerva B. Rollo, Herrin, Ill.; Mrs. Ethel Fairlamb Carpenter, Tama, Ia.; Mrs. Sarah Duke McGoldrick, Coushatta, La.; Mrs. Olive Benning Grove, Callao, Mo.; Mrs. Jessie Whited Nelson, Mitchell, S. D.; Mrs. Jean McKee Kenaston, Bonesteel, S. D.

The reappointment of the following Organizing Regents is requested by their State Regents: Mrs. Minerva B. Rollo, Herrin, Ill.; Mrs. Jean McKee Kenaston, Bonesteel, S. D.

The resignation of Mrs. Hope Harrison Turner as Organizing Regent at Marlin, Texas, has been reported by the State Regent. No Chapter can be organized there.

The prefix *Colonel,* the Revolutionary title of John Laurens, is to be added to the John Laurens Chapter at Laurens, Ia.

The Chapter at Weatherford, Texas, wishes to be known as the Weatherford Chapter, as formerly.

The following Chapter names have been submitted for approval: Capt. Bland Ballard for Eminence, Ky.; General Marquis Calmes for Versailles, Ky.; Missabe for Gilbert, Minn.; Pierre Van Cortlandt for the Chapter at Peekskill, N. Y.; Alexander Love for Houston, Texas.

The following chapters have submitted their names for approval and their completed organizations are now presented for confirmation: Heroes of Kings Mountain, at Guntersville, Alabama; Redwood Forest, at Eureka, California; Owatonna, at Owatonna, Minnesota; Benjamin Sargent, at Pittsfield, N. H.; Warren, at Warrenton, North Carolina; Anna Asbury Stone, at Cambridge, Ohio; Amanda Barker Devin, at McConnelsville, Ohio; Conemaugh, at Blairsville, Penna.; Roger Gordon, at Lake City, S. C.; Capt. Thomas Moore, at San Marcos, Texas; Darien, at Darien, Wisconsin.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. William Sherman) Flora A. Walker,
Organizing Secretary General.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was accepted, and request for permission to submit a supplemental report later was granted.

A suggestion was offered by the Organizing Secretary General that all State Regents impress upon their Organizing Regents to be sure that transfers have been accepted in the office of the Treasurer General before the date of organization, because, if transfers have not taken place it will be necessary to go through the form of organization again.

The report of the Treasurer General was submitted, followed by report of the Finance Committee and Report of the Auditing Committee:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from April 1, 1923 to May 31, 1923.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1923		$32,872.63
RECEIPTS		
Annual dues, $7,904; initiation fees, $9,595; reinstatement fees, $245; supplemental fees, $886; Apostrophe to the Flag, $.40; catalog of Museum, $23.25; certificates, $4; copying lineage, $3.25; creed cards, $6.75; D.A.R. Reports, $25.39; die of Insignia, $.75; directory, $2.30; duplicate papers and lists, $167.20; exchange, $.70; hand books, $2.75; index to Library books, $.76; interest, $373.31; Lineage, $1,578.71; Magazine:—Subscriptions, $3,169.30; advertisements, $240; single copies, $62.51; post cards, $1; proceedings, $7.55; rent from slides, $13.59; ribbon, $121.27; sale of furniture, $34; slot machine, $4.50; stationery, $2.45; telephone, $145.50; books for Library, $6.50; index to Lineage books, $25.30; Auditorium events, $1,774.50; Refunds—Expressage, $.74; Credential Committee, $1.34; Invitation Committee, $2.84.		
Total receipts		26,432.41
		$59,305.04
DISBURSEMENTS		
Refunds: annual dues, $585; initiation fees, $156; supplemental fees, $27	$768.00	
President General—Mrs. Minor: clerical service, $87.70; traveling and hotel expenses, $249.86; telegrams, $28.48; postage, $.55	366.59	
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $783.92; parchment, $128.64; lithographing, $24; postage, $10; telegrams, $7.02	953.58	
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $464.50; officers lists, $15.18; telegram, $.46	480.14	
Certificates: clerical service, $349.74; certificates, $400; engrossing, $92.40; postage, $400; book, $9	1,251.14	
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $379.36; postage, $61; bonding clerk, $1.25	441.61	
Registrar General: clerical service, $3,120.55; binding records, $144; bonding clerks, $2.50; postage, $50	3,317.05	

Treasurer General: clerical service, $2,781.63; bonding Treasurer General and clerks, $58.75	$2,840.38	
Historian General: clerical service	473.12	
Librarian General: clerical service, $571.24; accessions, $277.43; binders and book labels, $35.55; repairs to typewriter, $9.40; contribution for book refunded, $4.50	898.12	
Curator General: clerical service, $273.18; 1 set rubber keys, $4	277.18	
General Office: Executive Manager's salary, $333.32; clerical service, $460; messenger service, $85; stamped envelopes, $218.40; supplies, $450.10; adjusting typewriters, $3.70; bonding clerks, $2.50; circulars, Board proceedings, $51; floral piece, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, $16.40; premium, President General's pin, $5; Professional service, In re Manson estate, $500	2,125.42	
Committees: Administration Building—telegrams, $4.90; Building and Grounds—clerical service, $10; telegrams, $1.79; Conservation and Thrift—circulars and reports, $20.25; Finance—clerical service, $20; Historical Research—postage, $8.26; circulars, envelopes and cards, $24.30; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, $96; National Old Trails Road—postage, $30.40; Patriotic Education—postage, $3.11; circulars and envelopes, $19.30; Ellis Island work, $15; Patriotic Lectures and Slides—clerical service, $5; refund, rental, $4; Philippine Scholarship—stationery, $11.50; postage, $22; Preservation of Historic Spots—typing $12.55; telephone and postage, $4.20	312.56	
Expense of Buildings: employees pay roll, $1,650.55; coal, $679.50; electric current and gas, $381.51; ice and towel service and water rent, $95.01; hauling ashes, $36; electric supplies, $238.29; supplies, $173.42; grading and seeding lawn, $500; furnishing and planting hedge, $146; painting in Memorial Continental Hall, $145.30; shades and rope, $30.20; repairs to elevator and fan, $95.43; bonding Superintendent, $2.50; premium, insurance on furniture, $340	4,513.71	
Printing Machine expense: printer, $85; ink, $5.40	90.40	
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $233.76; Editor—salary, $400; articles and photos, $103.50; telegrams, $5.20; Genealogical Editor salary, $100; Printing and mailing April issue, $2,619.16; cuts, $129.23; copyright, $12	3,602.85	
Thirty-second Congress: badges, $594.88; ballots and memorial slips, $172.25; Congressional stenographer, $500; parliamentarian, $300; cornetist and pianist, $90; orchestra, $150; fire and police service, $100; meals for Credential Committee and tellers, $236.65; Treasurer General's reports, $152.50; wreaths, Memorial service and Mt. Vernon, $130; Credential Committee—clerical service, $324.71; telegrams, $3.51; House Committee—cleaners, $526.36; superintendent, $50; telephone operator, $75; information circulars, $24; signs, $26.50; seat tickets, tags, drinking cups, $63; water, $14.80; rent of furniture, $140; Program Committee—programs, $598.50; clerical service, $56.28; telegrams, $4.59; transportation for band, $7.50	4,341.03	
Auditorium events; labor, $107.50; lights, $85; refunds, $298.50	491.00	
Duplicate paper fee: refund	1.00	
Lineage: refund	15.00	
State Regents' postage	279.15	
Stationery	104.50	
Telephone	359.10	
Total disbursements		28,302.63
Balance		$31,002.41

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1923			$4,356.17
RECEIPTS			
Charters		$70.00	
Administration Building contributions		3,555.90	
Memorial Continental Hall contributions		432.75	
Liquidation and Endowment fund		116.18	
Commissions: Flowers	$77.78		
Insignia	408.50		
Recognition pins	114.15		
New Jersey books	.50		
Sales at Congress	44.00	644.93	
Interest, C. and A. Bonds		91.29	
Proceeds from tea room		245.20	
Refund, taxes		191.47	
Total receipts			5,347.72
			$9,703.89
DISBURSEMENTS			
Administration Building:			
Bronze letters	$158.20		
Steel file cabinet	69.75	$227.95	
Memorial Continental Hall:			
Banquet Hall	$26.25		
Library	338.50		
Museum	183.00		
Rooms	334.75	882.50	
Taxes, Lots 9, 10 and 804		150.65	
Total disbursements			1,261.10
Balance			$8,442.79
Petty Cash Fund			$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Balance, March 31, 1923	$6.34	
Receipts	250.00	
Balance		$256.34

IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL

Balance, March 31, 1923	$15,923.07	
Contributions	3,723.24	
Sale of copies	71.84	
	19,718.15	
Disbursements	157.09	
Balance		19,561.06

LIBERTY LOAN

Balance, March 31, 1923	$12,076.22	
Receipts	1,252.56	
	13,328.78	
Disbursements—Real Daughter pensions	760.00	
Balance		12,568.78

PILGRIM MOTHERS' MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

Balance, March 31, 1923		25,000.00

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	$6,947.92	
Disbursements	6,696.92	
Balance		251.00

ELLIS ISLAND

Balance, March 31, 1923	$2,382.59	
Receipts	680.96	
	3,063.55	
Disbursements	389.70	
Balance		2,673.85

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance, March 31, 1923	$1,087.11	
Receipts	535.09	
Balance		1,622.20

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance, March 31, 1923	$85.00	
Receipts	1,085.00	
	1,170.00	
Disbursements	1,085.00	
Balance		85.00

PRIZES—COL. WALTER SCOTT GIFT

Balance, March 31, 1923	$1,000.00	
Receipts	1,000.00	
	2,000.00	
Disbursements	430.00	
Balance	1,570.00	

MARKERS—NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD

Balance, March 31, 1923	$2,720.44	
Receipts	396.87	
	3,117.31	
Disbursements—refund, Ohio	60.00	
Balance		3,057.31

RELIEF

Receipts	$160.00	
Disbursements	160.00	

TILLOLOY

Balance, March 31, 1923	$645.02	
Receipts	121.59	
Refund from Paris account	4,199.14	
	4,965.75	
Disbursements—U. S. Liberty Bonds	4,854.40	
Balance		111.35
Total Special Funds		$66,756.89

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 3-31-23	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 5-31-23
Current	$32,872.63	$26,432.41	$28,302.63	$31,002.41
Permanent	4,356.17	5,347.72	1,261.10	8,442.79
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Life Membership	6.34	250.00		256.34
Immigrants' Manual	15,923.07	3,795.08	157.09	19,561.06
Liberty Loan	12,076.22	1,252.56	760.00	12,568.78
Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain	25,000.00			25,000.00
Patriotic Education		6,947.92	6,696.92	251.00
Ellis Island	2,382.59	680.96	389.70	2,673.85
Philippine Scholarship	1,087.11	535.09		1,622.20
Preservation of Historical Spots	85.00	1,085.00	1,085.00	85.00
Prizes	1,000.00	1,000.00	430.00	1,570.00
Markers—National Old Trails Road	2,720.44	396.87	60.00	3,057.31
Relief		160.00	160.00	
Tilloloy	645.02	4,320.73	4,854.40	111.35
Totals	$98,654.59	$52,204.34	$44,156.84	$106,702.09

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	$106,202.09
Petty Cash (In Treasurer General's office)	500.00
Total	$106,702.09

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	$100,000.00
Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond	1,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	10,000.00
Life Membership Fund—Liberty Bonds	1,450.00
Tilloloy Fund—Liberty Bonds	4,900.00
	$119,664.84

INDEBTEDNESS

By order of the 29th and 31st Congresses:	
Real Estate notes	$200,000.00
Demand Notes, National Metropolitan Bank	80,000.00
	$280,000.00

Respectfully,
(Mrs. Alfred) Grace H. Brosseau,
Treasurer General.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the following report to submit for the months of April and May:

Vouchers were approved to the amount of $43,388.84, of which $6696.92 was contributed for Patriotic Education. Investments were made in Liberty Bonds from the Tilloloy Fund amounting to $4900.

The following large amounts were expended:

Clerical service	$10,740.56
Expense of 32nd Congress	4,341.03
Magazine	3,602.85
Employees of the Hall	2,579.41
Postage	1,122.69
Support of Real Daughters	760.00
Miscellaneous as itemized in the Treasurer General's report	8,690.98

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Frank H.) Alice Frye Briggs,
Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

A meeting of the Auditing Committee was held in Memorial Continental Hall at 3 o'clock, June 11th.

The reports of the Treasurer General for April and May and of the American Audit Company for the same time were compared and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,
Mary M. DeBolt,
Chairman.

It was moved by Mrs. DeBolt and variously seconded:

"That the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted, carrying with it acceptance of the report of the Treasurer General and of the Chairman of the Finance Committee."

Motion carried, it being understood that all recommendations were to be acted upon later.

The Historian General presented her report as follows:

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

The office of Historian General reports volume 65 of the Lineage Book ready for publication. This volume contains numbers 64,001–65,000. The National Numbers of current year were over 189,000. Therefore recognizing the value of these volumes to our organization, and their greater value if brought up to date, also that this work may be self-supporting by sale of these volumes, your Historian General asks authorization from this Board of Management, to increase the force at work on preparing these volumes, so as to materially increase their production.

Respectfully submitted,
Mary M. DeBolt,
Historian General.

The report of the Historian General was accepted, subject to further consideration and action upon the request contained therein.

The report of the Librarian General was then presented:

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

Owing to the lack of book racks, and space in the library, I asked the four nearest State rooms if library books could be put in their book cases.

Missouri answered we could, but they would prefer to have books about Missouri put there. It was done.

Ohio said books could remain in their room for the present.

Vermont made a favorable reply, from a member of the committee but not the State Regent.

Iowa, I am sorry to say does not wish to have books in their room.

As Indiana and Michigan already had some books in their book cases by authors of their states, I asked if they would like to have other books by D. A. R. authors, if donated, as I asked for them in the circulars I was sending out

Indiana, have not heard from.

Michigan answered we could for the present.

As the overflow of about 1000 miscellaneous books was in different places in the basement, I asked at an executive meeting if they could all be put together. It was granted, and the books are being placed in one large room in the basement under the Ohio room, not far from the library. Also lockers are to be put there for the clerks of the library which will give us book space in the small room next to the library that they had been using.

Two new book stacks have been received from the Mary Washington Chapter ordered last year. As this is the chapter that takes care of the library, I asked them if they would be willing to give the library one each year for the next three years. They answered they hoped to be able to do so. As the tables and desks needed varnishing, I asked if they would attend to this. They answered they felt it should come out of the National fund. As Miss Griggs needs extra help at times, I asked if there were any members willing to give their time or if they would pay for extra clerk if needed. They answered they would take up this matter in the autumn.

It was decided that the papers belonging to the literary and reciprocity committee should not be placed in the library, so that committee is to have a room, the South Carolina State room was suggested at an executive meeting.

A circular has been sent out to all the State Librarians asking for suitable books and papers, with list enclosed of books desired, and a copy sent to the State Regents, continuing the policy of the past, but adding that books by D.A.R. authors would be acceptable as well. I suggested in this circular that the State Library Committees should be made up of Chapter Librarians, as I found this had not always been done. Two States have not yet elected State Librarians, so I asked them to please do so.

As the book cases in the State rooms of Alabama, Virginia, Maine, and Texas are empty, after asking Mrs. Walker's consent I wrote them asking if library books could be put there until they needed the cases themselves. Have not heard as yet, these letters were only written the other day.

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library, received since the Board meeting of April 23rd. The list includes 61 books, 21 pamphlets, 3 manuscripts, 23 periodicals, and 9 book plates.

BOOKS

Alabama

My Children's Ancestors. Vol. 2. Compiled and presented by Mrs. C. B. McGuire.

California

A Senator of the Fifties. D. C. Broderick. 1911. From Mrs. L. Gillogly.

District of Columbia

The Stephenson Family. J. C. Stephenson. 1906. From Miss Jean Stephenson.

Iowa

History of Dallas County, Iowa. 1879. From Miss Almeda B. Harpel.

Kansas

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. L. W. Bixler:
History of the State of Kansas. 1883.
Statue of George Washington Glick. 1915.
The following 4 volumes from Atchison Chapter:
Early Reminiscences of Pioneer Life in Kansas. J. Shaw. 1886.
Kansas Miscellanies. N. L. Prentis. 1889.
The Story of a Kansas Parish. F. S. White.
History of Doniphan County. P. L. Gray. 1905.

Kentucky

Register of Kentucky State Historical Society, Sept., 1922. From Miss Esther Burch.

Louisiana

The Kellers of Hamilton Township. D. H. Keller. 1922. From Mr. David H. Keller through Mrs. David H. Keller, Regent of Loyalty Chapter.
The following 4 volumes from Spirit of 1776 Chapter:
Stories from Lands of Sunshine. E. Riggs. 1904.
An American History. E. Riggs. 1916.
Lessons in the History of Louisiana. J. Dimitry. 1877.
Creole Families of New Orleans. G. King. 1921.

Maryland

History of Maryland. J. L. Bozema. 1837. From Mordecai Gist Chapter.

Michigan

The following 5 volumes from Prof. Mary B. Putnam through Ypsilanti Chapter:
Quarter Centennial Celebration of Settlement of Kalamazoo. 1855.
Twenty-five Years with the Insane. D. Putnam. 1885.
The Baptists and Slavery. M. B. Putnam. 1913.
Semi-Centennial of Admission of State of Michigan Into the Union. 1886.
The First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the Great Rebellion. 1890. S. G. Abbott.
Ode to the Russian People. J. W. Scholl. 1916. From Mrs. A. W. Smith.

Montana

Six volumes of miscellaneous character presented by Mrs. Charles S. Passmore.

New Hampshire

History of Cheshire and Sullivan Counties, N. H. D. H. Hurd. 1886. From Samuel Ashley Chapter.

Ohio

History of Madison County, Ohio. 1883. From London Chapter.

The following 3 volumes from Muskingum Chapter:

Historical Collections of Ohio. 2 vols. H. Howe. 1896.

History of Muskingum, County, Ohio. 1882.

History of the City of Columbus, Ohio. A. E. Lee. 1892. 2 vols. From Dr. Alice M. Johnston.

History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, Ohio. 1880. From Mrs. Ira L. May.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Emma Beers Schmermund:

The Peace of Mad Anthony. F. E. Wilson. 1919.

Little Turtle, the Great Chief of the Miami Indian Nation. C. M. Young.

History of the City of Columbus, Ohio. A. E. Lee. 1892. 2 vols. From Mrs. B. F. Martin.

History of Richland County, Ohio. A. J. Baughman. 2 vols. 1908. From Jared Mansfield Chapter.

History of Huron and Erie Counties. W. W. Williams. 1879. From Martha Pitkin Chapter.

Standard History of Erie County, Ohio. H. L. Peeke. 2 vols. 1916. From Mrs. C. B. Wilcox.

History of Erie County, Ohio. L. C. Aldrich. 1889. From Mrs. George Doerzbach.

Historical Collections of Ohio. H. Howe. 1849. From Mrs. Walter Talcott and Mrs. Curtis Schaufleberger.

The Firelands Pioneer. January, 1920. From Mrs. F. D. Wickham.

Tennessee

Family History. L. H. Horton. 1922. From Mrs. Lucy H. Horton.

Memoir of the Life of Josiah Quincy, Jun. J. Quincy. 1825. From Judge David Campbell Chapter.

Texas

History and Biographical Record of North and West Texas. B. B. Paddock. Vol. 2. 1906. From Rebecca Crockett Chapter.

Vermont

The Town of St. Johnsbury, Vermont. E. T. Fairbanks. 1914. From St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter.

Other Sources

The Papers of Sir William Johnson. 3 vols. 1921. From New York State Library.

William Caldwell of England, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Nova Scotia. C. T. Caldwell. 1910. From Mr. Frank Wilder.

Americans of Royal Descent. C. H. Browning. 1894.

Pennsylvania Genealogies. W. H. Eagle. 1896.

History of Barnet, Vermont. F. P. Wells. 1923.

Collections of Connecticut Historical Society. Vol. 20. 1923. From the Society.

PAMPHLETS

Connecticut

History of the Moodus Baptist Church. From Miss Mary V. Wakeman.

District of Columbia

The Neale Family of Burlington, N. J. 1919. Compiled and presented by Miss Jean Stephenson.

Illinois

Centennial, First M. E. Church, Paris, Illinois. A. S. Chapman. 1923. From Miss Cuara Rigg.

Indiana

Washington County Giants. H. Morris. 1921. From Christopher Harrison Chapter.

Kansas

Semi-Centennial M. E. Church Hutchinson, Kansas. 1922. From Mrs. J. P. Adams.

Michigan

The following 3 pamphlets from Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter:

The First Call of the Civil War. 1897.

The Early History, Settlement and Growth of Jackson. 1921. L. A. Reed.

Prize Essays. 1922.

The following from Mrs. A. W. Smith:

Children of the Sun. J. W. Scholl. 1916.

Hesper-Phosphor and other Poems. J. W. Scholl. 1910.

New Jersey

History of the Old Stone Church, Fairfield, N. J. 1904. From Mrs. Oscar F. Anderson.

New Mexico

The following 3 pamphlets from Mrs. L. B. Prince:

The literature of New Mexico. M. C. Prince. 1917. 2 copies.

The Cat that was Asked for in Church. M. C. Prince. 1910.

North Carolina

A History of Alamance Church, 1782–1918. E. C. Murray. From Miss Catherine W. Phifer.

North Dakota

The Early History of Jamestown, N. D. 1900. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Jennie M. Chenery.

Other Sources

A Branch of the Caldwell Family Tree. C. T. Caldwell. 1906. From Mr. Frank Wilder.

Report of the Historian General of General Society of Colonial Wars. From the Society.

The following 3 pamphlets from Mr. Edward J. White:

John Marshall, Constitutionalist. E. J. White.

George Washington, a Drama. E. J. White.

Daniel Boone, a Patriotic Drama. E. J. White.

MANUSCRIPTS

Massachusetts

Breed Family Records. From Miss Clara M. Breed.

Six Family Records. From Lake St. Catherine Chapter.

Washington

Vital Statistics of Washington Territory. From Study Class of Ranier Chapter.

Nine Book Plates from Mrs. C. K. Berryman.

PERIODICALS

Annals of Iowa. July.

County Court Note Book. April.

Eddy Association Family Bulletin. April.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics. April.

Louisiana Historical Quarterly. July.

Mayflower Descendant. October.

Kentucky State Historical Society Register. May.

N. S. S. A. R. Bulletin. March.

N. S. U. S. D. of 1812. March.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. April.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. April.

New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin. April.

New York Public Library Bulletin. March and April.

New York State Historical Association Quarterly Journal. January.

Old Time New England. April.

Palimpsest. May.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. July.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History. January.

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. April.

Virginia Magazine. April.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. April.

William and Mary College Quarterly. April.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Larz) Isabel Anderson,
Librarian General.

The Report of the Librarian General was accepted.

The Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee stated that the Librarian General had presented the Library with a cabinet for papers, which gift she had been too modest to mention in her report.

In the absence of the Curator General the report prepared by her was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report one accession to the Museum since the Board meeting of April 23, 1923: A Bohemian Glass Mug, date 1788. Presented by Mrs. Maud Maple Miles, the Victory Chapter, District of Columbia.

I am also glad to report that estimates have been received on the Flag Case, presented by Col. Walter Scott at Congress, and the work on it will soon begin.

The Tennessee Room has been placed at the disposal of the Museum, to be used as an office, and although the doorway will not be completed for several months, the machinery of the office will soon be installed in its new quarters. This change will greatly facilitate the work, and improve the Museum.

California: Portraits of King George III, and Queen Charlotte. Old Wood Engravings, hand colored. Presented by the Sierra Chapter, in memory of Mrs. Katherine Parker Scott Boyd, in whose family they have belonged since before the Revolutionary War. They were purchased by Governor Gilman, of Exeter, N. H., in 1761.

Missouri: Book. "The Complaint," Night Thoughts on Life, Death and Immortality. Thoughts on the late Rebellion, and a Paraphrase on the Book of Job, published 1761, Edinburgh. Presented by Caroline Hale Plumb, Joplin Chapter.

Silk Shawl. Worn by great-grandmother of donor, daughter-in-law of a Revolutionary Soldier. Presented by Mrs. Thos. J. Wornall, Alexander Doniphan Chapter.

Old Newspaper. *Ulster County Gazette* (original), date January 4, 1800. Containing death notice of George Washington. Presented by John Garrison, Joplin.

Rhode Island. Two Silver Tablespoons. Owned by Abigail Verry Whipple, wife of Maj. Simon Whipple, married 179–. Presented in memory of Abigail Whipple Cooke, by her aunt, through the Gaspee Chapter.

South Carolina: Green Wine Bottle, and Gin Bottle with Stand. Belonged to the wine chest of Gen. Francis Marion. Presented by Mrs. Kate Marion Palmer Logan, Aiken.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Charles S.) Olive Whitman,
Curator General.

The report of the Curator General was accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary General presented her report:

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

As your newly elected Corresponding Secretary General, I have the following report to make of the work done in my office from April 16th to June 1st.

Supplies as enumerated below were mailed to those making request for such service: Application blanks, 12,113; leaflets of How to Become a Member, 610; leaflets of general information, 404; pamphlets of necessary information, 538; constitutions, 626; transfer cards, 475.

Seven hundred and thirty-seven letters and postals were received and six hundred and twenty-eight were written. Two thousand and thirty copies of a circular letter from the past administration were sent from my office, and as soon as the Resolutions of the Congress and the address of the President General were printed they, too, were mailed with a second circular letter to the National Board of Management and Chapter Regents.

In filling the orders for free copies of the Manual there were sent out 3073, of which 1905 were English, 318 Spanish, 386 Italian, 127 Hungarian, 162 Polish and 175 Yiddish.

As the amending of some section of the Constitution and By-laws has become almost a yearly occurrence, we have had many calls for a new constitution, and I wish to take this opportunity to inform the members that as no amendments were brought before the 32nd Congress, the Constitution and By-laws as amended in 1922 will remain in effect this year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Franklin P.)
Elisabeth Elliot Shumway,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary General was accepted.

The Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee reported as follows:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee takes pleasure in submitting this its first report:

The following events have taken place in our Auditorium since the Congress with the approval of the President General.

May 3rd.—Maryland State Society, Colonial Dames of America. Presentation of the film, "The Cradle of the Washingtons."

May 12th.—Pageant, sponsored by the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America and the Gentlewoman's League.

May 16th to May 23rd.—National Conference of Social Work (arranged by and at the request of the American Red Cross.)

May 24th.—National American Council which was addressed by the President of the United States and General Pershing, at which our President General gave the address of Greeting.

May 28th.—Commencement Exercises of Washington College of Law.

June 6th.—Commencement Exercises of George Washington University.

June 7th.—The President General gave a reception in the Board room to Daughters visiting the city during the Shrine Convention. During that week the Building was opened to the public earlier and kept open later in order to accommodate the throngs of visitors who sought admittance. Several District Daughters and members of the Building and Grounds Committee assisted in showing the visitors over the building.

Memorial Continental Hall was closed to visitors for two days on account of the death of our Honorary President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration Building were closed on Tuesday the fifth of June for the Shrine Parade as were all Government buildings and business offices in the city.

The following gifts have been favorably passed upon by the Art Committee: A bronze statue and a painting for the Wisconsin Room.

The State Flag of Mississippi, presented at the Congress, has been hung in the Auditorium and the former one sent to the State Regent as requested.

Our Obsequies Flag has been used once by Frances Scott Chapter; two smaller flags have been loaned for unveiling purposes and one of the silk flags from the Board room was used by the artist who is painting the portrait of President Harding.

The dismantling of Memorial Continental Hall for the summer is practically completed and the rugs in the Administration Building office rooms have been taken up and stored.

Kentucky has ordered new slip covers to protect the furniture in its room.

At the request of the President General the Building and Grounds Committee has added to its temporary supervision the Administration Building, pending the Action of the National Board of Management for placing this responsibility. This Committee is happy to report that a few unfinished items in the Building, ordered by the Building Committee, have been completed as follows: the screens have been installed, the bronze letters indicating the various rooms have been mounted over the doors, the bronze tablets have been placed on marble columns and over the drinking fountains. A cabinet for the certificate room has been placed.

All extra telephones ordered for use during Congress were promptly removed and one new one installed in the Catalogue Room.

South Carolina has graciously acceded to a request for the use of its room in the Administration Building for the Reciprocity Bureau and the papers will soon be filed there.

With the authority of the Executive Committee the following purchases have been made: A glass top for the table in the Catalogue Room, an awning to cover the skylight in the same room, a new Guest Register for the Lobby, a few minor supplies for the Banquet Hall, a strip of green carpet for the Auditorium, the winter supply of coal up to two hundred tons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. William S.) Flora A. Walker,
Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

The report of the Building and Grounds Committee was accepted.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee submitted the following report:

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

Having so recently and unexpectedly assumed the chairmanship of the Magazine this, my first report must, of necessity, show less of accomplishment than may be looked for at a later date when details are better understood and constructive ideas may be put into operation. But may it be stated here that your chairman accepted this appointment from our President General, believing that it carried the responsibility of a large proposition and that the chairman is not merely a subscription agent but is responsible to you and to the Society for a business management which will be for the benefit of the Society, and for policies which will help to make the Magazine itself continuously more interesting to its readers, endeavoring thus to secure a constantly decreasing deficit in our finances and as constant an increase in the number of subscribers.

The chairman must not only be answerable for dollars and cents as represented by an increase in subscriptions, but she must know the desires of the members of the Society whose subscriptions are sought in order to assist the editor with suggestions as to types of articles

for which members are asking and which will bring the desired subscriptions.

Such a task is no easy one for a chairman, nor for an editor; but to sell to advantage a demand must be created.

Without in any way diminishing the present high literary value of the Magazine, this effort will be made.

During the week following Congress your chairman spent a day in Washington in consultation with the President General and with Miss Lincoln, editor, before whom appeared Mr. Alfred C. Balch, of J. B. Lippincott Company, to discuss terms concerning a renewal of contract for publishing the Magazine.

After reaching home your chairman thought it might be well to interview other large publishers to learn if it might be possible to lessen publication costs without loss of quality; after tentative figures were given it was thought to be of great advantage to negotiate further with the J. B. Lyon Company, Albany, N. Y. On June 4th, after delays occasioned in getting necessary items on which to base computation a telegram was sent to the President General stating that figures which would mean an annual saving to the Society of not less than $5000,* on the contract, alone, had been secured; also, if copy were sent during that week, the July issue would be insured on time. As the President General had already arranged with the Lippincott Company for the July number this feature was disregarded. However, your chairman has had a formal agreement drawn up to submit to you together with the bids of J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia and of Judd and Detweiler of Washington, D. C., which has submitted a bid and has had correspondence with your President General, your chairman and editor.

The comparison is as follows:

Firm	Printing 12,000 copies—12 issues	Circulars	Engraving	Per 1,000 extra copies	Extra 16 pp. two issues
J. B. Lippincott†....	$25,200.00	Free	Cost	$110.00	$780.00
Judd & Detweiler‡..	25,900.00	No bid	High—$3.75 min.	No bid	480.00
J. B. Lyon§.....	20,400.00	Renewal slips free	Cost	125.00	700.00
Hess Printing Co.¶..	20,226.00	No bid	High-quoted prices based on cuts in May Magazine	115.75	535.00

* These figures were based on Lippincott contract price of $2130, of 1922–1923.

† Fluctuation in price of paper—cost per issue, 64 pp., $2100. Cost per issue, 80 pp., $2490. Contract for three years. Cost per copy, 64 pp., 17½ cents.

‡ Fluctuation in cost of paper and changes in wage scale. Cost per issue, 64 pp., $2160. Cost per issue, 80 pp., $2400. Cost per copy, 64 pp., 18 cents.

§ Flat rate. Agreement for three years if desired. Cost per issue, 64 pp., $1700. Cost per issue, 80 pp., $2050, or $2000 for each of 12 consecutive issues. Cost per copy, 64 pp., $14^{4}/_{6}$ cents.

¶Cost per copy, 64 pp., $14^{11}/_{24}$ cents. Sells at $2 annual subscription rate, $16^{2}/_{3}$ cents per copy, including two 80 pp. numbers.

During the day of consultation in Washington the disposition of the $1000 given to the Society by Col. Walter Scott, of New York City, preferably for prizes to increase subscriptions to the Magazine, was also discussed and the matter was referred to the chairman for consideration of details. The preliminary announcement appeared in the June Magazine.

Your chairman has also examined the very comprehensive card index system kept by Miss Bright; this shows the present subscription list to be 11,483 with 1949 June expirations which, of course, will show some renewals, as against 13,492 on June 30, 1922, and 19,771 on June 30, 1921, before the subscription price was raised.

The editor and Miss Bright have had printed new subscription blanks, adding space for name of chapter, also new subscription list blanks for use of chapter chairmen; the editor has also prepared a new circular to attract subscribers. Your chairman has written two follow-up letters, one to follow that of the President General to new members, the other, to members whose subscriptions are expiring.

In closing this report your chairman desires to state that she comes to you with no promise of attaining perfection, but she does come with a hopeful spirit and a willingness to try; that she believes there is a future for the Magazine, if not as an asset surely not as a liability, if every officer and member will do her share of coöperating; and that she appreciates the upbuilding work of her predecessors which is the foundation of possible ultimate success.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES TUPPER NASH,

Chairman of Magazine Committee.

The report of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee was accepted.

An invitation was then sent to Miss Lincoln, Editor of the Magazine, to appear before the Board and make her report.

Report of the Editor of the Magazine

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

We have gained, since my last report to this Board, several new contributors, among them Dr. Charles Mann, of the Advisory Board of the War Department; Mr. Arthur Deering, and Mr. Weir, while Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts, and Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, have written two excellent articles, the former on his personal recollections of the restoration of the White House in 1902, and the latter on the travels of the Declaration of Independence.

Another interesting article to appear in the September or October Magazine is by our Treasurer General. Mrs. Brosseau has written most entertainingly on the subject of Ellis Island, and the important work of the National Society in that field of activity.

Through the interest of our President General, the Commissioner of Education, Mr. Tigert, has made tentative plans for a department to be run monthly in the magazine to be in the nature of an educational page, the material to be supplied by the Bureau of Education.

A year ago, at the June meeting, the National Board set aside $500, while in October of the same year a like sum was appropriated to pay for articles and photographs for the Magazine, making a total of $1000 for the entire year. Of this sum $91 has been paid for photographs and $840 for thirty articles, leaving to the credit of this fund the sum of $69.

May I point out to the Board that these articles have been purchased at an average expense of $28? We are still building up our reading public and to attain our object, a greater circulation, we must improve each issue of the Magazine. To do this there should be more money expended for articles. To retrench, and thus impair the quality of the Magazine, would be to lose the money already invested. Therefore, I recommend to the Board that $600 be placed at the disposal of the Editor to pay for articles and photographs as occasion arises. It is impossible to have a good thing without paying for it, and while every extravagance has been carefully avoided, the essentials which cost money require a more liberal expenditure to secure our goal—a larger circulation.

To push on in the well-approved method which is now being followed, and which has been followed by all the great and successful magazines of the country, will ultimately bring its own reward.

Before closing, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to the President General for her many courtesies and valued coöperation.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

The report of the Editor of the Magazine was accepted without its recommendation.

The President General requested permission of the Board to have Miss Lincoln remain during the discussion relative to contract for publishing the Magazine, which was granted.

The President General then inquired how the Board wished to consider the different bids submitted for the publication of the Magazine.

It was moved by Mrs. Reed, seconded by Mrs. Hobart:

"That we consider the bids of Lippincott and of Lyon and Company by having them read in comparison."

Motion carried, and Miss Lincoln was asked to assist Mrs. Nash, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, by reading from one proposal, item for item, as Mrs. Nash read from the other.

It was deemed advisable to have telegraphic inquiry made of Lyon and Company relative to cost of making stencils and possible fluctuations in the cost of paper and to defer further consideration of bids until reply was received.

Upon motion, seconded and carried, the Board recessed at 12.30 to reconvene at 2 P.M.

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session was called to order promptly at 2 P.M. by the President General.

The regular order of business was suspended to permit the presentation of a tribute to the late Mrs. Matthew T. Scott by Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Chairman of the Committee on Memorial Resolutions.

Tribute to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott

In the passing of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, our beloved Honorary President General, on April 29, 1923, we, the members of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the meeting of June 12, 1923, wish to record, not so much our sorrow at the loss this Society and this country have sustained, as our surpassing pride that for twenty years—since her election as Vice President General from Illinois, and on through her two brilliant administrations as President General and the magnificent war relief work which she organized and directed, her last and crowning public service—it has been the privilege of this Society to claim in a special way, this woman whose great intellect, high devotion and distinguished personality have made her an outstanding and inspiring figure in our national life.

In this hour tender memories crowd our

minds and hearts and bring that gracious figure vividly back to us. With an unfailing interest in her friends and in all that was passing in the world, with far-reaching sympathies and a breadth of outlook that was not only national but international in its scope, her zest in life was unabated to the last. Death can have no dominion over such a spirit.

Tracing her ancestry through generations of forbears, distinguished for leadership in the patriotic, military and religious life of Virginia and Kentucky, her heritage of race and blood inspired her with a patriotism that was more than a tradition and proved a challenge to service, an incentive to carry into her manifold activities and dealings with others, the spirit of the motto which was the keynote of her life—"Noblesse Oblige."

We recall her commanding and beautiful presence, her queenly bearing, her ready tact and understanding sympathy, her splendid oratorical powers, her passionate idealism, her trained talent for business administration and her exceptional ability as a parliamentarian, which led a Justice of the United States Supreme Court to declare her the greatest presiding officer Washington had seen in more than a decade.

We recall, too, her unfailing sense of humor that saved so many difficult situations—how often some happy bit of repartee, from her, broke in upon and broke up a heated argument or tiresome discussion. But most of all we cherish those qualities of heart, those exquisitely human traits, that endeared her to all who knew her, and made her the beloved leader and inspirer of thousands of "Daughters" who rise up now and call her blessed.

After the burden and heat of the day, full of years and full of honors, with the serene consciousness of a race well run, she paused at the turn of the road where her path diverged from ours, to take for a little, the rest she had won. The Faith that illumined her life threw a rainbow bridge across the gulf of the unknown and made even the "Valley of the Shadow" light for her as she passed on her shining way.

Therefore, Be It Resolved:

That this Tribute to the memory of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General 1909–1913, be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and that copies be sent to her family, to the State Regent of Illinois, and to the State Regent of her native State, Kentucky.

Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins,
Mrs. Alexander E. Patton,
Mrs. Williard T. Block,
Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker,
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith,
Committee on Memorial Resolutions.

The President General paid a personal tribute to the memory of Mrs. Scott, and the entire Board spontaneously joined in a rising vote to accept the resolution as read, and stood for a moment with bowed heads in silent tribute.

The President General stated that the Board would take up the business where interrupted by the recess for luncheon.

Mrs. Bissell stated that in order to bring the matter before the Board in a form for discussion she would offer the following motion, which was variously seconded:

"That the contract for publishing the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine for three years be awarded to J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia."

Mrs. Nash asked permission to correct a mis-statement made in the figures given just before luncheon, which was granted. Mrs. Nash then explained that after she had her report made up another bid had come in, and in revising the report to include this additional bid she had inadvertently given the wrong figure on cost per copy; the correct figures being as follows: Estimate of J. B. Lippincott Company, 17½ cents per copy; Judd and Detweiler, 18 cents; J. B. Lyon Company, $14^{1}/_{6}$ cents, and Hess Printing Company, $14^{11}/_{24}$ cents; all based on 64 pp. issue. Mrs. Nash then offered the following amendment, seconded by Mrs. Herron:

"That the motion to award contract to J. B. Lippincott Company, this bid naming higher figures than the J. B. Lyon Company, the other firm under consideration, be amended by adding explanation for this decision."

Motion to amend carried.

Mrs. McCall inquired whether this bid of J. B. Lyon Company included the cost of making new stencils, and Mrs. Nash stated that she had not yet had a reply to her telegram regarding this.

A substitute motion was offered by Mrs. Buel, and seconded:

"That this question of publishing the Magazine be postponed until an answer is received to telegram sent by Mrs. Nash.

Substitute motion carried.

The President General stated that if there were no objections the Board would proceed to the consideration of the various recommendations. The following recommendations were then presented and approved:

Recommendations offered by the President General:

1. *That a member be appointed by the President General, to coöperate with a corresponding member of the Sons of the American Revolution, in all matters affecting the mutual interests of our respective organizations.*

2. *Recommendation that permission granted*

by the President General to Greysolon Du Lhut Chapter and the Daughters of Liberty Chapter to incorporate separately be confirmed. (Original request from these chapters, was for permission to incorporate jointly, which was granted at a previous Board meeting.)

3. *That a letter of protest be sent by the Recording Secretary General to the Hon. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, and the Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, against the turning over of old Fort Norfolk jointly to the Light House Bureau and the District United State Army Engineer for a buoy yard, as this would no doubt result in the ultimate destruction of historic Fort Norfolk.*

4. *That the Vice Chairman of the various Committees under Patriotic Education be made Chairmen of their respective Committees.*

5. *That a National Committee on Publicity be created.*

6. *That a new Committee be created called the D.A.R. Scholarship and Student Loan Fund Committee,* which by vote of the Board was amended to read:

That a National Committee be created to be called the D.A.R. Student Loan Fund Committee, it being the consensus of opinion that Scholarships should come under the Committee on Schools and Colleges.

7. *That the matter of discussion of State Officers badges and ribbons be deferred to the October Board meeting.*

8. *That the request of the President General that she be relieved from representing the Society on the Contact Committee for the Sesqui-Centennial on account of her many duties, and that Mrs. Alexander E. Patton take her place on that committee, be granted.*

Recommendations from the Executive Board, presented by the Recording Secretary General:

1. *That Miss Rae be compensated for one week of service in the office of the Recording Secretary General.*

2. *That the Administration Building be placed under the supervision of the Building and Grounds Committee.*

3. *The authorization of a Notary Public for the Society.* (It being understood that the Notarial Commission would be taken out by some person now on the pay roll.)

4. *That the Building and Grounds Committee be enpowered to have book cases in the Iowa room if the State permits, at a cost of $260 to be paid by the Society.*

5. *The transfer from temporary to permanent roll of Miss Beveridge, Miss Browne and Miss Harrop.*

6. *That the membership cards be sent out without accompanying literature as at present.*

7. *That Mrs. Ezekial be employed to complete the remaining untranscribed Board proceedings of Mrs. Guernsey's administration at the price formerly agreed upon.*

8. *The purchase of new paper for the writing of reports.* (To provide uniform size for binding in minutes.)

Recommendations from the Treasurer General:

1. *That our Executive Manager be empowered to sign the vouchers for the pay roll twice a month in place of the National Officers at the head of the various departments.*

2. *That the Treasurer General be empowered to borrow money to take care of the overhead expenses during the month of September if necessary.*

3. *That the Quassaic Chapter of Newburgh N. Y., be granted permission to incorporate so they may be enabled to hold property.*

4. *That the resignation of Miss Moriarty be accepted and that Miss Davis be transferred from the temporary to the permanent roll to take her place.*

5. *The reinstatement of 55 former members they having complied with the requirement provided therefor.*

It was moved by Mrs. McCall, seconded by Mrs. Heath:

That the Jacksonville Chapter, Jacksonville Florida, be permitted to incorporate in order to hold property.

Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Finance Committee:

"That all bills contracted during an administration shall, as far as possible, be paid before the first of April in which the term of office ends."

Motion was seconded and carried.

It was moved by Miss Snow, seconded by Miss Wallace,

That permission be given to the Sally Plume Chapter, Epping, N. H., to incorporate that they may hold property.

Motion carried.

Mrs. DeBolt, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, offered the following recommendation and moved its adoption:

That the American Audit Company be re employed for the year May 1, 1923, to April 30, 1924, to audit the financial records of our Society on the same basis as last year, a fee of $75 per month.

Mrs. Walker, Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, moved the adoption of the following, presented *ad seriatim,* variously seconded and carried:

Recommendations approved by the Executive Committee and presented by the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee:

1. *That Fred Scott be transferred from the*

temporary to the permanent roll at $75 per month.

2. *That six electric fans be purchased to complete the number needed for the new offices at $27 each ($30 less a 10 per cent. discount.)*

3. *That the repairs to the furnace in Memorial Continental Hall be made according to an estimate secured by the Superintendent of the Building for $130.*

4. *That a power lawn mower be purchased at a cost of $250.*

5. *That two typewriters be purchased for the Recording Secretary General's office. Old ones to be credited, making a total expenditure of $164.50.*

6. *That a table in the Library which was ruined as to finish during the Congress, be refinished at a cost of $8.*

7. *That 100 pounds of grass seed at 30 cents per pound ($30) be purchased.*

8. *That the Committee be authorized to purchase the necessary amount of soil at seeding time. (The number of loads cannot be estimated at this time.)*

9. *That the permanent use of the North Basement room be granted to the Librarian General.*

10. *That a door be cut between the Museum and the Tennessee room at a cost of not more than $250.*

11. *That a new Guide System be installed in the Catalogue at a cost of $228.*

It was suggested by the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, but not put in the form of a motion, that instead of $300 allowed for wear and tear on Auditorium, the amount be reduced to $150 for the American Legion for the use of the Hall for Flag Conference June 14th and 15th. The consensus of opinion favored the adoption of this suggestion and the President General ruled that it would be granted with pleasure.

It was moved by Mrs. Buel and seconded by Mrs. Seydel:

That the matter of a serial historical story in the Magazine be left to the discretion of the Editor.

Motion carried.

It was moved by Miss McDuffee and seconded by Mrs. Bissell:

That the recommendation of the Editor of the Magazine, that $600 be appropriated for the purchase of articles, be granted.

Motion carried.

Mrs. George DeBolt, Historian General, moved:

The adoption of the recommendation of the Historian General, to increase the production of Lineage books.

Seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried, with the understanding that not to exceed two additional workers be employed on the temporary roll for the present.

The Registrar General then presented the following Supplemental Report:

Supplemental Report of the Registrar General

I have the honor to report 551 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 1611.

Respectfully submitted,

INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.

It was moved by Mrs. Stansfield, seconded and carried:

That the Secretary cast the ballot for 551 new members, making a total of 1611 admitted.

The Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of 551 new members, and the President General, by virtue of her office declared these applicants now members of the National Society.

The President General asked if there were any further recommendations, and stated that a special committee had been appointed to revise the rules relating to the clerical force and asked the Chairman of the Executive Board to present the proposed new rules:

The proposed new rules were read by the Recording Secretary General. It was moved by Mrs. Seydel and seconded by Mrs. Bissell:

That the new rules pertaining to clerks be adopted, as read.

The final rule (No. 20) specifying that "for the sake of clarity all former Board rulings of the Society conflicting with the foregoing, shall be rescinded."

Mrs. Nash, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, stated that she had received a telegram from the J. B. Lyon Company, reading, "No charge for stencils. O.K. for three years, regardless of paper fluctuations."

The President General stated that the question now reverted back to the proposed contract concerning the printing of the Magazine, and the motion of Mrs. Bissell:

That the contract for publishing the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine for three years be awarded to the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Bissell stated that in view of the further information that the Chairman of the Magazine Committee has given, she would be glad to withdraw her motion. There being no objection, the motion as amended was withdrawn.

It was moved by Mrs. Reed, seconded by Miss Gilbert:

That the contract presented by the Lyon Company for publishing the Magazine be accepted.

Motion carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Bissell, seconded by Mrs. Nash:

That a letter of appreciation be sent to the J. B. Lippincott Company for the splendid service they have given in the past six years and that the action of Board in changing publishers is no criticism on them.

Motion carried.

The Registrar General asked the members of the National Board to coöperate with her office by sending to her any Bible records they might have regarding their own immediate families, and especially requested that the Library be furnished, if possible, with donations of the following volumes: "Pearson's History of Schenectady Families," "Pearson's History of Albany Families," "History of Schoharie County, N. Y." and County Histories of Pennsylvania, especially Fayette, Chester, Bucks, Westmoreland, Northampton, Adams and Cumberland.

She also expressed a wish to get the Rhode Island records strengthened, and suggested that any one visiting old book shops try and pick up some of these volumes.

The President General made special mention of a most valuable loose leaf index compiled by Mrs. Mary Knight Crane, a member of the Erie, Pa., Chapter, and by her presented to the Library.

It was moved by Mrs. Hobart and seconded by Mrs. McCall:

That a vote of appreciation be sent to Mrs. Crane for this valuable gift to the Library (comprising a complete index to Genealogical Material, Marriage and Revolutionary War Records, contained in the first 55 volumes of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Motion carried.

The Treasurer General offered a recommendation:

That the State Regents pay for personal service a slightly increased fee over that long established, pre-war price of 25 cents an hour.

It was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Miss Gilbert:

That the former action of the Board relative to a charge for clerical help in the Treasurer General's office be rescinded. (Referring specifically to the action referred to in the recommendation of the Treasurer General.)

Motion carried.

It was moved by Mrs. McCall, seconded by Mrs. Hardy:

That the question of employing extra clerical help in the Treasurer General's office be referred to the Executive Committee. (Relating specifically to the above.)

Motion carried.

The President General stated that the Board was now ready to take up new business, and the following motion was presented by Miss Gilbert, seconded by Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Nash:

That in future application blanks shall be sent out from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, only to State Regents, who shall at their discretion furnish them to persons desiring to become "Members at Large," and to Chapter Secretaries or Chapter Registrars, to be by them given to prospective members of their respective Chapters by direction of said Chapters.

Motion carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Herrick, seconded by Mrs. Block and Mrs. Stansfield:

That the portrait of Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson be removed from the Indiana room to the Illinois room.

Motion carried.

It was explained that the portraits of Past Presidents General had hung in the Indiana room at a time when that room was used as the office of the President General and that now the President General had her office in the new Administration Building some of the States having presented portraits of the Past Presidents General wished to have them in their respective rooms, also that Indiana preferred to have only the portrait of Mrs. Fairbanks remain in their room.

It was moved by Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins:

That the question of removing all portraits of Past Presidents General except that of Mrs. Fairbanks of Indiana, from the President General's room in Memorial Continental Hall (known as the Indiana room) be referred to the Executive Committee with a request for a report at the October Board meeting.

Motion carried.

Mrs. McCall of Georgia asked for a correction in the minutes of the National Board Meeting on April 14, 1923, as published in the June Magazine, reading: "Mrs. Akerman asked permission of the Board to place in the Georgia room a portrait of General Pershing." This should have read "a portrait of the South's sweetest singer, Sidney Lanier; also a portrait of the late Colonel Boyd, who was second aide to General Pershing during the World War.

The Recording Secretary General was authorized to make the necessary correction.

Mrs. Buel, Chairman of the Manual Committee asked the opinion of the Board relative to complying with the requests of Evening Schools for the Manual, whether it should be furnished free of charge, and by what method. After a general expression of opinion Mrs.

Buel offered the following motion, which was seconded by Miss McDuffee:

That the distribution of the Manual to Evening Schools be authorized when requested, with the approval of the State Regent and provided that the rules of distribution of the National Society be observed.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Kitt, State Regent of Missouri, presented the following recommendation; and moved its adoption.

The Olive Prindle Chapter Daughters of American Revolution recommend to the Board of Management of the National Society Daughters of American Revolution the following resolution:

"Resolved, That owing to the fact there is no book provided for the Chapter Registrar, we recommend that the President General appoint a committee to examine and report at the next Board meeting, on the following suggestive outline of a book for that purpose, which shall become a standard for Chapter Registrars.

"(Outline) A loose leaf indexed book with the following printed record:

"Maiden Name .....
Married Name .....
National Number .....
Admitted .....
Transferred .....
Resigned .....
Delinquent .....
Deceased .....
Ancestor's name .....
Remarks .....

Motion seconded and carried.

The President General asked the Recording Secretary General to read a communication from Mrs. William Magee Wilson, which contained a recommendation adopted at the Ohio State Conference relative to the Correct Use of the Flag, and suggesting the possible preparation of a law covering the hanging and the use and abuse of the flag.

In view of the Flag Conference to be held on June 14th and 15th, in Memorial Continental Hall, at which the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution would be represented by the President General, it was moved by Mrs. Banks and seconded by Mrs. Stansfield:

That the letter of Mrs. Wilson regarding Correct Salute to the Flag be laid on the table to be taken off at the October Board meeting.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Cranshaw, of Rhode Island, stated that a reception was being given that evening in Providence, R. I., to the new President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, and offered the following motion, seconded by Miss McDuffee:

That the Board send a telegram, expressing greetings and best wishes for a successful administration to the President of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, Judge Arthur Sumner.

Motion carried.

The President General referred to a proposed resolution which had been referred to the National Board by the Thirty-Second Continental Congress. The proposed resolution was read by the Recording Secretary General.

It was moved by Mrs. Hodgkins, seconded by Mrs. Bissell:

That in view of the fact that the last Continental Congress took action on a resolution regarding the narcotic evil, that no action on this resolution covering the same subject referred to the National Board in the last hours of the Congress, is necessary.

Motion carried.

The President General mentioned the death of General Robert, author of Robert's Rules of Order and asked if the Board wished to take any action expressing, officially, the sympathy of the Board.

It was moved by Mrs. Stansfield, seconded by Mrs. Nash:

That a letter be sent to the family of General H. M. Robert, expressing the sympathy of the National Board of Management in the death of this distinguished man and that the letter also include an appreciation of General Robert's valuable service to this Society.

Motion carried.

The President General asked if it would be agreeable to the Board to hold the next meeting on Tuesday, October 16, 1923. There being no objections this date was set for the next meeting.

Mrs. Banks reported that she had attended an initial meeting of a proposed "International Committee for Law Enforcement," having been asked to do so by the President General, but as she realized she had been appointed merely to represent the National Society Daughters of American Revolution for that one meeting, she was embarrassed to learn that her name had been placed on the letter head as a Vice Chairman of the "International Committee of One Hundred for Law Enforcement," representing the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and felt that as no such authority had been given this should be corrected.

In view of the form of incorporation of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution precluding the federation with any other organization, it was moved by Mrs. Banks, seconded by Mrs. Schuyler:

That the Corresponding Secretary General

reply to the letter of the Committee of One Hundred, regretting the inability of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to be represented on the said Committee.

Motion carried.

The Minutes of the meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General, and after a slight correction, were adopted.

On motion, seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

MRS. FRANK H. BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.

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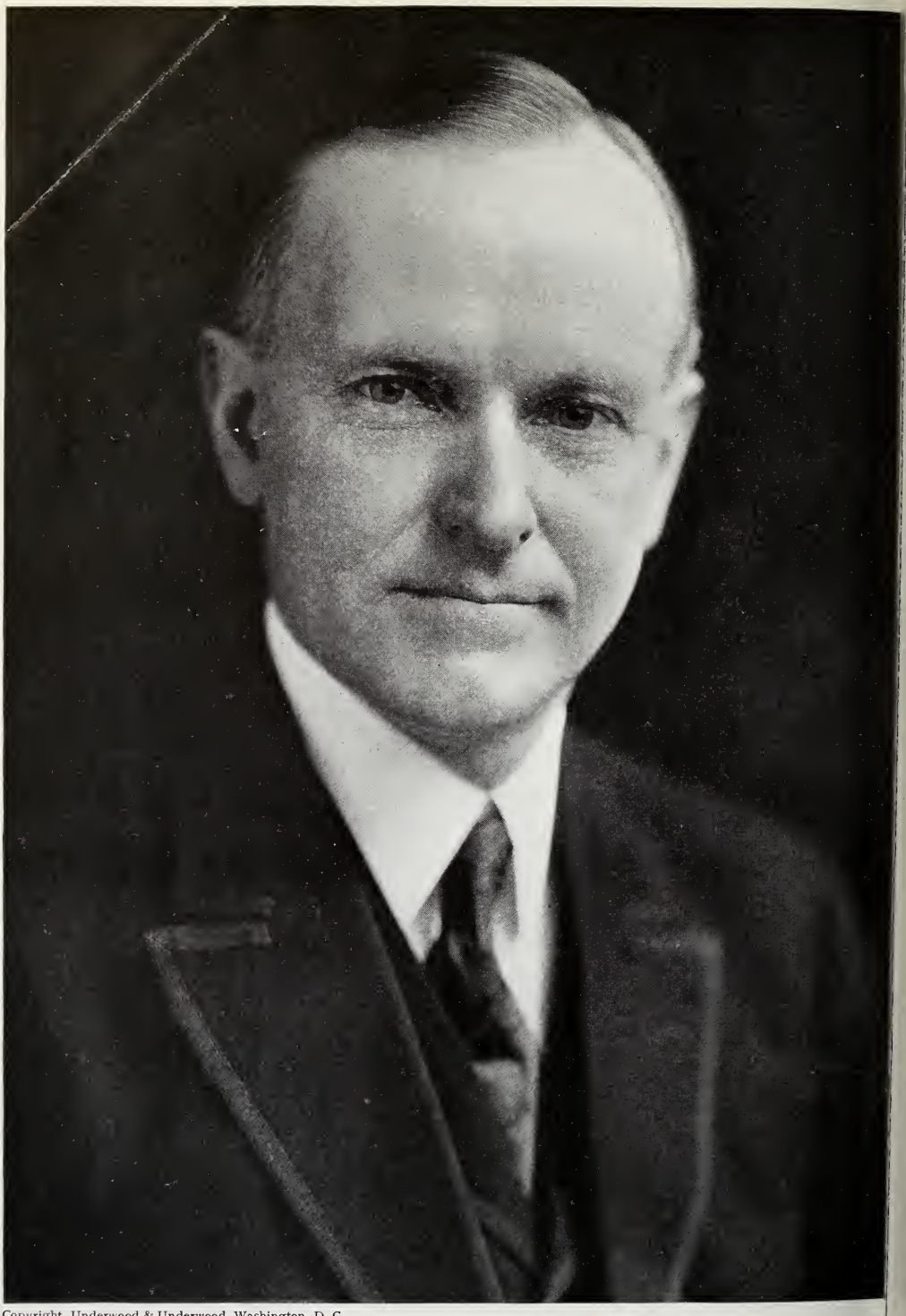
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HONORABLE CALVIN COOLIDGE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVII, No. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1923 WHOLE No. 373

THE RESTORATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE, 1902-1903

Personal Recollections by Charles Moore
Chairman, National Commission of Fine Arts

PLANS for enlarging the White House were presented by Colonel Theodore Bingham, U. S. Army, the officer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the removal of the seat of government to the District of Columbia in 1800. These plans contemplated enlarging the Executive Mansion [1] (as it was then called) by building east and west wings of such design as to change completely its appearance.

The American Institute of Architects was holding its annual convention in Washington at the time of the celebration and to the members the plans as presented seemed to presage an act of vandalism. A building of the first order architecturally, and of the highest historical importance, was to be commonized and uglified in order to obtain needed room for the President's offices, and for his family life.

I was asked to state the case of the architects to Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Meeting him in a street car, I explained matters to him. Whereupon he chuckled as he said:

"Tell the architects not to be uneasy. Mrs. McKinley has served notice on me that she will have no hammering in the White House so long as she is there!"

So that crisis was passed. The next year, 1901, the Senate directed its Committee on the District of Columbia to report a plan for the improvement of the park system of the District, and also provided for the employment of experts to prepare the plan. Elsewhere I have told with some detail the story of the resulting Senate Park Commission, of

[1] The original name was the President's House. The earliest picture is an engraving published by Nicholas King, showing the house as it was in 1801. King was the great-grandfather of Margaret Deland, the author. On maps and illustrations the title "President's House" was used until 1887. The term "White House" was used frequently during Jackson's administration. The original draft of President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was written on paper headed "Executive Mansion;" but colloquially it was The White House; President Roosevelt first used The White House as an official designation.



THE WHITE HOUSE. 1923

their work, and of its results.[2] It is sufficient here to say that an unpaid commission made up of Daniel H. Burnham and Charles F. McKim, architects; Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor; and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., landscape architect, presented a plan for the future development of the national capital, based on L'Enfant's original plan of Washington prepared in 1792. Since 1902, this enlarged plan has guided the development of the District.

During the consideration of the new plan, the subject of the enlargement of the White House, or the construction of either a residence or presidential offices on another site, was discussed often. Mr. Burnham sometimes advocated building a residence on the Naval Hospital site or on Meridian Hill; but Mr. McKim steadfastly maintained that if he were to take down the White House stone by stone and rebuild it according to the original plans, no living architect could equal the result — so highly did he esteem the historic White House.

An acquaintance with the White House made during ten years of newspaper work had made manifest to me the dire need of separating the offices of the President from his residence, and of introducing into the abode of the Chief Magistrate the ordinary conveniences of civilization. The final result of the long-continued discussions was a recommendation in the report, that the White House be devoted entirely to office purposes and that temporary offices be erected in the adjoining grounds awaiting a permanent location.[3]

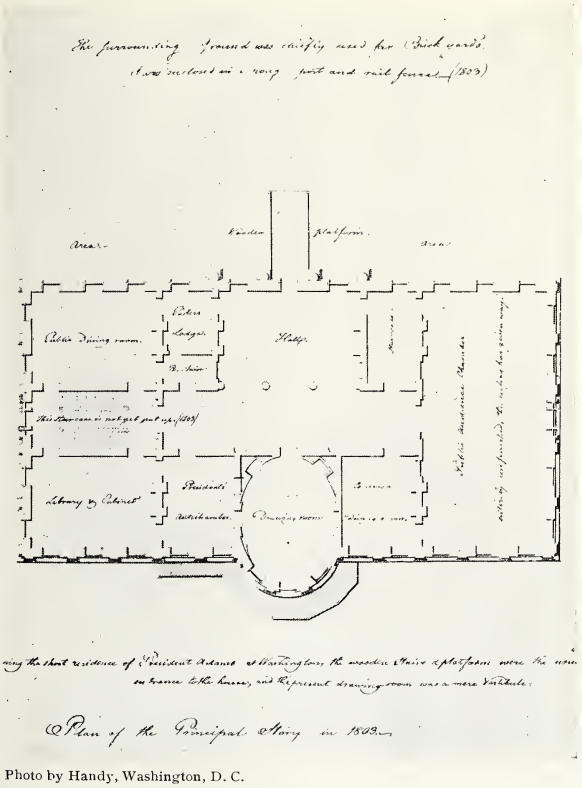


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PLAN OF THE WHITE HOUSE WHEN OCCUPIED BY PRESIDENT ADAMS IN 1800

While the Park Commission report was in preparation, a crazy creature murdered President McKinley, one of the gentlest and kindest of men, and a devoted lover and servant of his country. Once I travelled with him in a private car for three days. This was two years before he became President. As the end of

[2] Daniel H. Burnham, Architect, Planner of Cities, 1922.

Ninth Report of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

[3] The improvement of the park system of the District of Columbia; Senate Report 166, 57th Congress, 1st Session, 1902; Edited by Charles Moore, Clerk of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia.



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, AFTER A SKETCH BY N. KING. ENGRAVED AND SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION IN 1805. THE ARTIST HAS ADDED ONE STORY. THE EARLIEST REPRESENTATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

the journey approached, I said to him: "Governor, I never expect to have charge of another campaign party that shall run as smoothly as this one has done." He placed his hand on my knee affectionately and said with a pleased laugh:

"I have learned something from experience in campaigning with Blaine and Logan. Both of them were forever trying to change the arrangements of the local committees. Of course they could not do it. So they only worried themselves and everybody around them, all to no purpose. I simply acquiesce in the plans that have been made, and in the long run, I myself, get along with the least possible discomfort and I disturb no one."

In several similar expeditions with Theodore Roosevelt, I found that he reserved his expostulations till the end of the trip. But that is another story.

It was assumed that President Roosevelt would favor the Commission's suggestion that the White House be retained as a residence and offices found elsewhere but a newspaper item to the contrary effect having appeared, I went to him for a statement. He said:

"You tell the newspaper men that Mrs. Roosevelt and I are firmly of the opinion that the President should live nowhere else than in the historic White House."

"Do you mean, Mr. President, that you desire to be quoted directly?" I asked, well knowing the rule against repeating the President's words.

"Yes," he replied deliberately, "you are to quote me."

That settled the matter.

In 1902, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as it passed the House carried an appropriation of $16,000 for repairs to the Executive Mansion. By this time President and Mrs. Roosevelt had become experimentally aware of the discomforts of the White House. So Mrs. Roosevelt sent for Charles McKim

to advise her as to what to do with $16,000. On April 16th he came to Washington, and after an examination advised her that the sum was insufficient to clean the building, and repairs were not to be thought of. Having conveyed that unpleasant information in his own charming and convincing manner, he took his leave. On his way to the Congressional Limited, he dropped in at the room of the Senate District Committee to tell me of the interview with Mrs. Roosevelt. With him was Miss Frelinghuysen, whom he had met at the White House and who

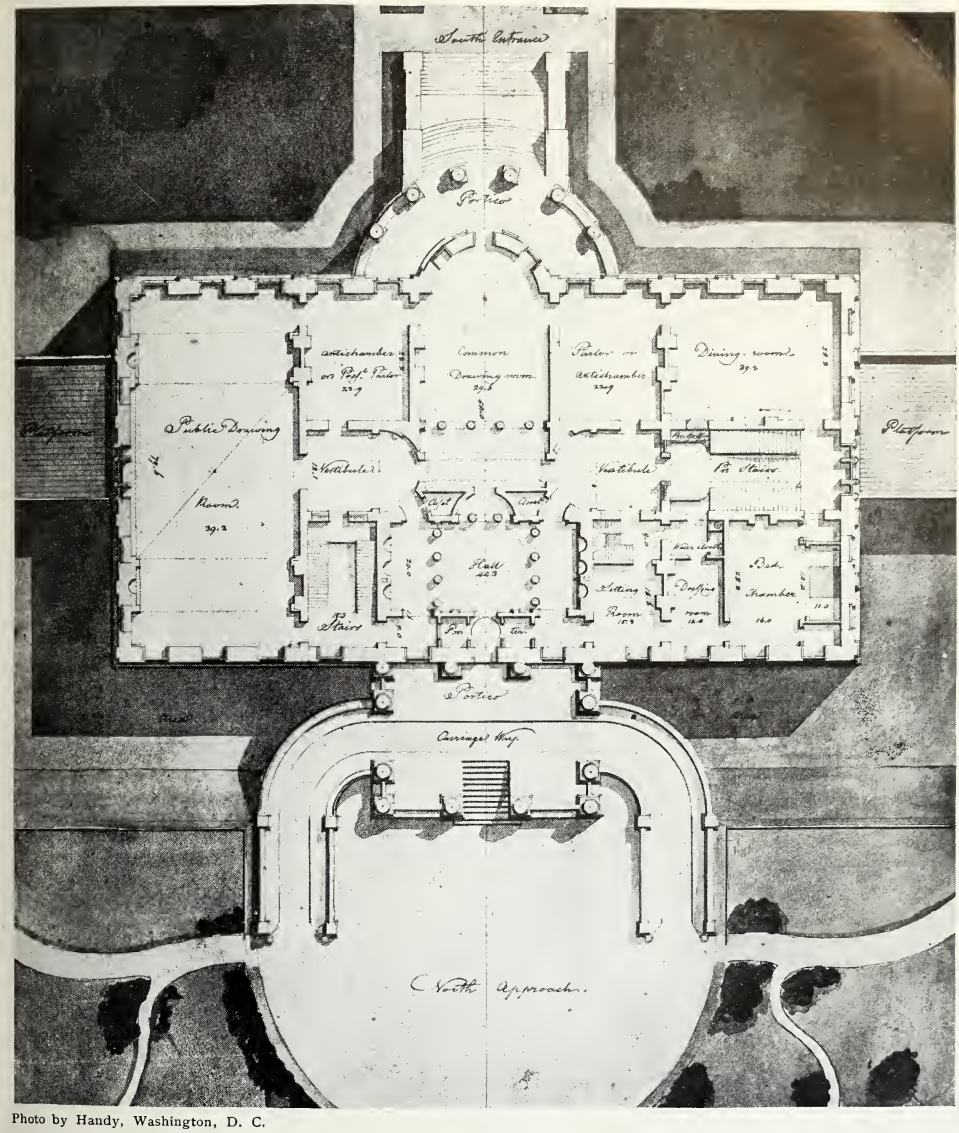


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL STORY OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE WITH PROPOSED ALTERATION. B. H. LATROBE, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, 1807. THE PLAN SHOWS THE EAST AND WEST TERRACE AND NORTH AND SOUTH PORTICOES ADDED BY LATROBE

was returning to New York on the same train.

While we were talking, the chairman of the committee, Senator McMillan, came into the room and joined in the conversation. When Mr. McKim concluded his narrative, I asked him how much money was needed to make a real start. He did not know. I suggested a hundred thousand dollars. He acquiesced. On being pressed to name a sum for a temporary office-building, he hesitatingly ventured $15,000. At this juncture the clock warned the travellers that they were in danger of missing their train, and the discussion was broken off abruptly.

Then Senator McMillan went into the Senate Chamber. About an hour later he returned to his committee room and remarked casually:

"You might telegraph McKim that I have got a hundred and fifty thousand dollars for White House repairs, in the Sundry Civil bill."

"You have!" I exclaimed, trying hard to be as nonchalant as the Senator.

"Yes, and $15,000 for the office building. I went into the Appropriations Committee room and found the sub-committee at work on the bill. So I sat down and told them about the bad conditions at the White House, and what was needed to put it in order. They knew generally about matter, but needed a tangible proposal. Now, having that, they were disposed to go ahead."

I telegraphed Mr. McKim at his home, and the message greeted him on his arrival. He immediately wired congratulations. The next day he wrote:

"In these days of miracles, one should be prepared for anything; and so I tried to read your announcement of the Senate committee's approval of the temporary building and of the expenditure of

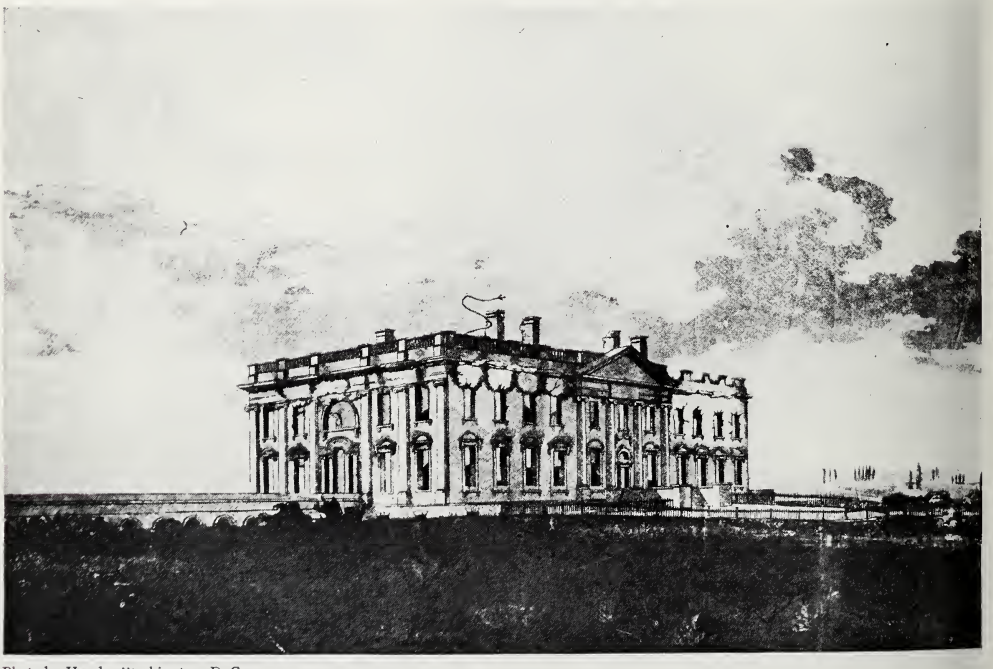


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VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, AFTER THE CONFLAGRATION OF AUGUST 24, 1814



Original Drawing by B. H. Latrobe, Architect

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, 1816

$150,000 for the restoration of the White House, unmoved; but failed utterly while I thought of the improbability of the whole thing; and am writing now in the frame of mind of a man more likely to go off on a spree than home to dinner. The whole thing is so exciting and so full of possibilities that another day will have to intervene before I can tackle it with a sober mind. Nevertheless, I saw Norcross this morning and have appointed Tuesday in Washington to go over the White House from cellar to garret, with a view of determining what should be done to renew its interior walls and partitions, and at the same time to determine upon a site, dimensions and general treatment of the new temporary office-building."

Meantime President Roosevelt, having learned of the Senate amendment, summoned Mr. McKim to meet him at 4 West 57th Street, New York, at 9.30 on Saturday morning, the 19th of April. At that time the President placed the work in Mr. McKim's charge.

On the day appointed for the Washington visit, Mr. McKim and Mr. Norcross,[4] went over the White House. That evening the three of us made a trip on the Potomac in the Harbor Master's boat. Looking up at the temple-like front of Arlington, shining amid the green foliage, Mr. McKim exclaimed:

"See how far good proportions and simplicity of outline carry! Even a very small building, if good in design, when set on one of these District hills, will dominate a vast space. The columns of Arlington Mansion are only wood, whitewashed —but then, white marble is only another form of whitewash!"

Mr. Norcross, gazing off across the placid waters of the Potomac, said that

[4] Mr. O. W. Norcross, head of the firm of Norcross Brothers Company, builders, Worcester, Massachusetts.



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

ELEVATION OF THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE. COPIED FROM THE DESIGN AS PROPOSED TO BE ALTERED IN 1807. JANUARY, 1817, B. H. LATROBE, ARCHITECT

he took particular delight in being called to work on the White House.

"As a soldier during the Civil War," he continued, "I spent several months guarding the Virginia end of Long Bridge. At night I used to watch the lights in the White House and reflect that Abraham Lincoln was walking those floors, troubled and perplexed indeed, but determined to pull us through somehow."

When questioned as to how he now found the building, he said that some of the floor beams were tired and others were *very* tired. The signs of the fire of 1814 were still visible.[5]

The sanitary conditions at the White House were unspeakable and beyond printing, then or now. The offices were positively unsafe because of the weight carried by the floor-beams. The floors of the East, Green and Blue Rooms had settled because of overloading and the hanging of heating coils to the ceiling underneath. At times of receptions the East Room floors had to be shored-up

[5] In 1916, Colonel W. W. Harts was in company with the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and a young military attaché, who had just been presented to President Wilson. As the party were going through the East Room the attaché said that he had seen a house in Dublin which was almost the counterpart of the White House. The Colonel replied that the architect, Hoban, was a Dublin man and had designed a building of a character quite common among gentlemen's houses of that period. "But," said the attaché, "those houses are of stone." "And so is this house built of stone," answered the Colonel, "of stone painted white." "Why do you paint stone?" "Oh," said the Colonel with a twinkle in his blue eyes, "we had a fire here once and the stone was so discolored that it had to be painted." "Fire," exclaimed the attaché, "how did that happen?" "Your people set it on fire in 1814!" There was a laugh, and the attaché then learned for the first time that there was a War of 1812. Few Englishmen know about it. At that period Napoleon was engrossing England's attention.

underneath. Waiters walking in the State Dining Room caused the dishes to rattle on the sideboards. The fine arches of the basement had been cut in every direction for heating and plumbing pipes. Five layers of paper covered some of the walls; pine partitions were built on the carpets; the quarters of the servants in the attic were reached only by an obsolete elevator; the roof-drainage was carried through the house itself; the roof required renewal; the electric-wiring was so defective that in places the beams were charred; the heating and ventilating apparatus was worn out. In short the entire interior of the house called for rebuilding.[6]

On Sunday the 4th of May, Mr. McKim and Augustus Saint-Gaudens came to my home (2013 R Street) to talk over the progress on the White House plans. Like most architects, Mr. McKim talked better with pencil than with tongue. He had settled on the treatment of the interior—on the enlargement of the State Dining-room by including the western end of the corridor, together with the removal of the stairway to a subordinate position, because it communicated only with the *private* apartments and therefore had no official function. Also he had determined on the removal of the conservatory from the top of the west terrace and the reconstruction of the east terrace on its original site. The two plans he drew that afternoon are reproduced here. They were to be carried out as appropriations should become available, year by year, until a complete restoration should be effected.

Ten days later, Mrs. Roosevelt sent for me to discuss the extensive changes proposed by Mr. McKim. She received me in the Library, over the Blue Room; a wood fire was burning in the grate, for the day was chilly and she had not been well during the spring. She was occupying a lounge drawn up before the fire, while I shared an easy chair with romping Archie and a frisky collie. Every few moments the President came briskly into the room to ask questions or tell of his next movements. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was beginning to realize the radical nature of the changes proposed, was concerned primarily with the practical end — for example, with new bedrooms. There was but one guest-room, and therefore it was necessary, before inviting guests, to know whether husband and wife were accustomed to share the same room. There were two bathrooms. The second one accommodated both guests and also the Roosevelt children, who were compelled to troop by the open Library doors on their way to and from their nightly ablutions. Then there should be a complete set of dining-room chairs to take the place of the heterogenious collection in use. These were a few of the details.

Later in the morning, as we were standing at the west end of the upper corridor, looking through the window down upon the conservatories, the President joined us with the exclamation:

"Smash the glass-houses!"

I said that it was understood that he wished to save them.

"When you come to know me better," he said, laughingly, "You will understand that I sometimes speak before consulting the lady of the house." And with that he turned and rushed away to his next appointment.

Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied me to the elevator, saying:

"Tell Mr. McKim to make the new elevator-door wide enough to admit a stretcher."

As she turned to go, I thought of the

[6] Restoration of the White House. Senate Document 197; 57th Congress, 2d Session, 1903.



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, 1840, SOUTH VIEW; MAAS, LITHY., WASHINGTON. IN ESTHER SINGLETON'S STORY OF THE WHITE HOUSE

uneasiness ever present in the hearts of crown-wearers. The ramshakle old car began to descend, but between the floors stopped and could not be coaxed down or up. Happily an usher, familiar with the elevator's aberrations, discovered my predicament and released me.

All these plans were being prepared while the Sundry Civil bill was pending in the Senate. Mr. McKim became nervous over the lack of time available for the work, which must be finished before Congress convened again in December. He was especially anxious to remove the greenhouses that usurped the entire west terrace and filled the yard to the rear. I asked Senator Allison to put through a bill appropriating immediately $10,000 for the removal of the glass-houses. He objected that Mr. Cannon was complaining over the propensity of the Senate to originate appropriations. Even if the Senate should pass such a bill it would fail in the House. If Mr. Cannon would begin legislation in the House, he would take care of it in the Senate. The Senator was definite and decided. Crestfallen, I left him.

There was so much at stake that I decided to go over to the House to see Mr. Cannon, whose antipathy to the Senate Park Commission was pronounced. I had small hopes of doing anything with him. Finding him alone in the rooms of House Committee on Appropriations, I stated the proposition and told him what Senator Allison had said. He listened with growing impatience. When I finished he exclaimed:

"Those d—d architects have been fooling Senator McMillan again!"

"They never have fooled him," I replied, looking straight into his angry eyes.

At this juncture Lucius Littauer, who represented the twenty-fourth New York District, came hurriedly into the room. He was a member of the Appropriations Committee, a friend of Mr. Cannon, and my college classmate.

"Hello," he called out to me, "what are you doing over here?"

Seeing we were engaged, he passed through the room. The ice was broken. Mr. Cannon turned to me and said:

"I don't care, and the people of this country don't care, how much it may cost to put the White House in proper shape. But I'm not going to have the appropriations come dribbling in year after year. I've got to know the whole cost and it must go into one bill. In short, I've got to know the color of this baby's hair before the baby is born!"

"So you shall know," I replied. "By tomorrow morning the statement shall be ready."

"Very well," was Mr. Cannon's laconic answer, and the interview ended.

I presume there was the usual pavement on the Capitol corridors as I hurried back, but I seemed to go on air. I got Mr. McKim on the telephone and told him that he and Mr. Norcross must mail that night a complete statement of the cost of the proposed restoration, being sure to make the amounts large enough to cover contingencies always arising in repairs to an old building.

Mr. McKim's estimates came next morning. A note on them said that furnishings, hangings, and electric-light fixtures had not been considered. This would never do. So Mr. McKim was called by telephone, an item was added for furnishings, and $20,000 was estimated for lighting fixtures. The total for the White House proper came to $369,050. The result was appalling. Yet there were the facts. The estimates were for the first quality of materials and workmanship; but absolute simplicity was observed throughout. There was nothing for mere



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE 1948 DRAWN FROM NATURE BY AUGUST KÖLLNER. LITHOGRAPHED BY DEROY. PRINTED BY CATTIOR

ornament, but every item served a distinct and necessary purpose. Nothing was added for haste—that contingency was left to persuasion, patriotism and the diversion of materials from current undertakings of the architects.

The total was so large that it seemed to require Presidential authority. An immediate appointment was obtained.

"Do you mind my being shaved while you talk?" President Roosevelt asked. The barber brought a folding chair into the Library. The President settled himself and when the lather had been applied said,

"Now, fire away!"

I told him the story of the talk with Mr. Cannon, not omitting the part about the color of the baby's hair, at which he laughed as heartily as the shaving operation would permit. When the total was stated he almost jumped out of the chair.

"That is three times what you first told me," he exclaimed.

"True," I answered, "but this is the complete estimate; that is what Mr. Cannon wanted."

"Very well," he said, with resignation, "Tell Uncle Joe I approve."

"You are the one to tell Mr. Cannon," I ventured.

He called his secretary, Mr. Loeb, and instructed him to ask Mr. Cannon to come to the White House. A few days later Mr. Loeb telephoned that Mr. Cannon consented to the estimates of the architects.

On a May Sunday night I was summoned to appear at the White House at nine o'clock, bringing the plans for all proposed changes. Mrs. Roosevelt and her sister, Miss Carew, received me in the Library, and immediately called for the plan for enlarging the State Dining-room. I explained that by taking in the west end of the corridor the room would be large enough to accommodate one hundred guests at table. Miss Carew related that a diplomat had said sarcastically to her that it was a pity to have to convert one's drawing-room into a dining-room. This was apropos of a recent use of the East Room for an important state dinner. She showed him that she resented his remarks; but they rankled just the same.

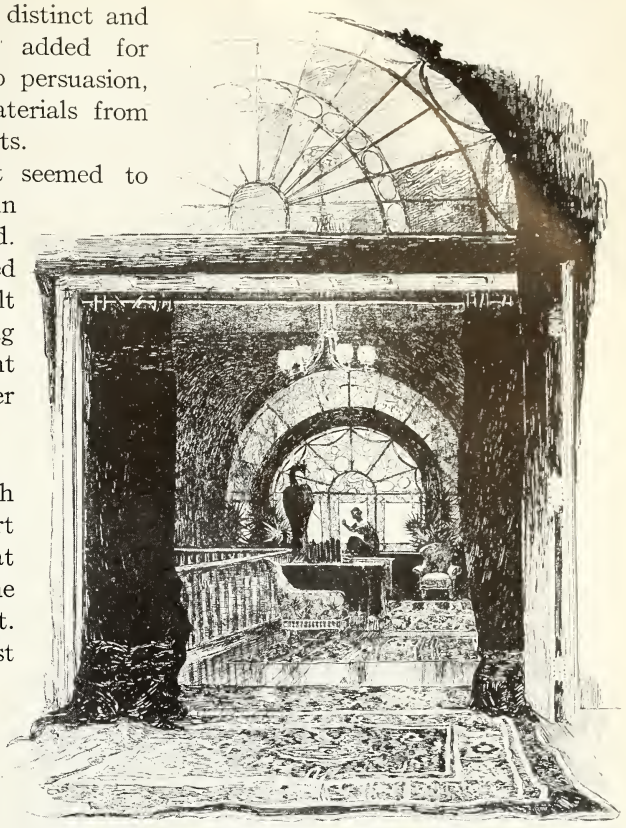


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE WEST WINDOW (1844) LOOKING DOWN ON THE CONSERVATORY. IT IS IN THIS WINDOW ALCOVE THAT THE SOCIAL SECRETARY OF THE "FIRST LADY OF THE LAND" HAS HER DESK

At this juncture the President and Attorney General Knox entered the room. The President, with an air of one who had business to be despatched, began at the basement with an active red pencil. On being reminded that he was dealing with the housekeeping end of the establishment, he desisted. Turning to the

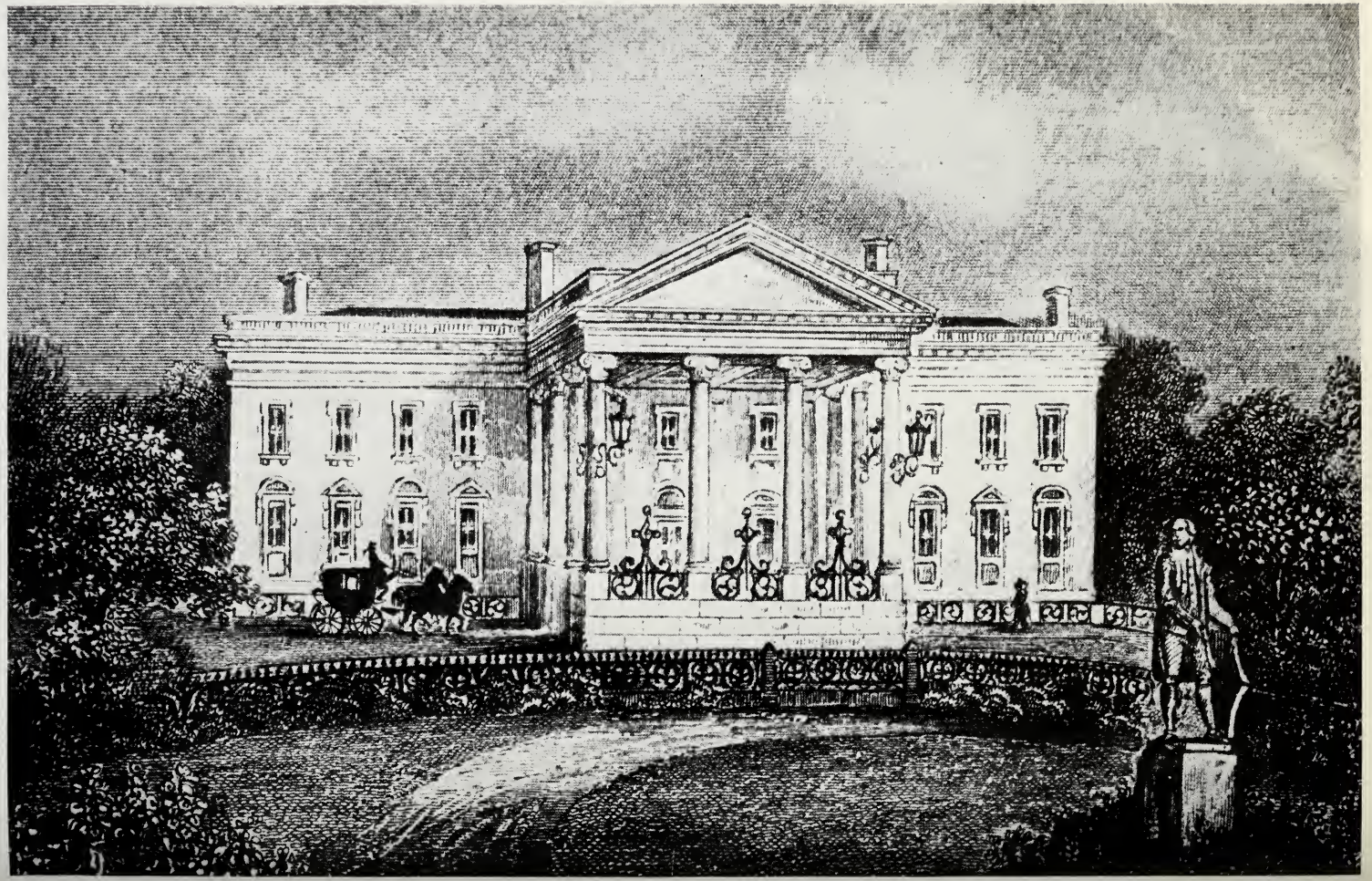


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENTS HOUSE, 1860. PUBLISHED BY C. BOHN. ENGRAVED ON STEEL BY K. METZEROTH. SHOWING THE STATUE OF JEFFERSON BY DAVID,



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE CABINET ROOM, NOW THE PRESIDENT'S STUDY. FROM THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, 1844. DRAWN BY JOSEPH PENNELL

main floor, he said firmly, that he did not propose to have the State Dining-room enlarged at the expense of tearing up Mrs. Roosevelt's room above. He was answered that to obtain space at table for double the number of guests was well worth the price of temporary inconvenience. The President in apparent hesitation turned to the Attorney General.

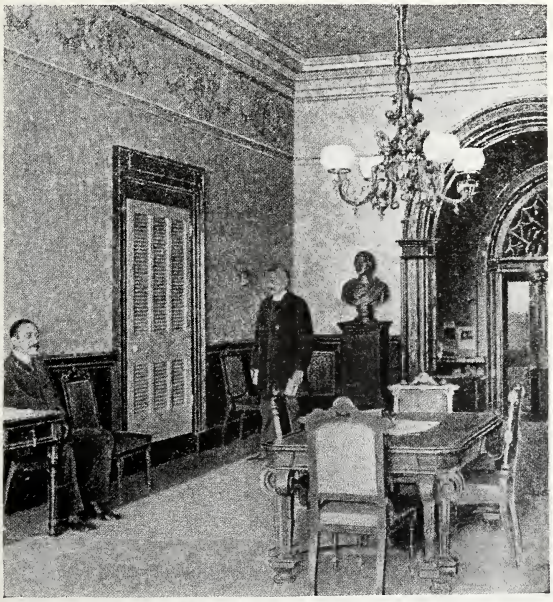


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE HALLWAY UPSTAIRS. FROM THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, APRIL, 1891

"Here, Knox," he said, "you are my adviser about Trusts; come and advise me about the State Dining-room."

Mr. Knox expressed the opinion that the room ought to be enlarged, but declined to commit himself on these particular plans.

"But," I ventured, "your official opinion was asked."

"Yes, Knox;" said the President, with a laugh, "I wanted your *official* opinion."

Then, turning to me, he said:

"I must congratulate you on having two such allies as Mrs. Roosevelt and the Attorney General;" and he started for the door, calling over his shoulder, "Come along, Knox, and get some polly-water."

Even then President Roosevelt did not realize the extent of the changes contemplated. On June 18th, Mr. McKim writes:

> Norcross will have French [the superintendent] in Washington ready for a good start so soon as the Sundry Civil bill is signed. When this time comes I am thinking that our noble President will find himself in such a bedlam as he never dreamed of, even at Santiago; and if I know anything of French and his methods, the President will be the first to sound the retreat.

This prophesy came true. The morning work began, the President was holding a Cabinet meeting. Crash followed crash as floors fell into the cellar, shaking the Cabinet-room. Even the President's voice was drowned in the din. Thus ended the last formal Cabinet meeting in the White House. The President secured temporary quarters in the Townsend house, on Lafayette Square, which he occupied while in Washington until the repairs were completed.

One morning the President's secretary, Mr. Loeb, telephoned that in spite of my promise not to disturb the laundry, the demolition of that portion of the house was imminent. It was imperative, he said, that the laundry facilities should not be impaired during the summer. I hurried down to see the superintendent, Mr. French, stated the case to him, and threw myself on his mercy. He rose to the situation. Sending for the colored laundresses, who proved to be as good-natured as they were big in girth, Mr. French suggested that he should build a shack out of old lumber for their use during the summer, and should carry a water-pipe to it. This satisfied them completely. "Over the door," he said to me, "I shall put the sign, 'Moore's Laundry'."

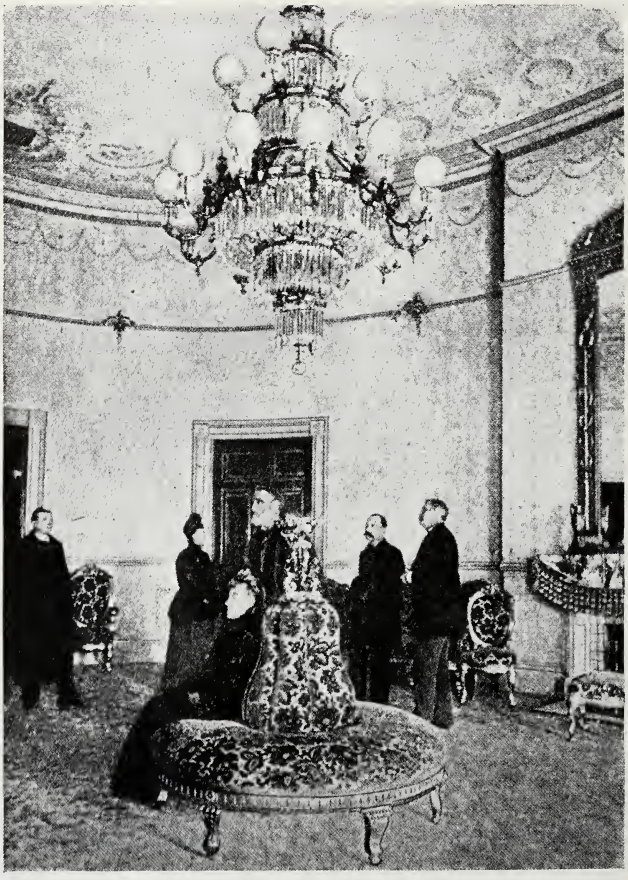


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

TOURISTS INSPECTING THE BLUE ROOM. FROM THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, APRIL, 1891

The question of furniture was important. Mrs. Roosevelt had found in the attic two mahogany tables which she thought might be repaired and

saved—that was about the extent of the furniture worth keeping. Until after Andrew Jackson's day each President brought his personal belongings and at the end of his term carted away at least all the things he had brought. Later there was a hiatus between the departure of one President and the coming of his successor, and during that fraction of a day curtains, silver, china, linen, everything movable, was looted. Eventually the loot found its way into the auction-rooms and was distributed throughout the city of Washington.

Again, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she did not want all the closets Mr. McKim had provided. She was anxious to save expense in building. I reminded her of Secretary John Hay's story, in "The Bread Winners," of the Cleveland woman, who, after her husband's death, moved her winter clothes into his closet, and years afterwards said she had never met a man to whom she would give up that closet. Returning from the Semi-Centennial of the birth of the Republican party, celebrated at Jackson, Michigan, in 1904, I told the story to Mr. Hay.



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE EAST ROOM, SHOWING THE STYLE OF DECORATION IN 1891. TOURISTS WAITING TO SHAKE HANDS WITH THE PRESIDENT. FROM THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, APRIL, 1891

He recognized the application, but said he never had admitted writing "The Bread Winners."

During our discussion President Roosevelt came in and, in the course of the conversation, said:

"I hear you object to my death trap," meaning the architects' suggestion of

dropping the main floor between the East Room and the Hall, so as to give additional headroom for the stairs from the basement.

"Yes," I replied, "that would be dangerous during large receptions, when there is a constant circulation of people through the house."

"But," he continued, "you wouldn't object if you knew whom I proposed to send down there. We will begin with Senator T—."

"No," I said, "he is a fine character at bottom."

"So he is, so he is," assented the President. "Suppose we try Senator C— and follow him with General X— No;" he continued, reflecting, "I'll get rid of the General quicker another way." Then he laughed with glee, having rid himself of the memories of the day's annoyances.

While the appropriation bill was under consideration, Senator Allison sent for me to come into the Senate Chamber. He was managing the bill and the White House item was impending. He wanted the statement to explain it. I told him that the letter had been prepared at his suggestion and sent to the President for his approval and transmission to the Appropriations Committee. Mr. Cleaves, the clerk of the committee, who was sitting next the Senator, said that no statement had been received.

"Didn't you keep a copy?" asked Senator Allison, anxiously.

Fortunately I had my original notes, written on paper of various sizes, as prepared for the typist. When the White House paragraph was reached, the Senator, waving the scraps of paper, said with a great show of confidence:

"I have here a full statement in regard to this amendment; but the hour is late. I will not detain the Senate by reading it,

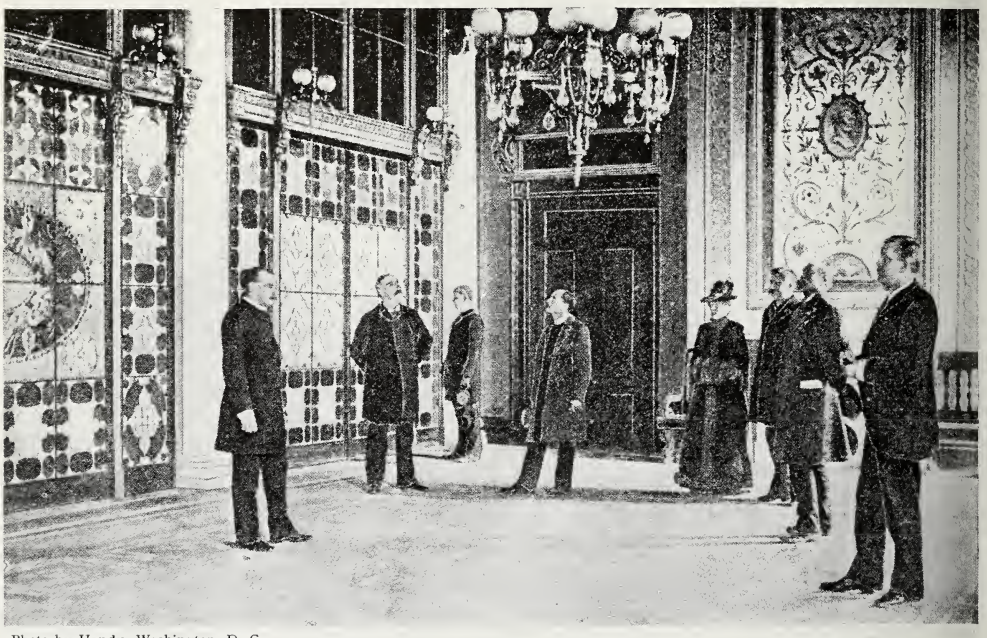


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE LOBBY, SHOWING THE CELEBRATED GLASS SCREEN. FROM THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, APRIL, 1891

but will ask that it be printed in the 'Record,' where Senators can examine it tomorrow, before the consideration of this bill is finished."

Next day some senator suggested that the words "President's House" in the amendment be changed to "Executive Mansion." The Senate agreed to the change. No further attention was paid to the item by the Senate.

On June 20th the President signed the Sundry Civil act. As passed it carried $65,196 for an office building "constructed with sufficient foundation and walls suitable for a durable, permanent building, and of sufficient strength for an additional story when needed." For repairs and refurnishing the Executive Mansion $475,445 was appropriated, "to be expended by contract or otherwise in the discretion of and under the direction of the President." At the last moment Mr. Cannon had called in Mr. McKim and Mr. Elliott Woods, Architect of the Capitol, and on their estimates had added $100,000 for furnishings!

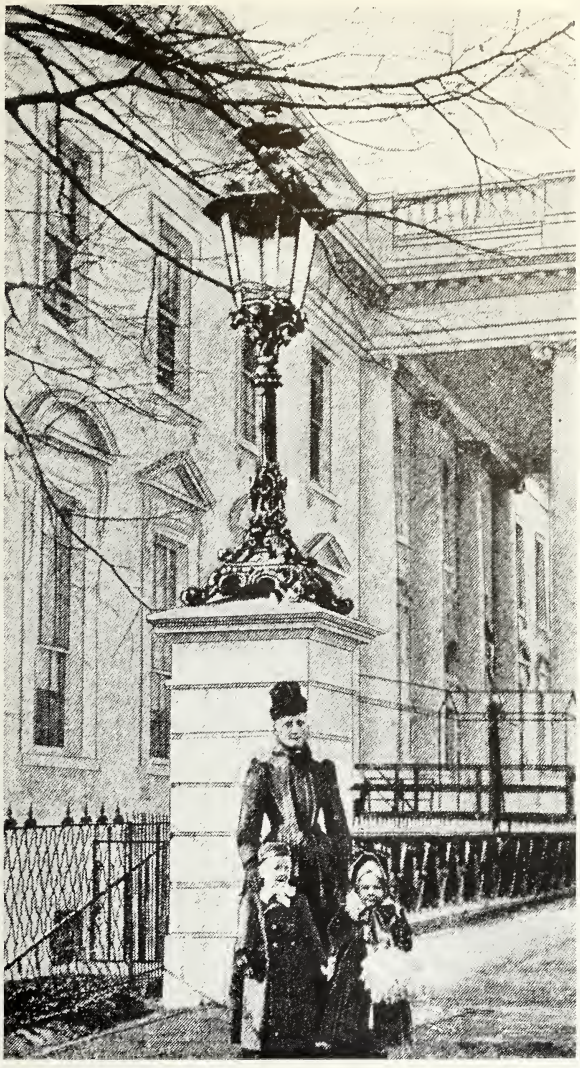


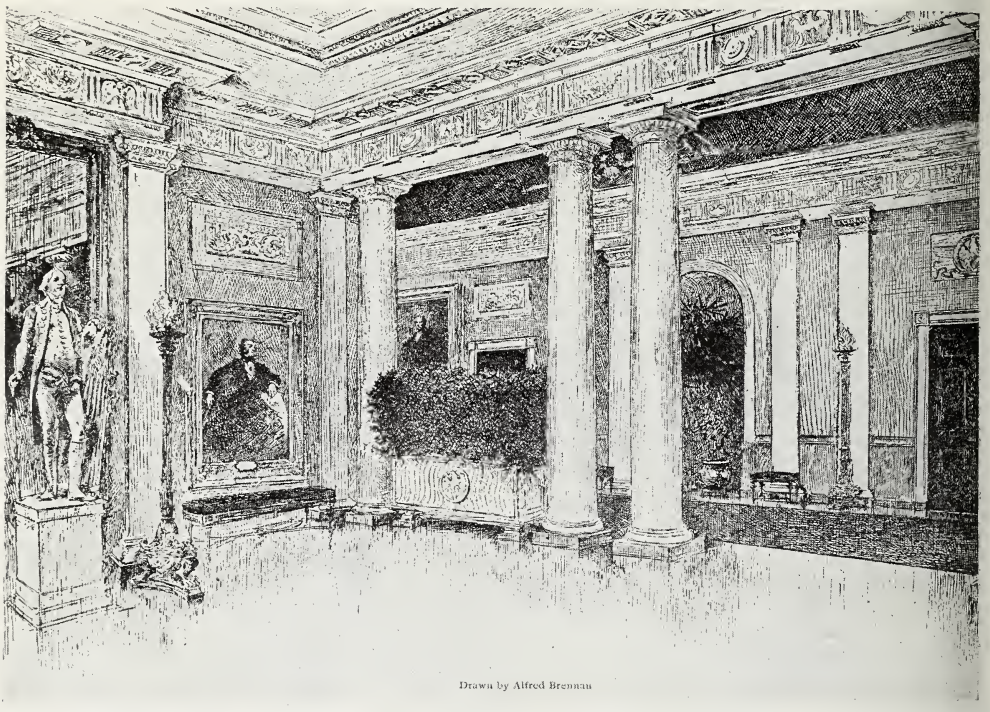
Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE NORTH PORTICO, SHOWING THE TEMPORARY WOODEN BRIDGE, USED FOR EXIT ON RECEPTION NIGHTS; ALSO LAMP POST AND IRON RAILING THAT HAVE BEEN REPLACED; ALSO PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON'S GRANDCHILDREN

The contemplated changes in the White House were distasteful to Colonel Bingham, the officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, who had presented the Mrs. Harrison plans objected to by the architects. The colonel's hobby was greenhouses; and he would have made the President of the United States the largest grower of flowers in Washington. Moreover, he was persistent and resourceful. It became necessary to deal with this issue. On July 1st, Mr. McKim wired: "Mrs. Roosevelt expects you and me at Oyster Bay tomorrow."

After breakfasting at Mr. McKim's house, 9 East 35th Street, we took the train for Oyster Bay and in due course were enjoying the breezes on the piazza at

Sagamore Hill, in the midst of a company of children and dogs. The President was off on his travels, but there was a large party at luncheon. After the repast came a discussion of the problem of the removal of the greenhouses, resulting in what came to be known facetiously as "the Treaty of Oyster Bay," in the form shown in the accompanying fac-simile (the handwriting is mine).



Drawn by Alfred Brennan

THE MAIN ENTRANCE HALL (FORMERLY A SCREEN OF COLORED GLASS FILLED THE SPACE BETWEEN THE PILLARS). THE STATUES OF WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN TO BE PLACED IN FRONT OF THE LONG MIRRORS HAVE NOT YET BEEN PURCHASED

It would be unprofitable to go into the correspondence which followed[7] in the matter of carrying out the "treaty." On July 15th Mr. McKim went again to Oyster Bay and as the result of a conference with the President, Secretary Root and Mr. Cortelyou, the President's Secretary, President Roosevelt wrote to Colonel Bingham, giving definite instructions placing the work in the hands of McKim, Mead & White, and directing the form of a contract.

"So I think our worries, insofar as this matter is concerned, are at an end," writes Mr. McKim. "Thirty days, will, if all goes well, see us far advanced towards the realization of the plan. About 300 men are now employed on the work and nearly the same number on contracts outside. I do not know what I would have done without Mead, who has taken up the work with tremendous energy and effectiveness."

Mr. McKim having asked me to revise the copy of an inscription to be placed on the mantel for the Cabinet-room (now the President's study) and I, being uncertain as to the history of the room,

[7] Correspondence relating to the restoration of the White House, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

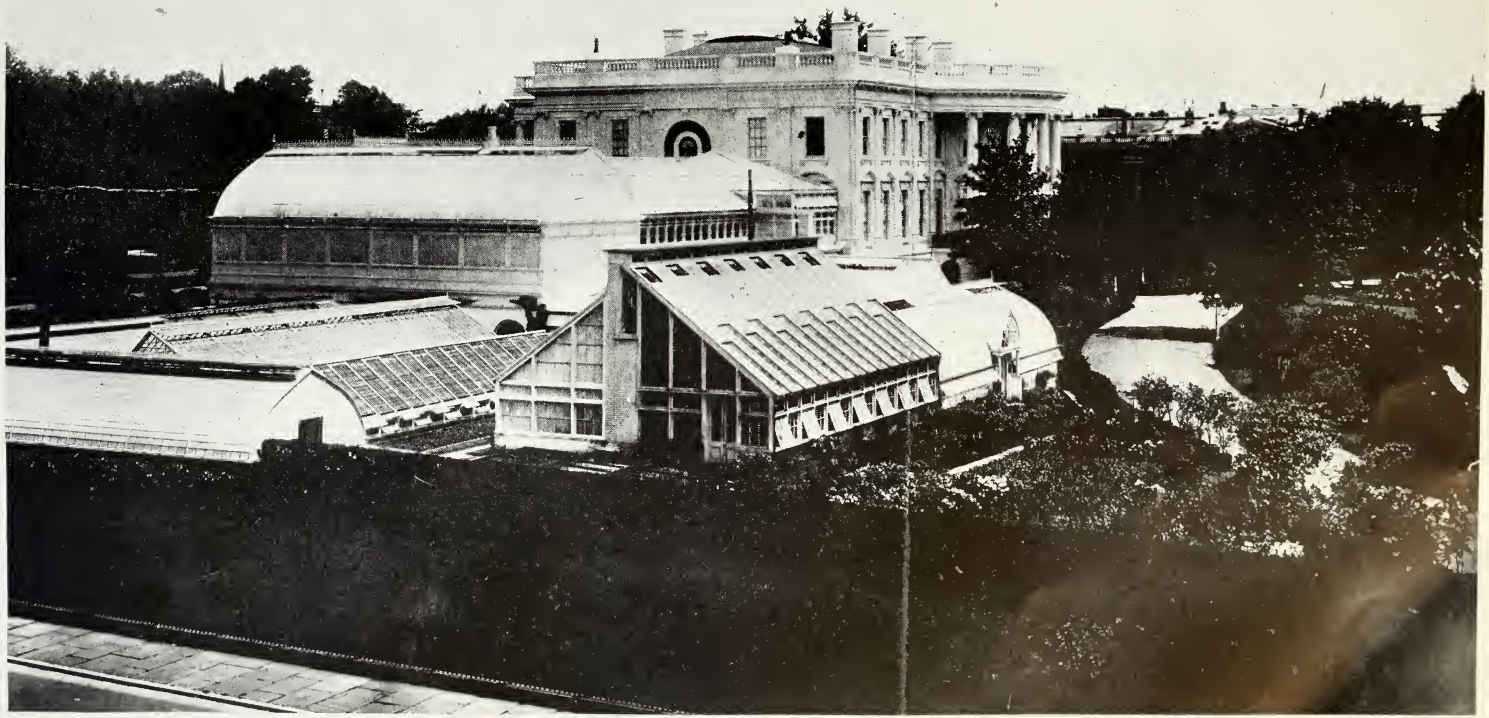


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE WHITE HOUSE (1902), SHOWING THE GREENHOUSES REMOVED BY THE RESTORATION OF 1902-03, TO MAKE WAY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICES

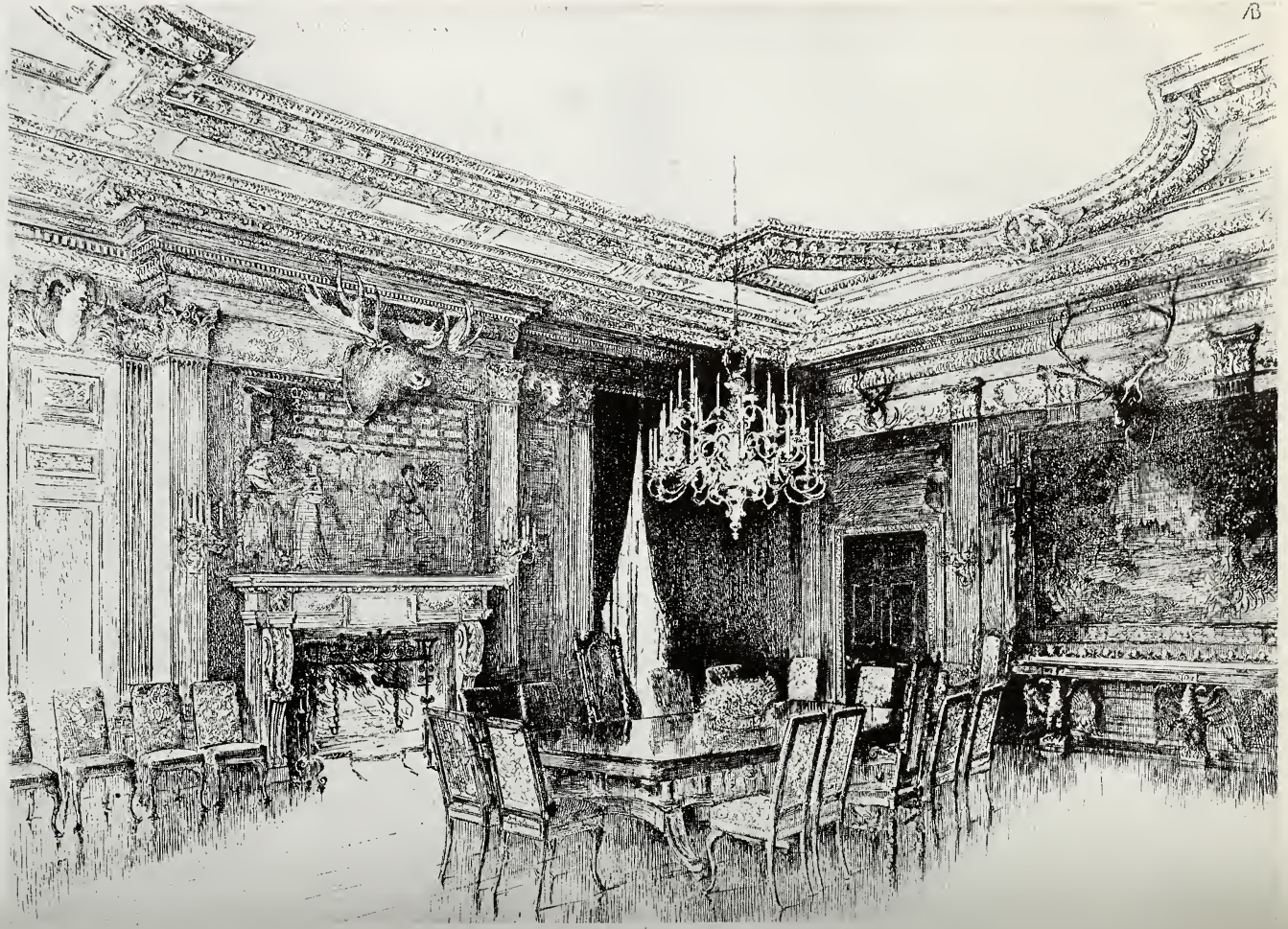


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE STATE DINING-ROOM, SHOWING THE LIONS' HEADS ON THE MANTLE WHICH WERE CHANGED TO BISON HEADS BY

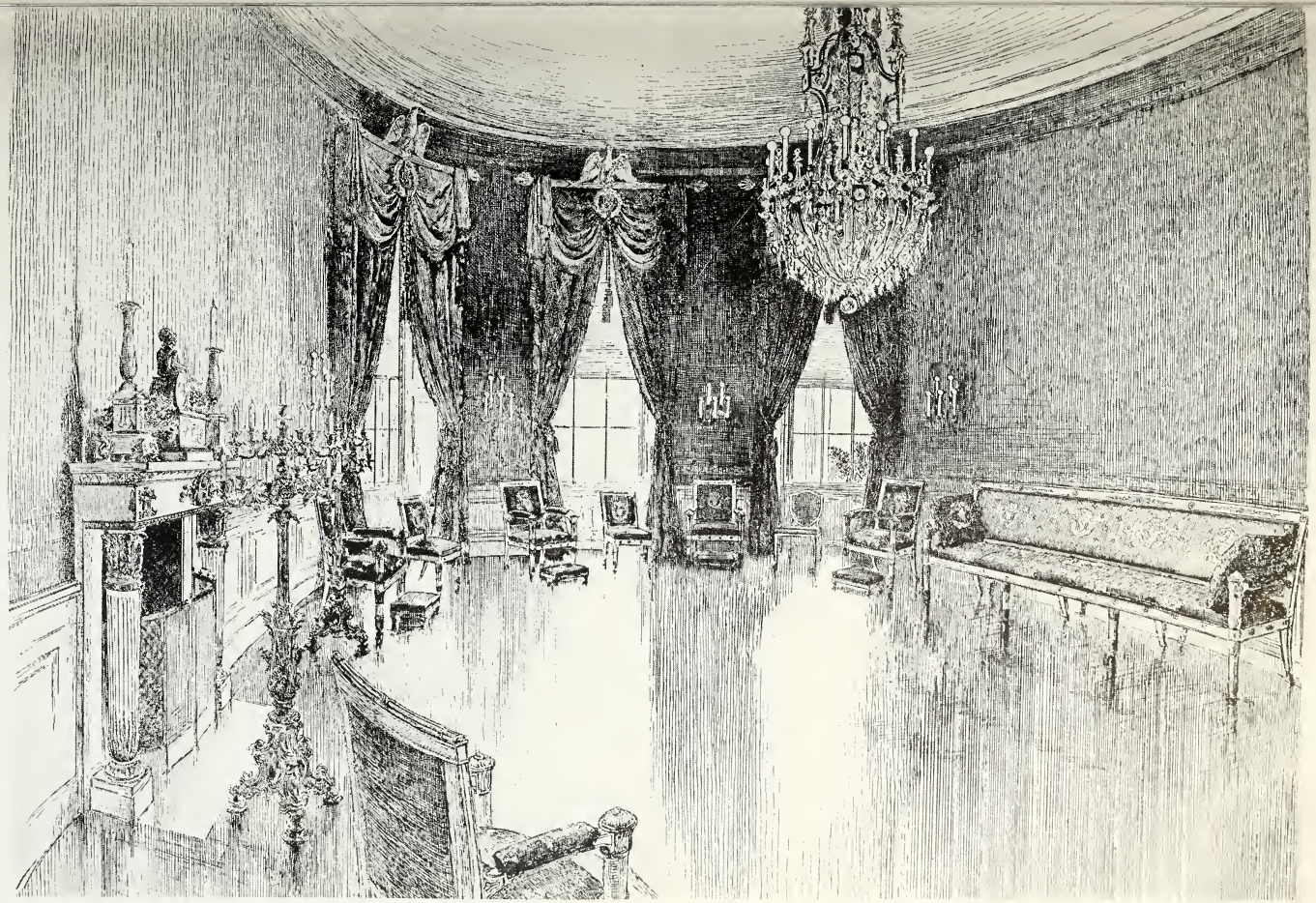
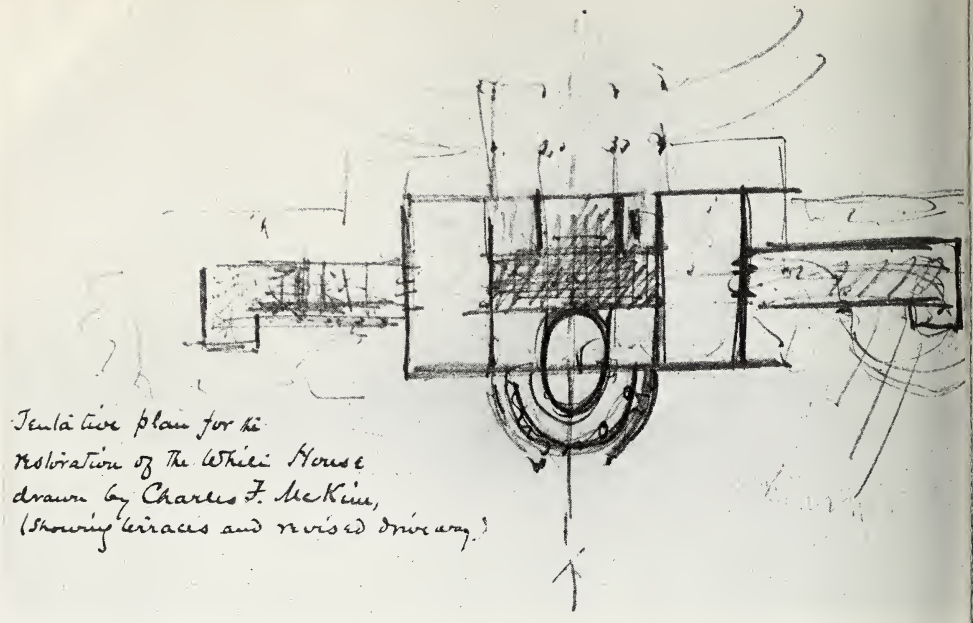
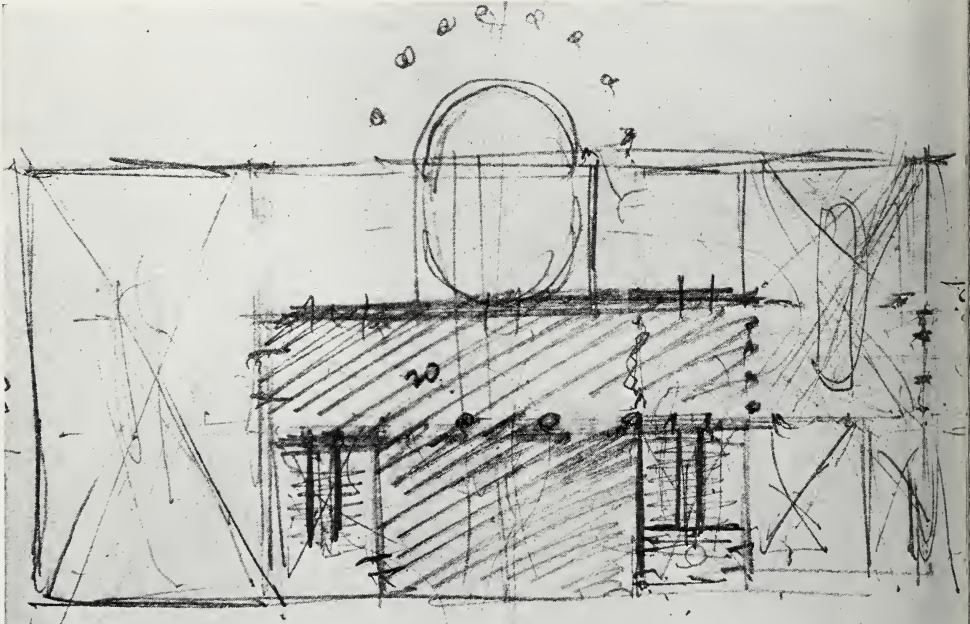


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE BLUE ROOM. THE PROPORTIONS OF THIS ROOM ARE PERFECT. DRAWN BY ALFRED BRENNAN



Tentative plan for the restoration of the White House drawn by Charles F. McKim, (showing terraces and revised driveway.)



Tentative plan of the White House, showing enlarged State dining-room, and relocation of stairway. Drawn by Charles F. McKim.

wrote to John Hay, the Secretary of State, who was one of Lincoln's secretaries. It developed that from early days until about Andrew Johnson's day, the southeast corner room on the second floor was used as a Cabinet-room. During the Lincoln administration the President used the present Study as an ante-room; and in order to protect himself from encroachments of the public, whom he met daily, a railing was placed near the south end. This method offered an unobstructed passage between Cabinet-room and Library. Also it afforded President Lincoln an opportunity either to sit at a desk or to stand behind the rail and talk to visitors, who were allowed free access to him at certain hours of the day. Some of these facts were contained in Mr. Hay's reply but more definite information came from an article in a ten-cent magazine, in which the writer described minutely the scene during an interview he had with President Lincoln. The inscription as cut read:

This room was first used for meetings of the Cabinet during the administration of President Johnson. It continued to be so used until the year MCMII. Here the treaty of peace with Spain was signed.

When the work was far enough along, to bring the end in sight, Mr. Richard Watson Gilder asked me to prepare for the *Century Magazine* an article on the restoration of the White House. The illustrations were done by Jules Guerin and Alfred Brennan. These artists came to Washington and made a series of renderings which maintain the architectural character of the work and at the same time rise above mere reproductions and are in themselves works of art. Mr. Brennan's East Room was "a hundred-hour drawing" by the first artist of the day in the way of feeling for architectural detail. With Mr. Guerin I then renewed an acquaintance which began during his work on the drawings for the Plan of Washington, afterwards was ripened into friendship during our association in work on the Plan of Chicago, and has continued with increasing admiration on my part during the years when I watched the growth of his decorations for the Lincoln Memorial. I had occasion also to again appreciate the fine qualities of Mr. Gilder and Mr. Drake, the art director of *The Century*, who felt that they were performing a service to the nation in presenting the restoration of the White House without regard to expense insofar as illustrations were concerned.[8]

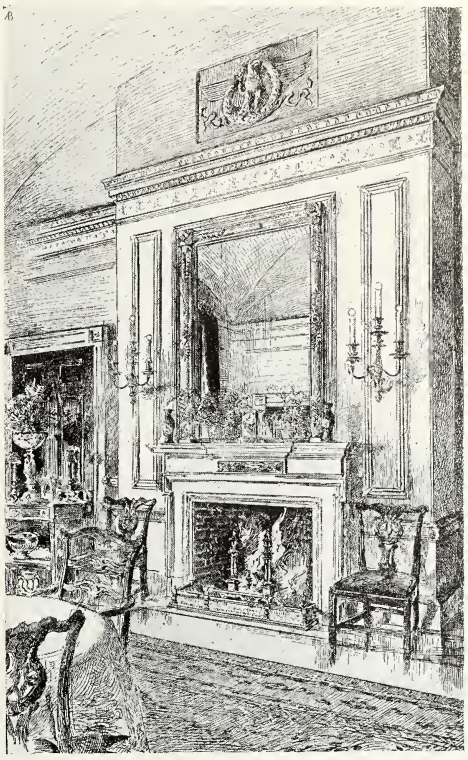
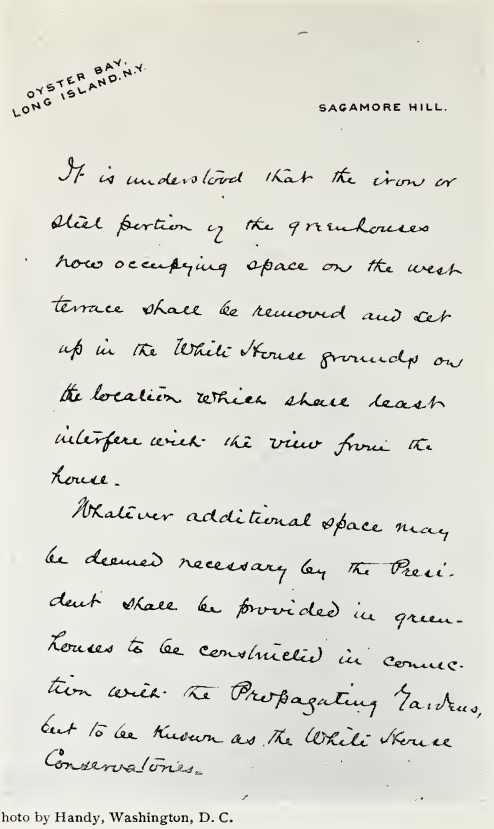


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PRIVATE DINING-ROOM. SHOWING THE "WHITE HOUSE EAGLE," WHICH APPEARS SEVEN TIMES IN THE DECORATIONS. IT COMES FROM THE SEARS HOUSE (SOMERSET CLUB), BOSTON. DRAWN BY ALFRED BRENNAN

[8] See *The Century Magazine*, April, 1903.

My copy for the article, sent to the White House for revision, came back with several changes made by the President, and with one significant change made by his wife. Mr. McKim had decided in his own mind that the draperies in the East Room should be of crimson, and I had so written. In the returned copy the word "crimson" was stricken out, and above it was written clearly, distinctly, deliberately, the word "yellow." There could be no appeal from that decision.


OYSTER BAY,
LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

SAGAMORE HILL.

It is understood that the iron or steel portion of the greenhouses now occupying space on the west terrace shall be removed and set up in the White House grounds on the location which shall least interfere with the view from the house.

Whatever additional space may be deemed necessary by the President shall be provided in greenhouses to be constructed in connection with the Propagating Gardens, but to be known as the White House Conservatories.

Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE TREATY OF OYSTER BAY

On February 20, 1903, Mr. McKim brought to me ten typewritten pages, letter size, of notes on the work that had been accomplished and on this skeleton I constructed the report of the architects, together with some historical notes, all of which President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress.[9] Mr. Gilder permitted the use of their drawings, the Library of Congress furnished historical views of the President's House, beginning with 1805; and there were progress-photographs as well as plans of the Architects, making a little volume which became quickly "out of print."

President Roosevelt, having moved into the restored White House on the evening of October 30, 1902, on the 7th of November gave a formal dinner Mr. McKim being among the guests The East Room was not completed and the hall lacked its final coats of paint The new cables furnishing electricity from the State War and Navy Building were under construction so that the amount of current was unequal to a full load The Roosevelt boys, having discovered the joys of the automatic elevator, took the occasion of the dinner to ride up and down with the result that during the ascent of the car the lights in the State Dining-room "winked." It was some time before the cause of the trouble was discovered and the boys driven off—only to return again with added glee over the results of their ups-and-downs. There were other amusing features of the dinner, but the time has not come to tell them.

It was not to be expected that the radical changes in the White House would escape criticism; but the chorus of objection amounting to vituperation was not anticipated. People forgot those dismal hours spent in snow and sleet on the unprotected north portico during reception nights when the house was overcrowded, they forgot the promiscuous assemblage of wraps deposited on the

[9] Senate Document No. 197; 57th Congress; 2d Session, 1903.

The East Room, dear to the heart of the American woman, the object of keenest delight to the average female tourist, the scene of so many social triumphs and brilliant spectacles, is to have its walls in white and its windows draped in yellow. Gold is to be used but sparingly, and then only on the furnishings, which are to have a constructive rather than a decorative value. The over elaboration, the false architecture, the transitory fashions disappear, and in their place is to be the simple, the true, and the permanent construction. This very simplicity, calling as it does for the best materials and the most careful work, makes the restoration comparatively expensive.

Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.
MRS. ROOSEVELT DECIDES THE COLOR OF THE EAST ROOM AND HANGINGS

To the Senate Park Commission President McKinley said that he thought the President should be required by law to walk each morning a mile and a half to his office! This expression, however, indicated the pressure of public business on a President rather than a deliverate conviction as to the advisability of a new and separate residence. President Roosevelt very promptly put the question out of discussion by announcing that he ~~and Mrs. Roosevelt had no desire~~ felt that no circumstances should the President to live elsewhere than in the historic White House; and this sentiment struck a popular chord.

Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT VETOES THE IDEA OF A NEW WHITE HOUSE

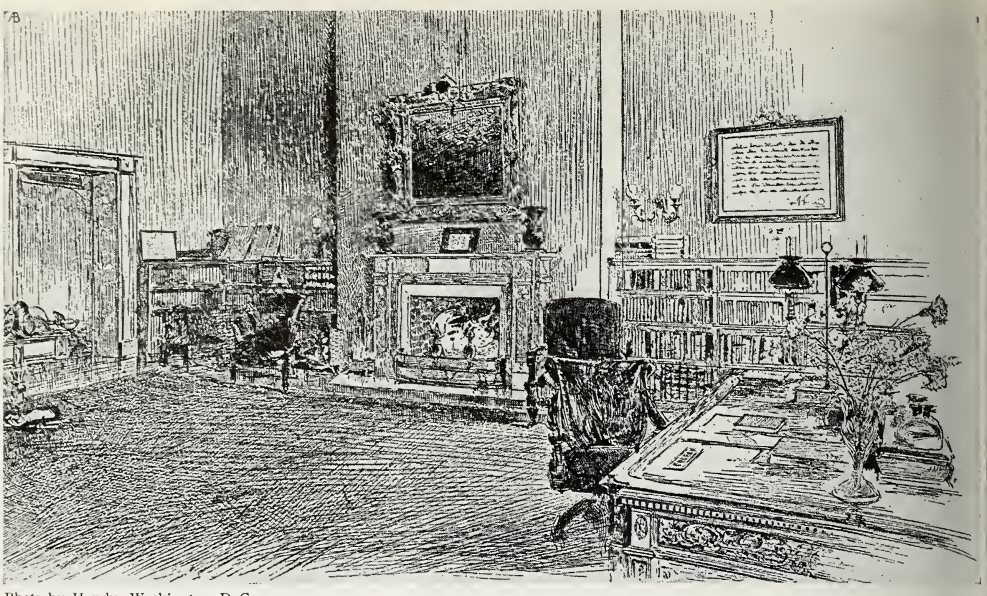


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C

THE PRESIDENT'S STUDY. FORMERLY THE CABINET ROOM. DRAWN BY ALFRED BRENNAN

floor of the hall, for want of dressing-rooms; they forgot the exit through the window and over an improvised wooden bridge. They did not realize the difference between the quiet elegance of the new furnishings as compared with the tawdry pine-gilded decorations of former days. The Empire blue of the Blue Room took the color out of dowdy gowns. It was alleged that the oak panelling of the State Dining-room was full of knots. The removal of the "historic" greenhouses was decried.

It was fully six months before the tide turned and people began to realize that in the restored White House they had a President's House expressive of the simplicity and dignity of the Republic, and at the same time in its appointments and elegance fit for any king on earth.

One prolific source of criticism is not difficult to appreciate, so marked is the change that has been wrought. While the offices were in the White House, that building belonged not to the President and his family, but to the public, who went in and out of the front door, climbed the stairs and demanded audience. Senators and Congressman had access day and night, not as a courtesy but as a right. With the relegation of the offices to the office-building, the President ceased to "live over the shop." He gained some privacy, or at least he gained the opportunity for privacy.

Naturally some of the Men on the Hill resented having to ring the bell instead of entering unannounced. Such a change smacked of monarchy and exclusiveness. And yet no President ever entertained more largely or saw in friendly intercourse more of the representative men and women of the country, than did Theodore Roosevelt. Never has there been in the White House a man who could speak the language of more kinds of his fellow citizens, from cow-boy to erudite professor; or who more enjoyed the familiar talk on the South Portico after dinner. It made no difference to him what the man's social status, provided only that he was a real man. In

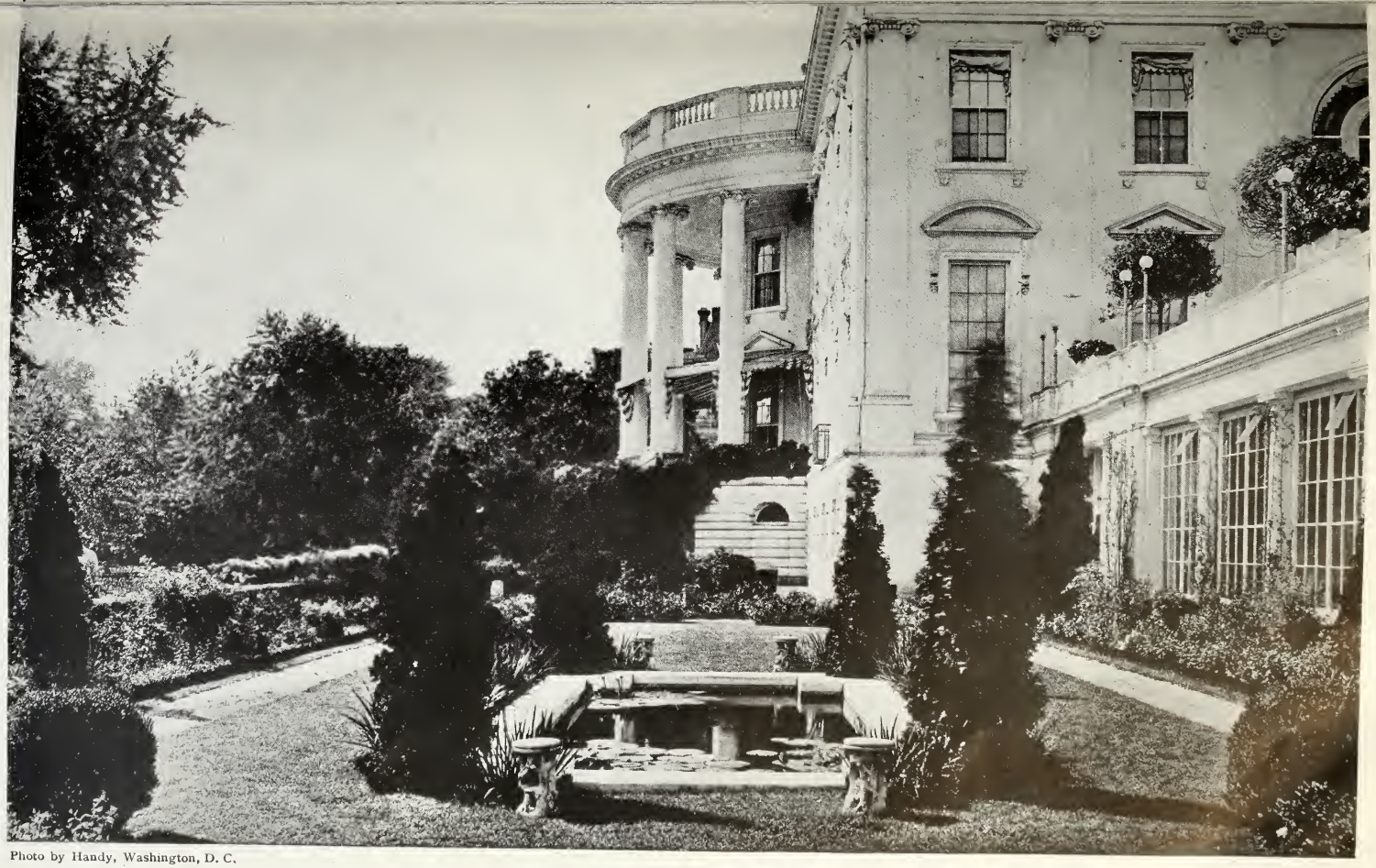
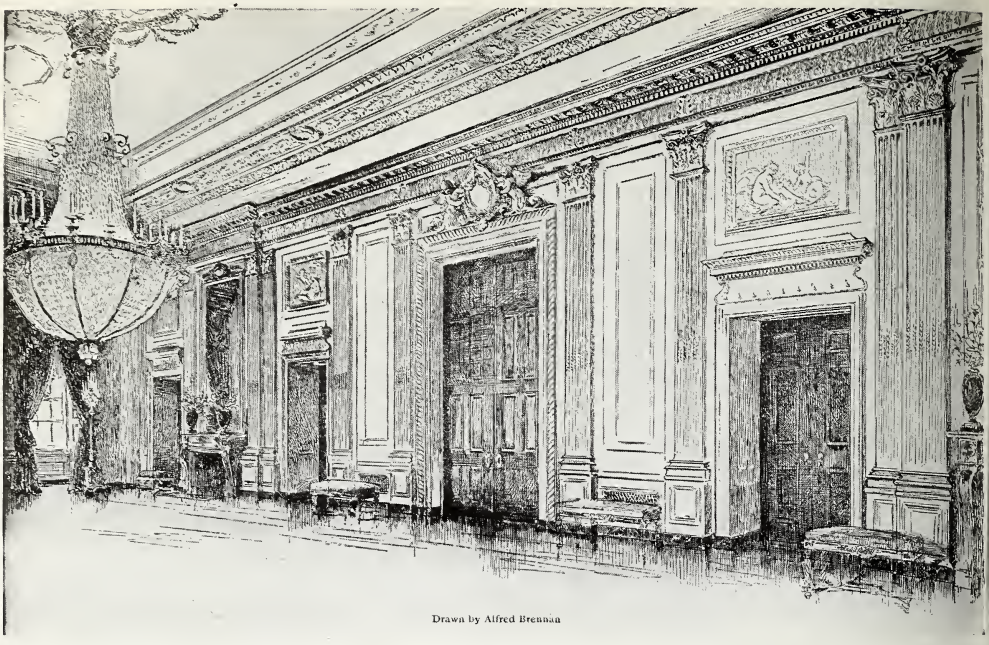


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

EAST VIEW OF THE SOUTH PORTICO OF THE WHITE HOUSE, SHOWING POND LILIES AND ROSE GARDEN



Drawn by Alfred Brennan

THE EAST ROOM

spite of the Biblical injunction, he did not "suffer fools gladly;" and he would not tolerate insincerity or pretense. I have read many hundreds of his confidential and unguarded letters, and never once does a small, petty or selfish motive appear. How could it? Such things were simply not in his nature. As for "the lady of the house," the flavor of her hospitality has become proverbial.

Among the disgruntled Members of Congress was John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee, who took umbrage at the disposal of the old furniture, and particularly over the fact that a certain sideboard presented by the Lucy Webb Hayes Chapter, a temperance society, had found its way from auction-room to saloon. How Mr. Gaines made the startling discovery of the new whereabouts I never knew. At any rate he prepared a speech on the momentous transaction, and it was known that he was anxiously awaiting an opportunity to hurl his bombshell.

One day, after an exciting parliamentary struggle, James L. Slayden of Texas had secured an hour of the valuable time of the House. Mr. Slayden had no particular use for that hour; indeed he preferred his luncheon. He bethought himself of Mr. Gaines and his sideboard speech. Mr. Gaines jumped at the opportunity and readily promised to keep talking until Mr. Slayden should return from luncheon. When the gentleman from Texas came back, Mr. Gaines brought his speech to conclusion by a prefervid peroration in which the White House architects, President Roosevelt, and the Republican party, all were consigned to a bottomless pit.

Then Mr. Cannon was recognized by the Speaker. "In the good old days of that gracious woman and incomparable housewife, Dolly Madison," (he meant Abigail Adams), began Mr. Cannon, "The East Room of the White House was still unfurnished. So this worthy matron made it a habit, on rainy washdays, to hang the family wash in the East Room

The wash was extensive. The room was large. So she had to use a long and valuable clothes-line."

Mr. Cannon paused, struck a dramatic attitude, and, shaking his finger at the irate Mr. Gaines, exclaimed:

"Where, where, sir, I ask you, where is that clothes-line now?"

The peals of laughter that greeted this sally were too much for the gentleman from Tennessee. He succumbed.

The President himself was not without misgivings over some of the innovations. In his perturbation he asked what was to become of the wonderfully wrought colored-glass screen that separated hall from corridor. "I would suggest dynamite," answered Mr. McKim. Consternation gave way to laughter. "Yes," assented the President, "dynamite would be appropriate."

It is said that the screen followed the sideboard to a saloon—a remarkable coincidence in the operation of the law of gravitation.

The President once complained to Secretary Root that Mr. McKim was forcing him to walk past the servants' quarters in the West Terrace on his way to the offices. "Of course," assented the facetious Secretary, "McKim was not counting on always having so decrepit a President."

The appearance of lions' heads on the white marble mantel in the State Dining-room jarred on the American Hunter-President and his feeling was only temporarily allayed by Secretary Root's remark, "Oh, those are Roman lions, not British; and, anyway, all you have to do is to tell McKim to turn the corners of their mouths down." In the end Phemister Proctor was commissioned to replace the lion's heads with heads of buffaloes.

June 22, 1903, Mr. McKim received the RoyalGold Medal for

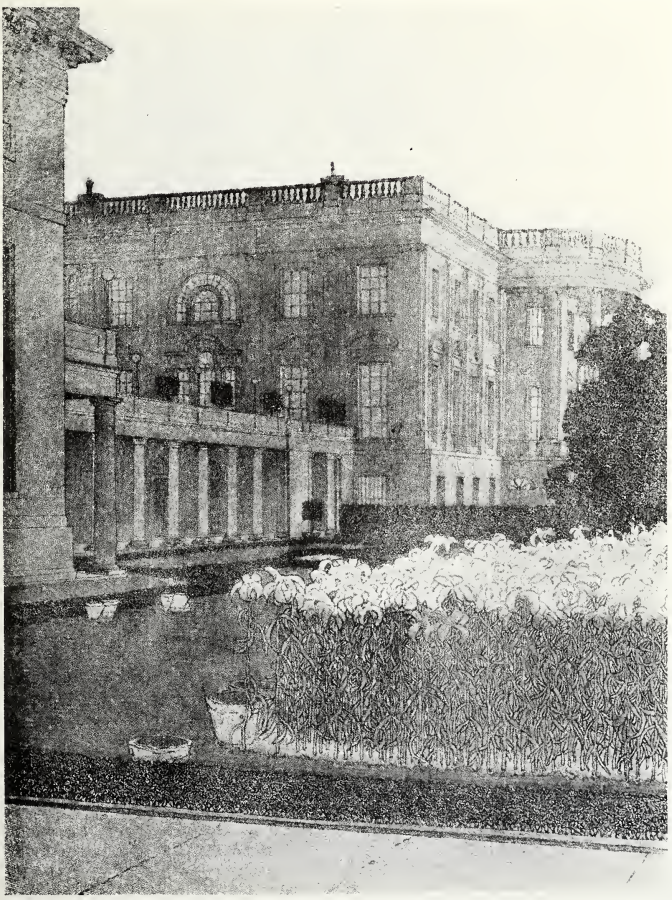


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE FROM THE NEW OFFICE BUILDING, SHOWING THE WEST TERRACE. DRAWN BY JULES GUERIN. HALF-TONE PLATE ENGRAVED BY H. C. MERRILL

the promotion of architecture, annually given by the King of England to the person selected by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and approved first by the members of that body and finally by the King. When congratulations poured in from America, Mr. McKim cabled back: "Many thanks; but I still wear the same hat." Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, referring to that message, said feelingly:

"Now that was the beauty of it and of him. No matter what happened, no matter what avalanche of praise and congratulations were heaped upon him, he always wore the same hat. His head never swelled in the face of tributes and honors and praises that might well have turned the heads of far more public men than he."

So, lingeringly and almost reluctantly, I end my particular story of the restoration of the historic White House, a matter with which I had no official connection whatever, but into which I was drawn by force of various opportunities and circumstances, and especially by the deep and enduring friendship graciously bestowed by that fine gentleman and great artist, Charles McKim.

FACTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS

Of the first seven Presidents of the United States, four were from Virginia, two of the same name from Massachusetts, and one from Tennessee. All but one were sixty-six years old on leaving office, having served two terms, and one of those who served but one term would have been sixty-six years of age at the end of another.

Three of the seven died on the 4th of July, and two of them on the same day and year. Two of them were on the sub-Committee of three that drafted the Declaration of Independence; and these two died on the same day and year, on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and just half a century from the day of the Declaration.

The names of three of the seven end in son, yet none of them transmitted his name to a *son*. The initials of the names of two of the seven are the same; the initials of two others are the same; and those of still two others, the same. The remaining one, who stands alone in this particular, stands also alone in the love and admiration of his countrymen and of the civilized world—Washington.

Of the first five, only one had a son, and that son was also President. Neither of the Presidents who had sons were elected for a second term. —*Gleanings For the Curious.*

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

WITH deep reverence our National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, joined in the universal mourning at the death of our beloved President, Warren Gamaliel Harding.

Upon receipt of the tragic news, I sent the following telegram to each National Officer and State Regent:

"The whole Nation is mourning President Harding. Memorial Continental Hall is closed to the public, and our flag at half-mast. As President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, I request the suspension of all social activities of our Society until an appropriate time, not earlier than two weeks after the President's death."

The President General and Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Summerill, representing our great Society, drove in the funeral cortege to the Capitol. A beautiful wreath, consisting of white lilies and pink gladiolas, tied with the official ribbon of the President General, was sent to the White House as a symbol from our Society.

Warren G. Harding's service, as President of the United States, was to the Nation as a whole. He championed the cause of the people as against special interests and gave himself wholly to further the interests of the Nation. Unswervingly, he served his country and humanity.

During his term of office, President Harding came on numerous occasions to Memorial Continental Hall, once to address us on the opening day of the 32nd Continental Congress, and several times since then. He was also present at the opening in our Memorial Continental Hall of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and gave the final address at its close. In it he used these prophetic words:

"This Conference has wrought a truly great achievement. It is hazardous sometimes to speak in superlatives, and I will be restrained. But I will say, with every confidence, that the faith plighted here today, kept in national honor, will mark the beginning of a new and better epoch in human progress."

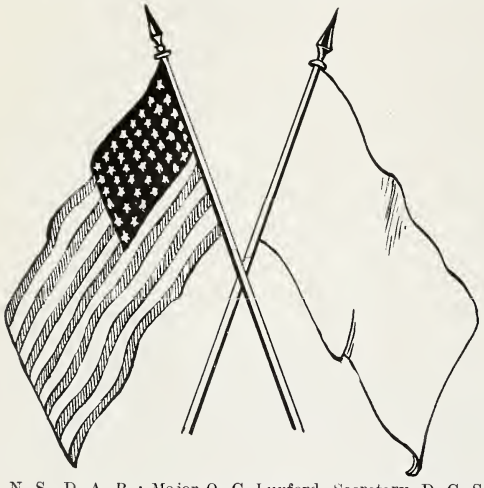
To Mrs. Harding, who was truly a helpmate to her distinguished husband, our hearts go out in sorrow and admiration. She is not only a life member of our Society but Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Correct Use of the Flag. To her we extend our heart-felt sympathy in her great loss, a loss shared by humanity.

Our chapters, of course, will not forget that we have a special obligation in making a success of Constitution Week, September 16th–22nd. This is a fitting beginning for our contemplated study of the Constitution and one which gives us the opportunity to bring its importance to the people of our communities.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.

UNITED STATES FLAG CODE

THE National Flag Conference convened at the call of the American Legion in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Flag Day, June 14, 1923, composed of delegates from the principal national patriotic, fraternal, educational, and civic organizations, and adopted a Flag Code, based on the U. S. War Department Flag Circular. The Flag Code Committee comprised Mr. Gridley Adams, Chairman; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Vice Chairman, President General,



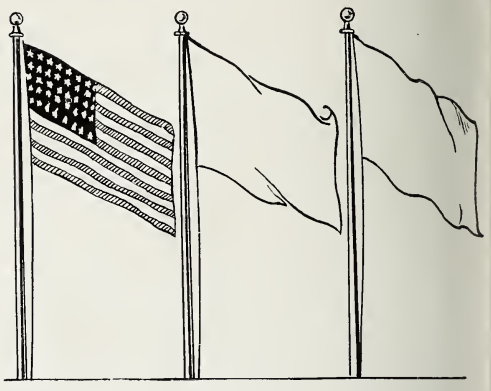
N. S., D. A. R.; Major O. C. Luxford, Secretary, D. C. S. A.R.; Mr. E. S. Martin, Boy Scouts of America; Mrs. Henry Osgood Holland, National Congress of Mothers; Mr.



John L. Riley, American Legion, N. Y. Department; Lt. Col. H. S. Kerrick, American Legion, Ohio Department; Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, President General, U D.C.; Capt. Chester Wells, U. S. Navy; and Capt. George M. Chandler, U. S. Army, advisors.

There is but one Federal Statute which protects the Flag throughout the country from desecration. This law provides that a trade-mark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises the Flag, coat-of-arms or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof. Congress has also enacted legislation providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the Flag within the District of Columbia.

In adopting the Flag Code, at the Flag Conference,



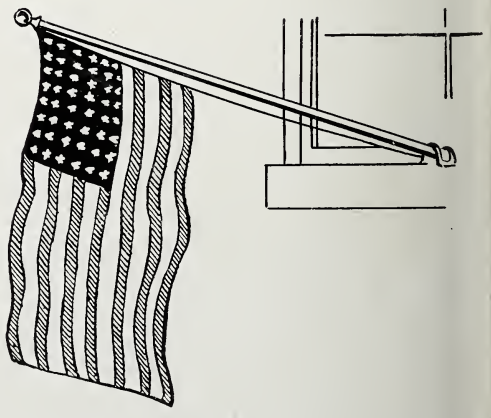
emphasis was laid on the following suggestions for State legislation regarding the Flag.

"Based upon opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered by Justice John Marshall Harlan, every State should enact adequate laws for the protection of the National Flag. State Flag laws should include the following.

1. That June 14th, Flag Day, be set apart by proclamation of the Governor recommending that Flag Day be observed by people generally by the display of the Flag of the United States and in such other ways as will be in harmony with the general character of the day.

2. That the Flag of the United States be displayed on the main administration building of each public institution.

3. That the Flag of the United States with staff or



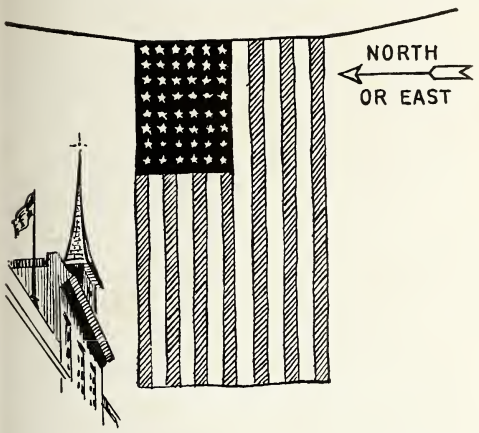
flag pole be provided for each school house and be displayed during school days either from a flag staff or in inclement weather within the school building.

4. That the Flag of the United States be displayed in every polling place.

5. That the use of the Flag of the United States as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying or delivering anything be prohibited.

6. That the use of the Flag for advertising purposes in any manner be prohibited.

7. That penalty (fine and imprisonment) be provided for public mutilation, abuse, or desecration of the Flag.



The Code recommends that bunting of the national colors should be used for covering speakers' desks, draping over front of platform and for decoration in general. Bunting should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below.

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag or when the Flag is passing in review, the code recommends that all persons present should stand at attention facing the Flag. Men's headdress should be removed with the right hand and held at the left shoulder. Those present in uniform should salute with the right hand salute. Women should stand at attention, facing the Flag as the Flag is passing in parade, salute by placing the right hand over the heart. If the National Anthem is played and no flag is present, all stand at attention when uncovered and salute at the first note of the Anthem, retaining the position until the last note of the Anthem is played. If in civilian dress and covered, men should uncover and salute at attention, facing the music. Women should stand at attention and salute.

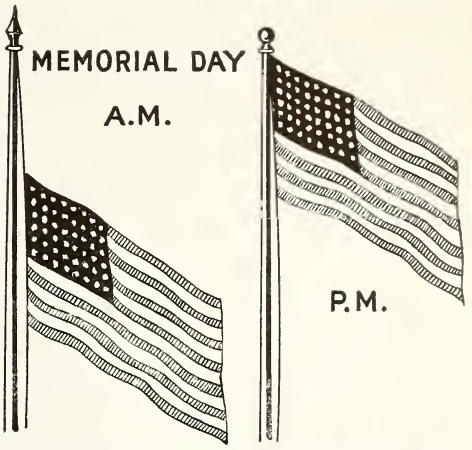


The Pledge to the Flag is as follows: "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisable, with liberty and justice for all."

"The Star Spangled Banner" is recommended for universal recognition as the National Anthem.

The code rules for the proper manner of displaying the Flag are as follows:

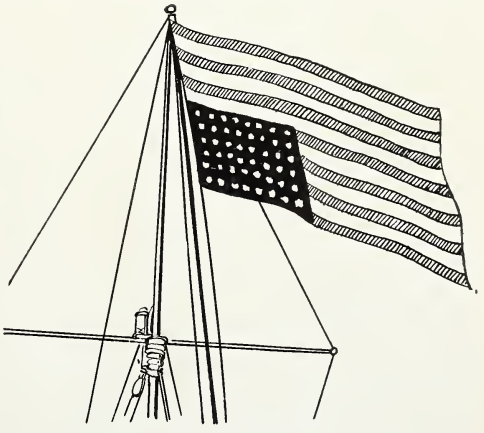
1. The Flag should be displayed from sunrise to sunset only or between such hours as designated by proper authority on National and State Holidays, and on historic and special occasion. The Flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.



2. *When carried in a procession* with another flag or flags the place of the Flag of the United States is on the right, *i.e.*, the Flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags, the Flag of the United States may be in front of the centre of that line.

3. *When displayed with another flag,* against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States should be on the right, the Flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

4. *When a number of flags are grouped* and displayed from staffs the Flag of the United States should be in the centre or at the highest point of the group.



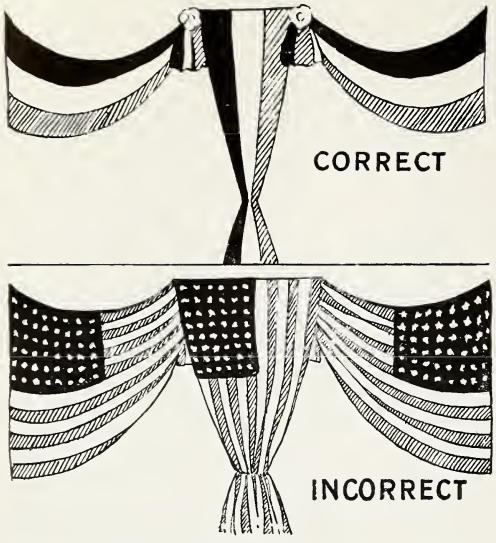
DISTRESS SIGNAL

5. *When flags of States or Cities or pennants of* societies are *flown on the same halyard* with the Flag of the United States, the Flag of the United States must always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the Flag of the United States should be hoisted first. No Flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the Flag of the United States.

6. *When the flags of two or more Nations are to be displayed* they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of equal size. In-

ternational usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of any other nation in time of peace.

7. *When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony or front of building* the union of the Flag should go clear to the head of the staff unless the Flag is at half-staff.



8. *When the Flag of the United States is displayed other than flown from a staff,* it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's right, *i.e.,* to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed the same way, that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons or drapings, of blue, white and red are desired, bunting should be used, but never the Flag.

9. *When displayed over the middle of the street* as between buildings, the Flag of the United States should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

10. *When used on a speaker's platform* the Flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor drape over the front of the platform. If flown from staff it should be on the speaker's right.

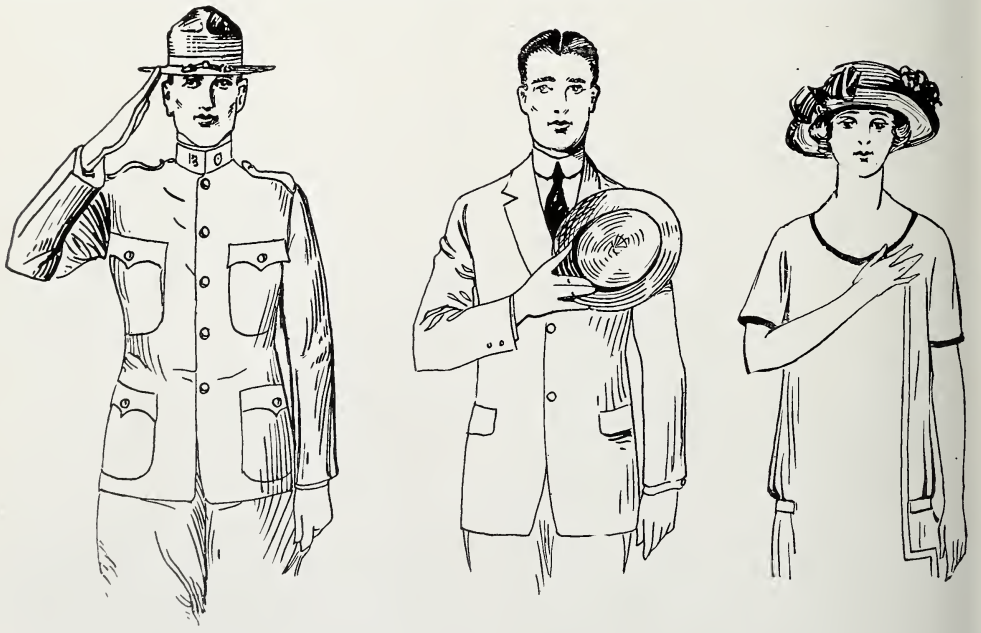
11. *When used in unveiling a statue or monument* the Flag should not be allowed to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

12. *When flown at half-staff* the Flag is first hoisted briskly to the peak and then lowered to the half-staff position, but before lowering the Flag for the day it is raised again to the peak. On Memorial Day, May 30th, the Flag is displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon and at full-staff from noon until sunset for the Nation lives and the Flag is the symbol of the Living Nation.

13. *When used to cover a casket* the Flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The Flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried foot first.

14. *When the Flag is displayed in Church* it should be from a staff placed on the congregation's right as they face the clergyman with the service flag, State flag or other flag on the left wall. If in the chancel the Flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation.

15. When the Flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside or used in anyway that might be viewed as disrespectful to the National colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method in harmony with the reverence and respect we owe to the emblem representing our Country.





English

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



West

ENGLISH

In Great Britain, record of this name and one which shows the English family to have been in existence at a very early period, is in the Parliamentary Roll of Arms for the Northern Counties of Northumberland and Cumberland in 1013, where the armory of "Sire John le Engleys" is recorded.

This armory, "three lions," argent on a sable shield is the same which was borne later by both the English family of England and the Inglis family of Scotland which would lead to the supposition that these families had a common origin, probably all descendants of Sire John.

Walter, John and Philip de Inglis are all mentioned as men of rank and property, following the invasion and establishment of English authority in Scotland by King Edward I, of England.

One thousand three hundred and seventy-five, the seal of Sir Richard Englissche with armorial bearing thereon, is found attached to a deed, in connection with land rental in Somersetshire. The name next appears in "Yorkshire Visitations" in connection with the marriage of Isabella, daughter of William English of Appleby and Ashby County, Westmoreland and Sir Nycholas Harrington.

The Devonshire branches of the family trace their lines to Cunnant English who married Grace Yard. Following one of these branches in the male line, brings us to Thomas English who married in Great Buckland, Maidstone, Kent, 1679 and had a son James who is thought (although documentary proof is lacking) to have immigrated to America about the time of his father's death in 1704, and settled in Delaware near the border lines of Maryland and Virginia, becoming the founder of this family in America.

WEST DE LA WARR

Besides the Virginia Wests who descended from Sir Thomas West, 2d Lord De la Warr and the Maryland Wests who descended from Sir William West, there are many other early colonial families of lineal descent from the Wests De la Warr.

This family traces its lineage to the early kings of Burgundy, A. D. 450, of France, 732, of England, 800, of Italy, 850, of Germany and Emperor Elect, 900, Alfred the Great, 901, Conrad, Holy Roman Emperor 1030, William The Conqueror, 1060, St. David, King of Scotland, Anne of Russia and the Plantagenets.

Sir Thomas de West, of Hamperden, Cantelupe and Great Torrington Devonshire, took part in the French Wars of Edward III and in 1316, personally captured King John of France at the Battle of of Cressy. He married Lady Eleanor Cantelupe and their grandson Sir Thomas de West was summoned to Parliament in 1401. He married Lady Joan, sister and heiress of Thomas, Lord De la Warr, whose family traces back to the eighth of John, when John La Warre had a ratification of a grant made by King John, of the Lordship of Bristolton.

In 1568, Sir William West was knighted in Hampton Court and created Lord De la Warr (new creation, the male line having become extinct). He was a member of the Privy Council of Queen Elizabeth and distinguished himself at St. Quentin. He married Elizabeth Strange and had Sir Thomas West, 2nd Lord De la Warr, who was the head of the American branch of this family. He married Annie, cousin of Queen Elizabeth, and their sons came early to Virginia, where they at once became prominent in Colonial affairs.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Washington Heights Chapter (New York City, N. Y.), Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, Regent, is one of the older chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having been organized February 18, 1897, and chartered April of the same year, its national number being 333. At present it has a membership of two hundred. During all the years of its existence it has never ceased in its active efforts to exemplify the patriotic principles for which it stands, and it has many claims to distinction, a few of which are the erection of four tablets, and the marking of six graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The first tablet (bronze) was placed in 1904 on Washington's Headquarters, this city, Mrs. Kramer being the organizer of the Association which has the custody of the house and its museum. The second bronze tablet was placed on the home of Alexander Hamilton, this city, in April, 1907. During the Hudson-Fulton celebration in 1909, a memorial tablet was placed on a boulder at Broadway and 147th Street to mark "The First Line of Defense" during the war of the Revolution, and in the year 1915 another tablet to mark the Redoubt and other works of "The *Second* Line of Defense," on the rear wall of the Chapel of the Intercession, at Broadway and 155th Street.

The first grave of a Revolutionary soldier to be marked by the Chapter was that of Captain Andrew Engle at Ridgefield, N. J., in 1914. The next similar ceremony took place at Hulett's Landing, Lake George, N. Y., during the summer of 1917, when two graves were marked, that of David Hulett and Levi Pratt. Representatives of the Chapter discovered in 1920, two head-stones, side by side, on the edge of the highway at Fort Ann, N. Y. The inscription on one was "Dan Weller," a Revolutionary Soldier;" the other was that of his wife, and both graves received the honor of the bronze markers. The details in connection with the marking of these graves were enumerated on three occasions in the Magazine of our National Society, but there remains not yet recorded an interesting event which took place last summer, 1922.

A lady born in Fort Ann, N. Y., but now a resident of Florida, read the account in the Magazine of the marking of Dan Weller's grave at Fort Ann. She wrote at once to Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., inquiring the address of the author, stating she had two Revolutionary ancestors buried at Fort Ann. The correspondence disclosed she was their great-great-granddaughter, and greatly desired their graves to be similarly marked. The ceremony took place Wednesday afternoon, August 16th which happened to be the 140th anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, a fitting time to honor our dead soldiers. Prof. Frederick M. Pedersen, of the College of the City of New York, delivered an historical address covering Burgoyne's campaign with interesting events of local color, the battles of Fort Ann, Ticonderoga, etc.

The graves of our patriots were located at West Fort Ann, Welch Valley, in a small private burying ground in the middle of a large farm, once belonging to Moses Kibbe, one of our soldiers, but now in the possession of Mr. Roger Stevens. Moses Kibbe was born September 6, 1752, at Enfield, Conn., and died April 26, 1819, on Pike Brook Road near South Bay Village, which is on Lake Champlain. Our Chapter found the head-stone broken, and when we repaired it, the epitaph became legible and connected.

Moses Kibbe
Born Sept. 6–1752
Died April 26–1819
"From a fall from a horse
Sudden death I received
All ye, who pass by,
Repent and believe"

The stamping on the bronze marker is as follows:

Moses Kibbe
1752 1819
Private, Col. Woodbridge's Mass. Regt.
Placed by the Washington Heights Chapter,
N. Y. C.
N. S. D. A. R.

Joshua Parish, our other patriot, married the daughter of his comrade-in-arms, Moses Kibbe, and is buried in the same little private plot. He was born in England about 1743 and died in Fort Ann, N. Y., August 2, 1799. Before the Revolutionary War he was the miller in Tyringham, now called Otis, in Massachusetts. He had previously fought in the French and Indian War. His head-stone had all crumbled to pieces, but his soldier's career is fully detailed in the records at Washington, D. C.

The bronze marker has the following inscription:

Joshua Parish
1743 1799
Private, Col. Brown's Berkshire Co., Mass, Regt.
Placed by
The Washington Heights Chapter, N. Y. C.
N. S. D. A. R.

The markers having previously been covered by the Stars and Stripes were unveiled as "America" was being sung, by two children of the seventh generation, Venda Westcott and Horace Seeley. A member of the eighth generation, Richard T. Reed, was present, though in his mother's arms, Mrs. Robert Reed of Hudson Falls.

There were also in attendance descendants from Fort Ann, Glens Falls, Schenectady, Whitehall, and, best of all, the lady from Miami, Florida, Mrs. W. H. McIntyre (Cora E.), a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It had been the wish of her heart for some years to have the graves of her patriot ancestors thus remembered and nobly honored.

More than sixty persons were present on the occasion. The Jane McCrea Chapter of Glens Falls, N. Y., was represented, also veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic belonging to Fort Ann—four only being left from a membership of seventy-five—and the Girl Scouts in their uniforms giving a picturesque appearance to the scene. The Rev. Mr. Potter of Hudson Falls, pronounced the invocation, led in singing "The Star Spangled Banner" and patriotic hymns, and just as the sun was fading into the west he closed the ceremony with a benediction—when a boy of ten rushed from an automobile standing by and strewed flowers over the graves—a most sweet and beautiful tribute from the young American of the present day to his great benefactors and forefathers of his country.

Mrs. H. Croswell Tuttle,
Ex-Historian.

Lachlan McIntosh Chapter (Savannah, Ga.) has enjoyed a multiplicity of activities and there has been a steady increase in interest. The members are enthusiastic and energtic.

We contributed $119 to Georgia Bay; $50 to Georgia Room, Memorial Continental Hall; $5 to Plymouth Fountain; $5 to Pell Memorial; $22.25 to Immigrants' Manual; $2 Ellis Island, and we contributed $18.54 to the entertainments of the returned soldiers. Thus, having responded 100 per cent. to national call, likewise, we have been active in state and local interests.

The Chapter has contributed $44 for the education of a little girl in a boarding school and has given three gold medals for essays. We have given a series of card parties and held an "Old Horse Sale" in order to raise funds. We have also contributed $5 to Midway Church.

We have visited weekly the Juvenile Detention Home and Good Will Centre, where Americanization has been taught to the children in a comprehensive manner, and at the same time, we have interwoven music and other forms of entertainment at these meetings.

Two unmarked Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been located, and we are awaiting the Government markers. The Historian has an interesting copy of our vital statistics up to the year 1807 and we will continue this work up to the year 1850.

The Regent and Board for the last two years have made progress and in leaving the Chapter in the keeping of the new Regent and her Board, the retiring officers can feel that they have endeavored to forge forward toward better things.

Phoebe B. Launeau,
Chapter Historian.

Army and Navy Chapter (Washington, D. C.) on May 2, 1923, unveiled a bronze tablet to mark the site of the Meridian Stone at the Sixteenth Street entrance to Meridian Park, Washington.

Mrs. W. D. West, Regent of the Chapter, introduced Mrs. William H. Carter, Chairman of the Committee composed of Mrs. R. C. DuBois and Mrs. W. C. Owen, who presented the tablet. It was accepted by the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Dwight F. Davis, for the Government, and the tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General, N. S., D. A. R. Music was furnished by the Army band.

Mrs. Carter's remarks follow:

"Mr. Secretary, Madam President General, ladies and gentlemen:

"We have come together today for the purpose of unveiling a tablet, placed by the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to indicate the former site of the

Meridian Stone, placed near this spot more than a hundred years ago to mark the meridian of Washington from which longitude was calculated.

"It was long the custom of nations to reckon longitude from their own capitals Desirous of following that custom, Americans gave early consideration to the establishment of a first meridian. Joined to this was the idea of a national observatory, to the end that this Republic might be entirely free from dependence on foreign nations.

"In the State Department there is a letter from Nicholas King, Surveyor, addressed to the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, dated October 15, 1804, relative to a meridian line through the centre of the President's house. This letter is endorsed 'to be filed in the Office of State, as a record of the demarcation of the first meridian of the U. S.' The work was performed by direction of President Jefferson, for the purpose of marking the initial meridian line from which longitude was to be counted.

"The meridian through the President's house was run in 1804 by Nicholas King. Setting up his transit at the northern door of the White House, and pointing to the star 'in the tail of the constellation Ursa Minor at its eastern elongation,' he then depressed the telescope to sight a mark at the intersection of Sixteenth and I Streets, where a stake was placed. The telescope was then elevated and pointed due North 'to the top of the hill on Sixteenth Street,' where temporary posts were fixed, and the meridian line marked upon them. Later in the year a small obelisk was substituted for the posts. The apex of this stone was in the true meridian passing through the centre of the northern door of the White House. The setting of the Meridian Stone was a ceremonious occasion which was attended by President Jefferson and many officials of that day.

"In the course of time, navigators, astronomers, and geographers found the existence of more than one fixed meridian for reckoning longitude a constant source of confusion. After many years of discussion, an international conference was held at Washington in October, 1884, and the question of a common reference meridian for the world was then adjusted by the elimination of the Washington meridian.

"With the rapid expansion of the city in recent years, towards the north, and the consequent grading of streets, that portion of Meridian Hill containing the Meridian Stone, placed in 1804, was greatly lowered and the stone removed. The Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have made diligent search for the original stone without success. In order that the place formerly occupied by the stone may not be lost to history, the Chapter has placed this tablet to mark the site, and now we take pleasure in turning it over to you as the representative of the Government."

MRS. WILLIAM H. CARTER,
Chairman.



MARKER PRESENTED BY ARMY AND NAVY CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fairfax County Chapter (Vienna, Va.). for nearly two years has been under the able leadership of Mrs. Henry W. Petty of Arlington, who has made this period one of notable achievement.

On September 19, 1922, two memorial tablets were unveiled at Leesburg, Va., to mark the graves of our Real Daughters. Less than a month later on October 17th, the Chapter unveiled at Freedom Hill a tablet marking the site of the first court house of Fairfax County. Much interest was shown in this work which was evidenced by the large crowd from Fairfax and adjoining counties, as well as from the District of Columbia that attended the unveiling exercises. The tablet, which is a handsome piece of bronze 28 by 18, contains the following inscription:

From this spot W. 20 degrees, W. 220 Ft.
Stood the first Court House of
Fairfax County
Built in 1742.
Abandoned because of Indian Hostilities
About 1752.
Erected By Fairfax County Chapter
Members of the American Revolution.

The insignia of the D. A. R. just above the final sentence is the only ornamentation. It is placed on a boulder of gray granite, in the triangle where the old road traversed in 1754 by a regiment of Braddock's army joins the Fairfax Chain Bridge Road, just ten miles from the national capital. The tablet which had been draped with the national flag was uncovered by Elizabeth Petty, daughter of the Chapter Regent and a descendant of Colonel Samuel Shreve of Revolutionary fame, and Elizabeth Berry, a descendant of Hugh West who was a colonial councilor for King George II during the decade that court sessions were held at Freedom Hill.

After an invocation by Rev. B. Janney Rudderow, Mrs. Joseph Berry, Chapter Historian and chairman of the "Historic Spots Committee," gave a brief account of the establishment of the county court house at Freedom Hill and of its abandonment ten years later and of the stirring events of that time.

The history recalled by the tablet is as follows: More than a hundred and eighty years ago on the 17th of March, 1742, William Fairfax of Belvoir deeded to the county which bears his name six acres of land on which to erect a county court house. Fairfax at this time included what are now Loudoun and Arlington counties and also the city of Alexandria. Soon after this land was deeded to the county a brick court house was built and court sessions held there the same year. Fairfax County at this time contained about 250 voters and many of the names on the list are still familiar in this section, Alexander, Ball, Brent, Broadwater, Chapman, Coleman, Fairfax, Graham, Gunnell, Hall, Harrison, Jackson, Marshall, Peyton, Minor, Richardson, Simpson, Territt, Trammel, Turley, Washington, West, Young, and others.

The men of this decade who represented the county in the Virginia House of Burgesses were: Lawrence Washington, John Colville, Richard Osborne, and Hugh West.

Many quaint records of this period have this introduction, "On this day came Hugh West, councilor for His Majesty, King George, the Second" or "Councilor for Our Lord, the King."

Action was taken in London in 1752 to allow the removal of the court to Alexandria, tradition says on account of Indian hostilities.

On April 8, 1755, Sir Peter Halket's regiment of Braddock's army encamped in Alexandria began its march to the west. The line of march as specified in the old Order Book called for the first day's march to "Ye Old Court House." Of the regiment under Sir Peter Halket who spent the night of April 8, 1755, at the old court house, two companies of fifty each were Virginia Rangers, recruited from this section, one company of infantry numbering ninety-five were from New York. The others were mostly British Regulars.

The next day's march took this regiment beyond Dranesville.

Under the old court house there was a dungeon prison. The first record on the minute book of the court in 1742 tells us that the building was not yet ready for the prisoners to be brought up from Colchester. Mr. Presly Moreland, a short time before the Civil War filled up a depression in the ground where the old dungeon prison had been, and built the front room of his home over the spot. Some of the old brick are in the foundation and partitions of this house.

This property now belongs to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barron, who very generously donated the land on which to erect the tablet which rescues from oblivion a spot of much historic interest to the people of this section of Virginia.

ANNETTE G. BERRY,
Historian.

Crater Lake Chapter (Medford, Oregon), has a membership of forty-two, five are non-resident members. We gained eight new members last year and lost one by death and one by transfer.

We have eight subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, one copy of which is placed in the Public Library.

We have held ten regular meetings, all of

which have been at the homes of members with the exception of Flag Day, June 14th, which was celebrated with a picnic at Ashland Park.

Our meetings are held on the third Saturday of the month with an average attendance of twenty-five. We have year-books printed each year which contain the programs for the year, names of members, officers, and committees. At our October meeting, we had as our guest of honor Miss Anne M. Lang, the State Regent, who gave an inspiring talk on our duty as Daughters of the American Revolution. Our general topic for the year is: "The Expansion of the United States," and we have had some splendid papers on this subject following the outline in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Aside from the papers, good music is provided and a five-minute current topic on some subject of international interest is reported at each meeting. The January meeting was given over to an address on International Relations by Mrs. M. J. Norris, the Chapter Vice Regent.

Although not organized for social purposes, the social spirit is good. A covered luncheon was held at the home of Mrs. J. A. Perry in November. A Christmas tree was the special feature of the December meeting and baskets of provisions were sent to the deserving needy. Perhaps the most enjoyable function of the year was the Washington luncheon, held at the home of Mrs. C. W. McDonald on February 22nd, the members coming in Colonial costume. Mrs. J. H. Anderson, ex-Regent, gave an address of special interest on the early life of Washington. On Armistice Day the Crater Lake Chapter furnished a decorated float for the parade. This float represented the Colonial period with George Washington, Betsy Ross, and others in characteristic costume.



CRATER LAKE CHAPTER'S WASHINGTON TEA, MEDFORD, OREGON

We have paid our full quota for manuals for immigrants. We sent two dollars to Ellis Island to help with literature for immigrant women.

We held an essay contest for seventh and eighth grades of the Medford Public Schools on the subject: "What It Means to be a Good Citizen of the United States." Rewards consisted of two books, total value about ten dollars, inscribed as gifts from the Crater Lake Chapter, D. A. R.

On International Day, February 6th, we sent one of our members to talk before the Medford High School assembly on International Relations, and asked the history teacher of the grades to give the history period of that day over to topics of international interest.

We secured a one hundred per cent. vote from our Chapter at general election.

With reference to historic trees, we have been able to locate only two or three in this locality. In 1866, B. V. Beall, an Illinois pioneer of 1862, planted a black walnut tree on his homestead. It grew to be a beautiful tree having a spread of a hundred feet and an estimated height of seventy-five or eighty feet. It is growing approximately in the centre of the Rogue River Valley and has long been a landmark. The pioneers tell of Indian councils that were held under a lone pine tree that is still standing in Eagle Point.

The schools are planning proper observance of Arbor Day and they also have two very flourishing Audubon Societies, the purpose of which is to teach the children the habits of birds and to encourage the protection of birds. One of the members of the Crater Lake Chapter gave a talk before one of these societies on the subject of "Observing the Wild Birds of Oregon."

Two very successful food sales have been given to raise money for carrying on the activities of the Chapter.

The Child Welfare Committee has done some little work in supplying garments for needy children, though the committee finds that this work is already taken care of by other agencies. As the chairman of the committee is the wife of the county physician, she is satisfied that an attempt is being made to look after mentally defective children.

The Better Film Committee has been able only to coöperate with other associations in promoting the movement of better films.

The Chapter has had Rules for the Proper Use of the Flag printed and placed in the schools and business houses.

We have a beautiful silk flag which is displayed at every meeting and the flag salute given each time.

The Chapter has contributed 100 per cent. toward the fund for road signs to be used on National Old Trails.

SARA HAMPTON VAN METER,
Regent.

Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter (Medford, Mass.,) celebrated this year its twenty-fifth anniversary by a re-union of members old and new. There were four of the fourteen living charter members present, and the reminiscences of by-gone days created a feeling of deeper reverence in our work on the part of the assembled company; and it was with great pleasure we started on the second period of twenty-five years. The afternoon was spent in the Slave Quarters of the colonial mansion of Isaac Royall, in which for many years the Chapter held its meetings. This old home has been the scene of many Revolutionary gatherings during the British occupancy of Boston, and afterwards, and its story is well known by the Daughters.

The associations which cling around the Royall House, with stories of the life and struggles of the early years of our State has been an inspiration to one of our members, Mrs. Hannah A. Dearborn, who has woven them into a charming little Hallowe'en Playlet. The old-time witches and the ghosts of the old Royall House were at our November meeting in suitable array, and their tales introduced the story of Isaac Royall's love; bringing it again into the old home; to the light of the huge fireplace and the life of the Slave Quarters.

During the year the Chapter presented a silk flag to the Fulton Heights School for the assembly hall. This building is erected on Fulton Street, near the home of Sarah Bradlee-Fulton during the later years of her life, and in appreciation of that fact and the naming of the school, we took pleasure in presenting the flag. The day was a memorable one; and the acceptance of the flag was a truly patriotic occasion. Singing, recitations and other demonstrations of the children, many of whom are of foreign parentage, proved that they have a keen knowledge of the privileges given them by our County. Later, learning of their efforts to purchase a piano, the Chapter held a sale for their benefit, and we were able to make a very substantial gift. The Chapter feels that it has forwarded in at least, these two instances, a "mite" towards Americanization and the love for our "Star Spangled Banner."

In April, as is our custom, the Chapter decorated with the thirteen-star flag, the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers lying in our cemeteries. This year in addition, we held appropriate services at the grave of New Hampshire men who died from wounds received at Bunker Hill. This grave is marked by a New Hampshire granite boulder placed by the Chapter many years ago. Also, we held exercises at the graves of other Revolutionary soldiers, and at that of Sarah Bradlee-Fulton, who lies under her own door-stone which had been placed by the Chapter as a marker. These services were held prior to our joining other Medford societies and the City Officials in the annual celebration for April 19th, when Boston and the surrounding towns and cities unite with Lexington and Concord in living again the "Ride of Paul Revere" as written by our poet Longfellow.

The Chapter has been in close touch with several sister chapters in various parts of the United States. Among our guests has been the Regent of the Uvedale Chapter of Hutchinson, Kansas, and we were pleased to learn that she

is a direct descendant of Sarah Bradlee-Fulton. We here extend a cordial welcome to any and all Daughters, and trust that our invitation will be accepted many times.

Our Regent, Mrs. Katherine A. G. Bartlett, is giving us renewed energy and strength in our work, and we are looking forward to another worth-while Quarter-century.

(Miss) Maria W. Wait,
Historian.

remained and bequeathed to us the present "atmosphere" which is unusual in small towns of the middle west.

Our Chapter has grown from the twelve charter members to fifty-four members. We support all National and State work 100 per cent. Three years we have presented medals and one year three medals in the county to High School girls writing the best essay on Historical subjects. The presentation taking



NEW HARMONY CHAPTER, LABYRINTH TABLET, APRIL 5, 1923

New Harmony Chapter (New Harmony, Ind.) was organized in 1914, New Harmony's Centennial year with Miss Mary Emily Fauntleroy as Organizing Regent. Our town is small, with a population of only eleven hundred people but we have an unusual history and a library of twenty-five thousand volumes.

A company of German Communists called the Harmony Society came to Indiana in 1814, under the leadership of George Rapp and built the town of Harmonie, on the Wabash River fifty miles above the mouth. In 1825, they sold the town and surrounding acres to Robert Owen of New Lanark, Scotland. Mr. Owen renamed the town New Harmony and established a community according to ideas he had long cherished. The Owen Community only lived two years, but many of the scientists and educators who came to join the community place on Washington's Birthday in connection with a program from the schools.

Our meetings are held on the last Monday in the month every month in the year. The summer months are very warm in Southern Indiana, but many Daughters who live away return for summer visits and a number are at home from college and teaching, and we find an abundance of work to keep the interest stirring.

Last spring we undertook the care of the Rappite Cemetery, long accustomed to but one or two mowings a year. With the permission of Mr. and Mrs. John Duss, the last trustees of the Harmony Society now living in Economy, Pa., and New Smyrna, Fla., a driveway was constructed under our Chapter direction and formally opened to the public with a ceremony on May 7th, just after our Regent, Miss

Caroline Creese Pelham had returned from Congress. The Rappite Cemetery is a walled inclosure near the centre of the town just west of the Old Fauntleroy Home which the Federated Clubs of Indiana are buying as a shrine for clubwomen. It was in the parlor of this home that the first Womans' Club, according to modern ideas of womans' clubs, the "Minerva" was organized in 1859 by Miss Constance Owen Fauntleroy.

In June, the regular Chapter meeting was held in the neighboring town of Poseyville with Mrs. Lelia Beach Waters as hostess. "The Meaning of Our Flag" was the appropriate June subject for the program. July Fourth, a large Flag Code was presented to the Boy Scouts of Evansville, encamped at Camp Ribeyre near here. Our Regent made the presentation and Mr. Cavins Baughman, Scout Master, accepted the gift for the Boy Scouts. A midsummer musical was given in July for the benefit of the cemetery fund, the program numbers were by talented members of the Chapter who were making summer visits at home.

September was a month of weddings when last years' secretary and this years' secretary were brides. In October, we sent Miss Fauntleroy to the State Conference at La Fayette and she returned with a most inspiring report.

February 22nd the Chapter sponsered a Travel Talk on Europe and Oberammergau by Miss Rachel Harlem of Mt. Vernon, held in the Reading Room of the library. On Easter Monday we gave a tea in Community Hall which was attended by a number of out-of-town Daughters and their guests as well as many residents.

The crowning event of the year and of the two years of Miss Pelham's regency was the unveiling on April 5th of a bronze tablet marking the location of the Rappite Labyrinth. Our Chaplain, Miss Louisa Hiatt gave the opening prayer, Miss Fauntleroy told the story of this pleasure garden of long ago, the Regent presented the tablet to the city to which Mayor Henry Brown responded most happily and little Ruth Gentry Johnson, the first daughter born in the Chapter, lifted the flag which revealed the tablet. High School pupils and teachers led in singing "America."

(Mrs.) Julia E. Dransfield,
Historian.

Oneonta Park Chapter (South Pasadena, Calif.). On October 2, 1922, the Chapter met at the Adobe Flores Tea House for luncheon; after luncheon adjourning to the new Club House of the American Legion in South Pasaden, General Foch laid the cornerstone for this club house.

The members of the Chapter and their guests inspected the club house, and at sunset Mrs. Shenck, the Regent presented a beautiful flag,



FLAG AND FLAG POLE PRESENTED BY THE ONEONTA PARK CHAPTER OF SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

the gift of the Chapter, and a standard, the gift of Mrs. Charles Boothe, Honorable Regent. Mr. Don. Messer, Commander of South Pasadena Post No. 140, American Legion, accepted the gift.

In closing we read Franklin K. Lane's Eulogy of the Flag.

Alma S. Urmston,
Historian.

William Marsh Chapter (La Fayette, Ga.). The ceremony, by the William Marsh Chapter, attending the placing of the John Ross Marker on the lawn of the old Ross Homestead. at Rossville, Georgia, Wednesday morning, July 12, 1922, brought together a representative audience from Chattanooga, Atlanta, Dalton, Georgia, Chickamauga, Georgia and La Fayette, Georgia.

A short program was given under the direc-

tion of Miss Sarah Marsh Hackney, ex-Regent, William Marsh Chapter. "America" was sung, the invocation by Rev. I. S. Leonard, of La Fayette. Mrs. Paul Trammell, Second State Vice Regent of Georgia, was then introduced by Mrs. J. E. Patton, of La Fayette, Georgia, Regent of the William Marsh Chapter. Mrs. Trammell made a most interesting address on "The Cherokee."

Chatanooga was represented by Mrs. J. B. Frazier, Regent of Chickamauga Chapter, Mrs. Rosalind Erwing, Regent, Judge David Campbell Chapter, Mrs. Mary Brabsom Littleton, Nancy Ward Chapter, and Mrs. Rosa Lane Brown, of John Ross Chapter, which had only recently been organized. These distinguished guests were introduced by Miss Sarah Marsh Hackney. Mrs. Brown read an interesting letter from John Trotwood Moore, and gave one of her own poems, very appropriate, and very highly appreciated.

Mrs. Charles Hyde, of Chattanooga, was introduced by Miss Hackney. Mrs. Hyde, ex-State Historian of the D. A. R. of Tennessee, gave an impressive talk on John Ross.

Perhaps the most thrilling part of the program then followed. The Marker draped with a large National, and a large Georgia flag, amidst numerous smaller flags, with a background of flowers and bunting, was unveiled by little Misses Betty Fortune, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fortune, Clara Warthen Enloe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Enloe, Frank Kirby, Jr., and William Steele Kirby, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Kirby, all of La Fayette. As these small patriots marched across the lawn, dainty in all white costumes, each carrying a National flag, the audience stood, a burst of applause following the lifting of the veil of flags, which covered the inscription:

"Home of John Ross, Great Chief of Cherokees, born October 3, 1790, died August 1, 1866. Marked by William Marsh Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, July 12, 1922."

Mrs. Howard McCall, Vice President General from Georgia, was introduced by Mrs. Patton, and in her delightful manner, made an interesting address. She referred to the great rank of the D. A. R., and its place in the nation.

"America the Beautiful" was then rendered by Mr. J. E. Patton, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mrs. R. M. Wyley and Miss Emmie Lumpkin, all of La Fayette. The closing prayer was led by Rev. J. W. Brinsfield of La Fayette.



HOME OF JOHN ROSS, GREAT CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEES, WHERE MARKER WAS UNVEILED, JULY 12, 1922, BY THE WILLIAM MARSH CHAPTER, D. A. R., WHO ARE ALSO SHOWN ABOVE WITH THEIR DISTINGUISHED GUESTS UPON THE OCCASION OF UNVEILING AT ROSSVILLE, GA.

Other States represented included Florida, Texas and Mississippi. Mrs. John Cantrell, State Regent, Mississippi D. A. R., and Mrs. R. N. Summerville, Vice Regent from Mississippi were present.

At the completion of the program, the guests were shown through the Old Ross Home, one of its features of interest being a very small, dark room almost airtight, where a number of prisoners, it is alleged, were held during the Indian hostilities. This room is situated on the second floor, has no window, and even the door is now sealed or covered with sealing, and you peer into its gloomy interior only through an occasional crack.

Members of the William Marsh Chapter with their guests including Mrs. Addie Hackney Myers of Memphis, Tennessee, and Mrs. Ruby Lumpkin Clark, of Forsyth, Georgia, drove through Chickamauga Park, to the "Iron Kettle Tea Room," where a delicious luncheon had been arranged. The picturesque setting of this place, over-hanging Chickamauga River, historic Old Lookout, towering westward, Mission Ridge to the northeast, while lying between is Chickamauga Battlefield, now a Park smiling placidly and peaceably, emblematic of the peace and consequent happiness now prevailing in all sections of our great Nation, fitting surroundings for the ending of the day's program. MRS. WILLIAM A. ENLOE,

Press Reporter.

Pilgrim Chapter (Iowa City, Ia.) was organized January 19, 1898 by thirteen patriotic women at the home of Doctor and Mrs. Breene with Mrs. Ella Lyons Hill as Regent. The Chapter has grown to the number of 107, seventeen lost by death leaves us 90 efficient workers, We are doing an excellent work under the leadership of Miss Zada Cooper, Regent, Ph.D. State University of Iowa. Our meetings are held the second Saturday of each month at the homes of the members with assisting hostesses. Lunch or dinner is served at each meeting.

We have sufficient talent in our Chapter to render excellent programs. In 1921 and 1922, papers were read by members of the Chapter on prominent people of the Revolution. Our 1922 and 1923 papers gave information concerning home life and the world at large.

The October meeting was at the home of Mrs. Hoopes, Mrs. Williams read, a paper on, "Washington, the Man," giving many interesting events of this great man's life. At the November meeting at Mrs. Morrison's, Mrs. Hoffman gave an interesting talk on "French Friends of the Revolution." The December meeting at Mrs. Lee's, Mrs. Weber gave Jefferson—Exponent of Democracy. The January meeting was at the home of Mrs. Chas. Dutcher, Mrs. Van Epps read a paper on "Robert Morris, Financier" portraying that great man's ability as financier. The February meeting at Mrs, Shraders; election of Delegates to State and Continental Congress February 22nd, Guest Day at University Club. A dinner, March 11th, at the home of Mrs. Crain. Mrs. Hoopes gave a lengthy paper on Women of the Revolution. This was one of the most interesting papers given. April, Report of Delegates to State Conference. May, annual meeting. Report of officers. Election of officers. June 10th, at the home of Mrs. Van Epps, Miss Irish gave an unusual report of the Continental Congress. Our 4th of July picnic was at the home and grounds of Doctor and Mrs. Boiler. Attorney Henry Walker gave an excellent address, emphasizing the fact that we do not realize the seriousness of the condition of the country. Our 1922 and 1923 programs are of unusual importance. The September meeting was at Miss Coopers' home, the Regent, Mrs. Chesley gave an interesting paper on the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The October meeting at the home of Mrs. Remley, Miss Cooper gave a paper on the Races. Miss Cooper gave instructive data relating to the study of the races in the United States. At the November meeting, Mrs. McEwen entertained the Chapter. Mrs. Biggs gave an excellent talk on Colonial Architecture, tracing it along interesting lines with illustrations. December 9th, the meeting was at the home of Mrs. Van Epps, our State Historian. A musical program, a cantata, was given in connection with the regular program. Colonial Bells an able talk by Mrs. Sara Hoffman was given using the phonograph illustrating her talk. Mrs. Hoffman gave a history of bell making and what it stands for up to the present time. The January meeting of 1923, was at the home of Professor and Mrs. Trowbridge. Mr. Davis gave a splendid talk on Colonial Furnishings with maps and cuts illustrating the same. February 22nd, Guest Day at the Pagoda Tea Shop a large number of members and visitors attended the dinner. Mr. Vander Zee, Professor of Political Science, S. U. I., gave a very interesting talk on Iowa's Ancestors. Our first settlers were the Indians. The first settlers from Europe, the Germans, then Scandinavians—following the British which includes English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh. Having these ancestors—hence the resourcefulness, thrift and intelligence of the people of Iowa.

At the March meeting at Mrs. Johnstone's, Miss Miriam Chase read a paper on Colonial Dress, illustrating with views and cuts.

The State Conference at Cedar Rapids March 21st, 22nd, 23rd, called a large number of Iowa City people to that place. Our State Historian, Mrs. Van Epps, was chosen Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing year.

Our Iowa City Chapter has cared for two French orphans, donated monies for assisting French homes, World War work, Red Cross work, and our Chapter sent money and clothing to Tennessee and also to Piney Woods, Miss. We are also educating several foreigners. Revolutionary relics donated were; knee buckles, steel knife, meat chopper.

John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, made Iowa City and Springdale his headquarters during his campaign to aid the negroes.

Our State University has given aid to our Chapter in many ways.

There are 320 soldiers of the Civil War buried in our Iowa City Cemetery.

I wish to make known why I am a D.A.R. It is that, Asa Stiles, a patriotic boy 14 years old, joined the Revolutionary army and served to the end of the war making it possible for me to become a member of this wonderful organization. I do think we have a great work to do the coming years and I sincerely hope that every D.A.R. will read the message from the President General, Mrs. Anne Rogers Minor, in the March number of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Chapter Officers: Regent, Miss Zada M. Cooper; Vice Regent, Mrs. Helen A. Shrader; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Hazel H. McEwen; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ethel R. Kittridge; Treasurer, Miss Mabel C. Williams; Registrar, Mrs. Clara C. Weber; Historian, Mrs. Lizzie C. Sunier; Chaplain, Mrs. Eulalie R. Chase; Auditor, Mrs. Athelia Chesley; Custodian, Mrs. Adda B. Robinson; Directors, Mrs. Marion C. Crain, Mrs. Hortense W. Kelley; Mrs. Florence F. Fleming.
(MRS. S. A.)

LIZZIE STILES CHANDLER SUMNER,
Historian.

Rock River Chapter (Sterling, Ill.), has had two successful years under the leadership of Mrs. George Wilcox as Regent, which will always stand out as a pleasant epoch in our history. Our membership has increased until we now number sixty-nine, and one of the things we feel that we are justly proud of is the fact that we have met in full, all quotas assessed by the National and State organizations, not only during the past two years, but ever since we were organized.

We hold one regular meeting each month from September to May inclusive, the business hour being usually followed by a short program after which light refreshments are served and a few minutes devoted to social intercourse. Our Anniversary Day in December is always a gala occasion and in December, 1921, our Regent invited us to a most delightful one o'clock luncheon at her home. In 1922, she again entertained us with an old-fashioned tea.

We spent a day last June picnicing with the Morrison Chapter, at which time we carried flowers to the grave of Ann Rush, one of the pioneer women of Whiteside County, and in September, 1922, we were invited to attend a meeting of the Dixon Chapter. Those of us who accepted this invitation have very pleasant memories of the afternoon.

We are very greatly pleased and also proud of the fact that our organizer and first Regent Mrs. Frank Bowman, was reëlected State Corresponding Secretary at the State Meeting in April. We have been represented both in 1922 and 1923 by delegates to the Continental Congress who have brought back wonderful word pictures of the Convention, making us feel that we are indeed a part of a great institution.

Aside from the assessed quotas we have given during the two year period covered by this report, prizes amounting to $10 to the Sterling High School for historical essays, $10 to the Philippine Scholarship Fund, $10 to the American International College, $10 to Park College, $10 to Berry School, $12 to the Near East Relief Fund, $12.50 to the local Red Cross for cot and blankets for the use of transient ex-soldiers, $2 for Real Daughters and Granc Daughters, $1 for Flag Leaflets, $25 to the Sterling Day Nursery.

A pleasant incident of the annual election meeting, May 12th, was the presentation to the Chapter of a beautiful flag staff, which was a gift from our retiring Regent.

We are now raising a scholarship fund, about two-thirds of which has already been pledged for the Berry School in memory of our beloved member, Mrs. Sophie Chester Kilgour who died in April, 1923.

We hope this rather intimate report of our activities may be as much of an incentive to other chapters as their reports have been to us and that the coming year may be bigger and better in every way for all of us.

MARIE BUTLER COE,
Retiring Historian.

Fond du Lac Chapter (Fond du Lac, Wis.) was organized in 1900 with eight charter members. At the present time, 1923, the membership totals sixty, fifty of these are active members. This group has always shown deep and unusual interest in the history of our

country and particularly in the work of the D.A.R.

In going over the work of the last two years, a few of the programs have proved so interesting to the local organization that the committee thought that other chapters might find them helpful and suggestive. First, in December, 1921, a little Colonial play "Betty's Ancestors," was given by the Chapter, the thirteen characters were represented by members. In February, 1922, an instructive address was given by Mrs. Abby Beecher Roberts of Marquette, Michigan, who told of her trip with the American Legion to the battlefields of France.

Another speaker of 1922, was the Reverend Lee, who spoke on the Martha Berry School of Georgia. He was ably fitted to give this talk as he was a teacher in this institution for nine years. The Chapter has always contributed to the support of this school, one year giving a scholarship of $50.

In March, 1922, the program consisted of a paper suggested by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE called "Girls of America, 1720-1920." Six women appeared in costume representing the following periods of history: Colonial, Revolutionary, Empire, Civil War, Girls of today.

The first program in the fall of 1922 was "Living portraits of famous characters in American history." The following historical personages were represented: Priscilla, Pocohantes, Powhatan, Washington, Martha, Washington, Lydia Darrah, Betsy Ross, Elizabeth Zane, Molly Pitcher, Anne Hutchinson, Sacajewea, Dolly Madison, Mary Todd Lincoln, Barbara Frietchie, Susan B. Anthony, Frances Willard, Young woman of the Civil War period, Red Cross Worker, Salvation Army Lassie and Columbia. Priscilla was represented by a lineal descendant of Priscilla Alden. This was the only program given to raise funds for the work for the year.

"Nations that have made America," with an emphasis on our present day problem of immigration, proved to be one of the most interesting topics of discussion.

In January, 1923, Mrs. Thos. W. Spence of Milwaukee gave a discussion of the Wisconsin room in Memorial Continental Hall, particularly describing the possible furnishing of the same. The Chapter contributed $75 toward this enterprise.

On February 22nd, Washington's Birthday, a patriotic luncheon was given, two members dressed in the costume of George and Martha Washington received the guests and sat at the head of the table. Percy MacKaye's drama "Washington the man who made us" was read and appropriate music was rendered.

At the last meeting, March, a paper on the "Origin of Southern Melodies" was read and illustrated.

The Chapter has continuously aided the work for foreign women at Ellis Island and are planning to distribute the "Manual for Immigrants" to foreigners in this locality in connection with the Vocational School and the American Legion in our city.

(MRS. WM.) JENNIE MCKINNEY,
Regent.

Mt. Garfield Chapter (Grand Junction, Colo.) At our opening meeting last fall our State Regent was with us and gave a delightful address. We responded to roll call by giving our Revolutionary ancestor or our native State. We have seventy-one members.

In September, 1922, our Chapter decided to initiate a movement toward erecting a memorial to the World War soldiers on our new Court House Grounds. To that end, a committee was appointed and preliminary plans carried out.

The compilation of the names of all the service men in the Country was a very heavy work. Between 700 and 800 names have been verified. We expect to use all the names on the memorial. We also intend publishing in some form, and will present a copy to Mesa County and one to the State Historical Society. The committee has been enlarged so as to embrace the patriotic societies of the County and the public schools. The memorial is to be a County memorial, although initiated and sponsored by the D.A.R. This will be our principal work for several years. We hope to raise the money by voluntary subscriptions. Our first pledge was from the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion.

Our Americanization Committee is coöperating with the South Side Community House in many ways.

The Patriotic Education Committee has offered six prizes of five dollars each in the city schools, these being for the best grades in United States history.

Historic spots are not to be found in every corner in Colorado, but we have a very persevering committee on preservation of such places, and we are to have a tablet placed in our beautiful new theatre, the Avalon, which is built on the site of one of the first—if not the first—adobe building in Grand Junction. A marker will be placed at Mesa, Colorado, near the spot of the Meeker massacre.

We are contributing to a fund for the support of two young Serbian girls at Monastir, Serbia. These girls are being educated as a tribute to the late Lieutenant Harold Aupperle, he having befriended them in that far away land. The Philanthropic Committee sent a

victrola and records to Fort Lyons, Colorado. Also jellies and other good things.

On November 3rd the Chapter kept open house in honor of the pioneers of the County. Old-time singing, reminiscences, and County history comprised the program.

In December, we celebrated the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party with a fine program, concluding with a little play, "The Boston Tea Party." Our International Day program in April was most excellent. The Woman's Club joined the D.A.R. Some of the Italian women of the community took part and Mrs. Hayashi, a Japanese, played a solo on a Japanese musical instrument. There were patriotic songs and a flag drill.

Flag Day will be observed with appropriate ceremonies. Other meetings were social and regular business meetings. We give a subscription every year to the Reading Room.

Our Chapter had the pleasure of sending the name of Mrs. Emma Wadsworth to the State Historical Society, as one who had done much for the good of our community.

(Mrs. C. E.) Emily C. Ross,
Historian.

Spirit of Liberty Chapter (Salt Lake City, Utah), on January 19, 1923, had the pleasure of presenting to the City of Spanish Fork, Utah, a marker, commemorating the visit of the Spanish Priest-explorer, Father Escalante. A huge and beautiful boulder, brought from a nearby canyon, had been furnished by the city, and the Daughters of Spirit of Liberty Chapter, coöperating with the City Council of Spanish Fork, with appropriate ceremony, dedicated the monument. About thirty members of Spirit of Liberty Chapter and also the State Regent, Mrs. John Edward Carver, and the Regent of Golden Spike Chapter, Mrs. J. E. Hobbs, of Ogden, were in attendance. Just at noon on this clear wintry day in January, more than eleven hundred school children and a large number of citizens assembled at the intersection of Center and Main Streets to witness the unveiling.



MARKER ERECTED BY LIBERTY CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

The program, in charge of J. A. Brockbank of Spanish Fork High School, was patriotic in character, the childrens voices, as they were joined in singing "America," threw an atmosphere of love for country about all of the spectators as they realized the potency of

these oncoming citizens. After instrumental music, Miss Ellen Jameson sang, "Out Where the West Begins" and "Utah, We Love Thee." Mrs. A. J. Hosmer, Chairman of the Monument Committee, made the presentation of the bronze tablet to the Chapter. Mrs. M. K. Parsons, Regent of Spirit of Liberty Chapter, then presented the marker to the city. Mayor Hanson accepted it in sincere appreciation on behalf of Spanish Fork. After the ceremony, the Daughters were entertained at luncheon as guests of the City Council. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:

ESCALANTE

A Spanish Priest, the first white man to look upon this valley, camped with his comrades beside the Spanish Fork
September 23, 1776.
Placed to perpetuate the memory of that event by the
Spirit of Liberty Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
and the
Citizens of Spanish Fork
1923
Though the pathfinders die; the paths remain open.

CARROL E. HOLMAN,
State Historian.

Fort **Dearborn Chapter** (Evanston, Ill.) would like to share with the readers of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, the report of an unusual meeting held by the Chapter on the eighth day of December, 1922.

First of all the meeting which was a regular meeting of the Chapter was held in an unusual place, the centre where the Chapter's Patriotic Education and Americanization work is done. The Superintendent of the public school in which the classes are held thanked the Chapter for bringing real Americans into their district. The Commissioner of Naturalization in Washington, having seen an announcement of the meeting, wrote to the Chapter's chairman of Patriotic Education complimenting the Chapter on holding a meeting in the foreign neighborhood.

The Program was a mixture of real American and foreign. The meeting opened with "Patriotic Assembly" By Washington School pupils, conducted just as it is every Friday under the direction of teachers in the school who are members of Fort Dearborn Chapter, assisted by the other teachers. "Patriotic Assembly" is a gathering of the children representing twenty-one nationalities, in the hall of the school, to salute the Flag, to sing patriotic songs and to listen to a two minute talk on some patriotic subject by one of the pupils. "Patriotic Assembly" lasts about ten minutes. The Daughters were invited to participate in "Patriotic Assembly" by giving the Daughters' Salute to the Flag immediately following the pupils' salute to the Flag.

The leader of an Armenian trio compared Armenian and American music and his trio demonstrated his points on Armenian instruments, a queer pottery drum, Armenian mandolin and violin. One of the trio danced an Armenian dance to the accompaniment of Armenian music. This number was followed by two Swedish folk dances by three very new citizens in costumes that they had worn in Sweden.

Mr. David G. Robertson, a member of the School Board, who is a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers and husband of one of Fort Dearborn Chapter members, gave us a lecture on "Some Influences of the Pilgrim Fathers upon the Democracy of Today." Mr. Robertson's inspiring talk furnished a real American climax to the afternoon.

Swedish cakes and coffee were served at the close of the program while the Chapter members chatted with the specially invited guests, the members of the Mother's classes in English.

This meeting was arranged by the Chapter's Patriotic Education Committee of which Miss Emma Gertrude White is chairman.

(MRS. W. S.) GRACE B. WILLIAMS,
Regent.

MRS. DRAPER NOT ONLY SURVIVING MEMBER OF FOSTER ADMINISTRATION

The statement on page 329 of the June DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE that: "Mrs. Amos G. Draper, who was Treasurer General in Mrs. Foster's administration, and is the only surviving member of her Board," although copied from the official minutes as approved by the 32nd Continental Congress, is misleading. Mrs. Draper is the only National Officer in Mrs. Foster's administration who was, also, a member of the 32nd Continental Congress and she alluded to the fact in her speech during the Memorial Services on April 17, 1923.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10499a. RANDOLPH.—The parents of Mary Randolph who m John Railey were Isham Randolph of Dungeness (1684-1742) & w Jane Rogers whom he m in London, 1718. He was s of the immigrant Wm. Randolph of Turkey Island. Two Raileys m Mayo sisters, daus of Wm. Mayo & a Pleasants, grandson of John Railey m a cousin, dau of Wm. Mayo, Jr. Should be glad to corres with any one of Railey desc.—*Rev. B. L. Ancell, D. D.,* Mahan School, Yangchow, China.

10532. JUDD.—Elnathan Judd b Aug. 17, 1724 d Jan. 4, 1777, at Watertown, Conn. was 6th ch of Capt. Wm. Judd who d Jan. 29, 1772, aged 82. Ref. Dr. Henry Skilton & His Desc., p. 37. Judd Record No. 389.—Mrs. Chas. H. *Skilton,* Watertown, Conn.

10549. BOYER—Henry Boyer is bur in Christ Churchyard, Alex., Va. Inscription on tombstone reads "In memory of Henry Boyer who departed this life March 7, 1799, aged 43 years & 4 days."—*Mrs. M. G. Powell,* 201 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Va.

10550.—This indenture made June 16, 1810 bet David Miller of Montg. Twp., Franklin Co., Penna. & Susanna his w of the one part & John Angle of same place of other part: whereas a certain Wm. Mullicain obtained a warrant of 100 a land in Antrim Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa. (now Montg. Twp., Franklin Co.,) which warrant was sold by Wm. Mullicain to Elizabeth Tewier (?) & Wm. McWhirter marrying the said Eliz. Tewier, the said Wm. McWhirter & Eliz. his said w sold the same to Aaron McWhirter, & the said Aaron McWhirter sold the same to Moses McWhirter & said Moses McWhirter did sell the same to Wm. Scott (father of Wm. Scott who sells to David Miller) by conveyance dated Aug. 1, 1774. From an old deed in the possession of *V. S. Fendrick,* Mercersburg, Pa.

10560. HOXIE.—Stephen Hoxie, s of John, was b Nov. 28, 1713, m Feb. 27, 1735, Elizabeth Kenyon & d Oct. 24, 1793, in Richmond, R. I. Their eldest ch b in Westerly, the next 6 in Charlestown & the others in Richmond, are Barnabas, b Sept. 1, 1735; Stephen, b Mch. 8, 1738; Eliz., b May 13, 1740; Edward, b Nov 9, 1742; Hannah, b Nov. 7, 1744; Samuel, b June 13, 1747; Ruth, b Nov. 4, 1749; John, b May 28, 1752; Edward, (2) b Nov. 11, 1754; Mary, b Mch. 23, 1757; Gideon, b Sept. 9, 1759; Presbary, b Jan. 14, 1762. Stephen Hoxie was bur in the Friends' burying ground in Richmond, R. I. His w Eliz. d Oct. 25, 1778, aged 59. "Representative Men & Old Families of R. I. vol. 2, p. 848."—*Mrs. F. H. Parcells,* 409 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

10566. VAN VLIET.—The immigrant Adrian Garretson Van Vliet & w Agatha Jans Sproyt with 5 ch arrived in 1662, set at Kingston, N. Y. Child Garret b 1649, m Pieternalla Swart; Jan b 1650, m Judith Hossey; Dirck, b 1651, m Anna Andriessen Barents; Geertroyd, b 1654, m Gysbert Crom; Machteld, b 1656, m Jan Jansen Stoll. Dirck (not Jansen) b abt 1651, m Anna Andriessen & their ch were Avie, b June 10, 1686, at Kingston, m Feb. 11, 1711, Grietjeu, b Oct. 21, 1867, dau of Cornelius Masten & Eliz. Aertse Van Wagenen. They had Marytje & Dirck, twins, b Nov. 26, 1721.

Ref:—N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec. vol, 20, p. 172-3-4. Write to Miss Mary L. Kase, Lodi, N. Y. secretary of the Van Vleet Reunion.—*Mrs. M. V. Neale,* 228 S. Harrison St., Kansas City, Kansas.

10604. ADAMS-COPLAND.—Anna, dau of Zephaniah & Jean McPherson Turner, b Dec. 25, 1754, m July 13, 1769, George Adams. They were all of Fauquier Co., Va., moved to Ohio, 1808. Their dau Evalina Adams, b June 18, 1793, m Chas. R. Copland, who also came from Va. to Muskingum Co., O., where his father had a large tract of land, usually spoken of as the military section. You prob could get more information of these families by writing to Mr. Henry Copland, Dresden, Ohio.—*Mrs. J. A. Huggins,* 102 Latta Ave., Columbus, O.

10687. BURWELL.—Elizabeth Burwell dau of Benedict Burwell of Conn. & Eliz. Bryant of Great Barrington, Mass., m Amos Coe in Southbury, Conn. He d Nov. 14, 1805, aged 42, his w Eliz. d Sept. 5, 1814 aged 48, both bur in Norway Cemetery. Amos Coe came to Norway, Herkimer Co., N. Y. bef 1790. Their ch Cyrus & Ira were b in Southbury, Conn. & Clarrissa, Arnold, Harry, & Maria were b in Norway. Cyrus Coe m 1808, Clarissa Coe m John Ford, the first white child b in the town of Salisbury, N. Y. Ref:—"Norway Tidings" Coe Family in Feb. 1889, & Burwell Family in May, 1889.—*Mrs. O. H. H. Lash,* 349 Brunson Ave., Benton Harbor, Mich.

10861. CHILDRESS.—Write to Rev. B. L. Ancell, D. D., Mahan School. Yangchow, China. Has important Childress data.

11561. PENNIMAN.—James Penniman, of Boston & Braintree, Mass., m Lydia Eliot. Their 5th ch Sarah, m Increase, s of Wm. & Margaret Beech Robinson. See p. 38-47, 1902 edition, "The Robinsons & Their Kinfolk" for an account of the Penniman Family by Rev. G. W. Penniman.—*Mrs. Sarah B. Regan,* 7 Farrington Ave., Philipse Manor, N. Tarrytown, N. Y.

QUERIES

11594. MANSFIELD.—Wanted gen of Prudence Mansfield b S. Car. 1776, m Daniel O'Neal & lived in Baltimore were their ch were b.—C. C. G.

11595. DICKINSON.—Wanted parentage & correct birth rec of James Risley Dickinson b abt 1798, Rutland Co., N. Y. m at Poultney Vt., Feb. 5, 1823, d at Ausable Forks, N. Y. Sept. 6, 1861. His w Harriet Brewster b Middletown, Vt. Feb. 23, 1808 d Port Kent, N. Y. Feb. 23, 1857. Their ch were James Brewster & George.

(a) PARKHURST.—Wanted parentage & rec of b of Mary Parkhurst, who m 1795 Jeheil Dayton & lived in N. Granville, Wash. Co, N. Y. He ser in War of 1812. Their ch were Gaius Robt. & Carrie.

(b) KINGSLEY.—Wanted any inf of Thaddeus Kingsley, living in Hartford, Wash. Co., N. Y. abt 1795. No other rec except of one ch Pleiades b Hartford, N. Y. March 22, 1797, m Apr. 17, 1823 Gaius Dayton.—F. M. M.

11596. WORRALL.—Wanted par of Geo. Worrall b 1780, m Aug. 25, 1800, Mary Hayes & d in Morgan Co., Ohio.—J. N. McG.

11597. FLOWERS.—1742, Geo. Flowers was app. inspector of tobacco for Driver's & Indian Creek (emptying into the Potomac). Was his w Lucy Brent & were their ch Geo. & Nancy who m Henry Shelton of Va.? Into what county was that part of Augusta cut, in which "Naked Creek" a south branch of the North River of the Shenandoah, lies!—W. H. W.

11598. THEALL.—Wanted parentage of Isaac Theall b 1776, Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y., m Jane Halsted & is bur in Newburgh. He d Dec. 4, 1821 aged 55.

(a) DEAN.—Wanted parentage of Benjamin Dean of Westchester Co., N. Y., who m Abner Lewis. He d in Ogle Co., Ill., 1869. Their ch were Sarah M., Mary Ann, m Jeff Davis of Savannah, Ga., cousin of Jefferson Davis; Margaret Donaldson, Elmira, Augusta, Clark, Wm., Geo. Mortimer, Lewis & Gilbert.—G. A. S.

11599. BUTLER.—Wm. Butler, of the Ormond branch of Butlers in Ireland m a Miss Mason, said to be Anne, dau of 2nd Geo. Mason. Anne was m 3 times, the 2nd time to a Fitzhugh. Her sister Mary's 2nd husband was also a Fitzhugh. Wm. & Anne Mason Butler were the parents of all the S. Car. Butlers, having gone there abt 1772, from Prince William Co., Va. Was Wm. Butler Miss Mason's 1st or 3rd husband, & was her name Anne or Mary?—W. O. C.

11600. SHERBURNE-BRONSON.—Wanted gen with dates of ances of Henry Sherburne b Nov. 23, 1799 in Troy, N. Y. d in Terre Haute, Ind., 1873, m Mary Bronson, Dec. 23, 1819. She was b in N. Y. State Aug. 16, 1802. Would like to corres with desc of either name. Am anxious to know if desc are eligible to D.A.R.—E. M. S.

11601. WADLEIGH.—Wanted gen of Sarah Wadleigh who m Oct. 29, 1788, Benj. Cilley & lived in Kingston, Salisbury & Danville, N. H.

(a) BURNHAM.—Wanted gen of Hannah Burnham b 1721, m Feb. 15, 1740 Daniel Hunt. They lived in Sharon & Lebanon, Conn. Did Daniel have Rev rec?—M. F. B.

11602. GRIESTE-GRISTE-GRIST.—Is this name of Huguenot origin? Wanted parentage of John Griste b 1729 & bur 1794 in St. Michael's Churchyard at Marblehead. Wanted also Rev rec of Thomas Grieste of Marblehead, Mass.,

bapt. Aug. 24, 1729. Were this John & Thomas related?—C. M. B.

11603. HARRISON-WILLIAMS.—John Vann Williams m Matilda Caroline Harrison. They were cousins & cousins of Wm. Henry Harrison. They came from N. Car. to Shelby Co., Tenn. & thence to Texas. Their dau Arabella m John F. Carr of Va. Wanted par of both with dates of their b & m.

(a) CARR.—Wanted par & dates of b & m of A. B. Carr of Albemarle Co., Va., & Julia A. Brockman of Orange Co., Va., both d at Memphis Tenn. Had issue Jane & John Fendall b 1813.—W. F. R.

11604. PIERCE.—Wanted parentage of Samuel Pierce or Peirce, of N. J. He served in the War of 1812, enlisting from Monmouth Co. Had bros Isaac, Peter, Henry, Joseph & Jonathan.—T. P. S.

11605. DONALDSON-CLUTE.—Wanted parentage of Peter Donaldson b abt 1759 at Schaghticoke, Rensselear Co., N. Y. d Pleasant Valley, N. Y. abt 1859. Wanted also maiden n of his w ——Clute.

(a) Aaron Dicken b Bath Co., Ky., Jan. 18, 1806 m there, Feb. 24, 1827 Maria Dean b same county, Dec. 28, 1810. Data on both fams desired. It is thought the fams came from Rockbridge Co., Va. Their dau Nancy b Fulton Co., Ill., 1837, m 1856, Henry Donaldson b Allegheny Co., N. Y. 1830.—E. F. G.

11606. MESERVEY.—Wanted parentage of Betsy Meservey b 1799, m in Appleton, Waldo Co., Me. Feb. 24, 1828 Daniel Prescott.—C. P. B.

11607. RUSH.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of Peter Rush b 1754, in Pa., prob Lancaster Co.—C. R.

11608. DRURY.—Wanted dates & places of b & d of Joseph Drury, Rev sol who ser in 2nd Regt, Chas. Co., Md. 1778-9. Married 1776 Sibba Wiggington. Children Isaac, Rebecca, John, Sallie, George, Patsy, Lucy, Nancy, Fanny Betsey & Jimmy. Records show res in Chas. Co., Md. 1775-8 & in St. Mary's Co., in "First Census of U. S., 1790."—C. D.

11609. PARKER.—Wanted ancestry & Revolutionary ser of Amos Parker, who m Lucy Culver, Feb. 18, 1773 at Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., lived later in Delaware Co. & d Palmyra, May 8, 1834, aged 88 yrs. 1 mo.

(a) PHOENIX.—Ancestry of Ann Phoenix, b Oct. 22, 1804, m Amos Older Oct. 24, 1829, resided in or nr Perry, N. Y. Had bro William, b 1793, had uncle William Phoenix, d abt 1800, Salem, N. Y. Her mother was possibly Marie King?

(b) WALLIS.—Ancestry and dates of Mary Wallis, d 1808, Middletown, N. Y., m Thomas Older before 1770, who was b 1728, England.

(c) CLARK.—Wanted m date & par of Keziah, w of John Clark of Windsor. He was b 1720 or 1725, d 1789. She d Feb. 6, 1804, age 75. First ch b 1751. Was she Keziah Skinner, b June 14, 1728, dau of Isaac & Hannah Skinner? She named two sons Isaac & two daus Hannah.

(d) HURLBURT.—Parentage of Rachel Hurlbut, m Nov. 15, 1764 Elijah Wood, of Sharon, Conn. He was b 1737, s of Abel Wood. Their ch Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Sally, Rachel, Abel, Polly, William, Elijah.

(e) BOTSFORD.—Parentage & all dates of David Botsford of Catskill, N. Y., who m before 1792, Sarah Webber, dau of Henry & Elizabeth. He had uncles Abel, Elnathan & Jonathan & a bro Benjamin. Children: John, Abraham, Elizabeth, Henry, Nathan, Ann, Maria, Lucy, David, Abiah. Was his father the David of New Milford, b 1744, m Rebecca Phipenny & had Benjamin, Ann & Nathan?

(f) WEBBER.—Ancestry & dates of Henry Webber who m 1760 Elizabeth Brandow at Catskill.—M. A. O.

11610. BAKER.—Would like to corres with desc of Ensign Thomas Baker of Easthampton, L. I., or with anyone who can put me in touch with the possessor of the Baker Family Bible. —H. J. B.

11611. THOMPSON.—Wanted par of Richard Thompson, the 1st man to fall at Almanace in the battle bet the Regulators & Gov. Tryon, 1771. Wanted any inf of this family.—L. J.

11612. RECTOR.—Wanted names of ch & maiden n of 1st w of Chas. Rector of N. C. or Va. who ser in Jones Co., Capt. Nekemian, Pasquopank Co., N. C. 1775 in the Indian War.—M. C. M.

11613. ASKEY- (ERSKINE)-BAKER.—Wanted ances with dates of Capt. Thos. Askey (Erskine) & his w Eliz. Baker, who were m June 12, 1764. Cumberland Co., Marriages. He d 1807 & she d 1830, both are bur at Jacksonville, Pa. He was Capt. of Co. in 1st Bat. Cumberland Co., Mil., James Dunlap, Colonel. Ref: Pa. Arch. 5th series, vol. 6, p. 9.—M. F. H.

11614. BRENEMAN.—Wanted ances with dates of Christian Breneman who ser in Rev from Lancaster Co., Pa. His dau Frances m Peter Albert.

(a) COX.—Wanted gen with Rev rec of ances of Eliz. Cox b Aug. 29, 1784, m Aug., 1802 in Pa., Wm. Halliwill.

(b) KENDLE.—Wanted parentage of Octavia Kendle b abt 1804, lived in Va., m abt 1824, Wm. T. Brown. Had sis Sinnett.—I. B.

11615. CUTTING-FARGO.—Wanted parentage with Rev rec of father of Jonas Cutting b Aug. 19, 1782 in Shaftsbury, Vt. & of his w Lovina Fargo b Montville, Conn. April 23 1790.—E. C. W.

11616. ANDREWS.—Wanted ances of Isaac Andrews b 1774, m Martha——b 1776, d 1834 He d 1846 at Stillwater, Malta Twp., Saratoga

Co., N. Y. Their ch were Wm. D. 1801-1859; Harvey J.; Isaac P., 1814-1859; Daniel; Lemuel, 1820-1856; Electa m Silas Ramsdale; Jane Ann m Baker; Olive m Samuel Otis; Eliz. m James Slocum; Elvira m Nathan B. Minor; Anna B. m George Carlton; Salina m Platt Smith.

(a) GRAHAM-CHENEY.—Wanted par of Wm. Graham, b 1756, m 1782 at Deerfield, Mass. Mary Cheney b 1751 d 1838. He ser in Rev enlisting at Petersboro, N. H., later lived at Hadley, N. Y. & d at Corinth, Saratoga Co., N. Y. 1824. Wanted also Cheney gen.

(b) BRIGGS.—Wanted ances of Seth Briggs, b 1760, m Hannah Merrick, b 1762 d 1838, dau of Capt. Ebenezer Merrick of Brattleboro, Vt. Seth Briggs d West Dummerston, Vt. 1824. Served in Rev enlisting from Rochester, Mass. They had eleven daus.—E. E. K.

11617. BATES.—Wanted par of John Bates, b June 30, 1768, m 1789, Isabel——& d June 3, 1857, presumably at Marion, O. Wanted also maiden n of Isabel——b Nov. 19, 1766, d Apr. 12, 1838.—J. F. G.

11618. VANDERHOOF-JACKAWAY. — Cornelius Vanderhoof, b Monmouth Co., N. J., May 7, 1752, d Athens Co., O., April 22, 1844, applied for pension from Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa., Jan. 16, 1824. He m 2nd Mary Patterson, Apr. 6, 1791. Monmouth Co., N. J. Wanted maiden n with dates of his 1st w also dates of their only ch Maria & her husband Mordecai Jackaway.—H. M. J.

11619. COGHILL-COLEMAN.—William Coghill, m——Coleman, was her mother a Winn? Wanted Coleman-Winn gen.—M. E. P.

11620. HOWARD.—Wanted par of Volney E. Howard, b Norridgewood, Me., 1805, also Rev rec of ances.

(a) WETHERELL.—Wanted parentage of Mary Wetherill, b 1704, d 1790, m 1724 Silas Crispin, b 1702, d 1749, all of Burlington, N. J.—S. H. B.

11621. WELLS.—Wanted date of d, Rev rec & n of w of Hezekiah s of Ichabod Wells, b 1738 possibly in Wethersfield, Conn. His ch were Lemuel, Levi, Joseph, John, Hezekiah, Elijah, Simeon, Eunice.

(a) SMITH.—Wanted date of d & Rev rec of Ephraim Smith, b in South Hadley, Mass., Nov. 17, 1714, m Mary Preston. Children were Ephraim, Eli, Darius, Simeon, Luther, Joanna, Lois.—J. S. K.

11622. CUSHMANN.—Wanted par of Rachel Cushman, who m 1800, in Penna., Daniel Woodmansee.—L. C. J.

11623. EASTON.—Wanted ances of Enos Eaton, b nr Morristown, N. J., April 15, 1774, d in Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1838, m Feb. 6, 1800, in Chester, N. J. Sarah, dau of Paul & Mary Luce Drake. Sarah Drake was b Oct. 1, 1783, d Apr. 12, 1827, was of Roxbury Twp. when m. Enos Eaton's 1st w had 13 ch, aft her d he m Margaret De Niece Drown who had 4 ch & after his d she m——Randall. Enos was in the War of 1812.—I. M. B.

11624. RISLEY-CONOVER-SMITH. — Richard Risley m Mary——had ch Sarah, Samuel, & Richard, who m Abigail Adams, b July 16, 1658, d Sept. 6, 1670, dau of John Adams & Abigail Smith who were m Aug. 26, 1657. Their s Richard Risley went to Egg Harbor, N. J., prior to 1717 & m Esther Conover & their dau Esther m Feb. 9, 1744 in N. J. John Somers, b Dec. 30, 1723, at Somers Point, N. J. Wanted ances with dates of Abigail Smith & Esther Conover & maiden n of w of Jeremy Adams who went to Conn. with the Hooker Colony.

(a) FOWLER.—Captain Jos. Treat, b Aug. 17, 1622, m Nov. 7, 1705, Mrs. Eliz. Merwin. Their s Stephen, b Oct. 10, 1715, d Nov. 13, 1794, m Miriam, dau of Joseph & Miriam Cornwell Clark. Their dau Miriam, b Oct. 30, 1748, m 3 times, 1st, Abraham Ranney; 2nd, Wm. Fowler, & 3rd, Ashael Johnson. Catharine, dau of 2nd m, m Seba Moulthrop. Wanted proof of m of Miriam Clark & Wm. Fowler.

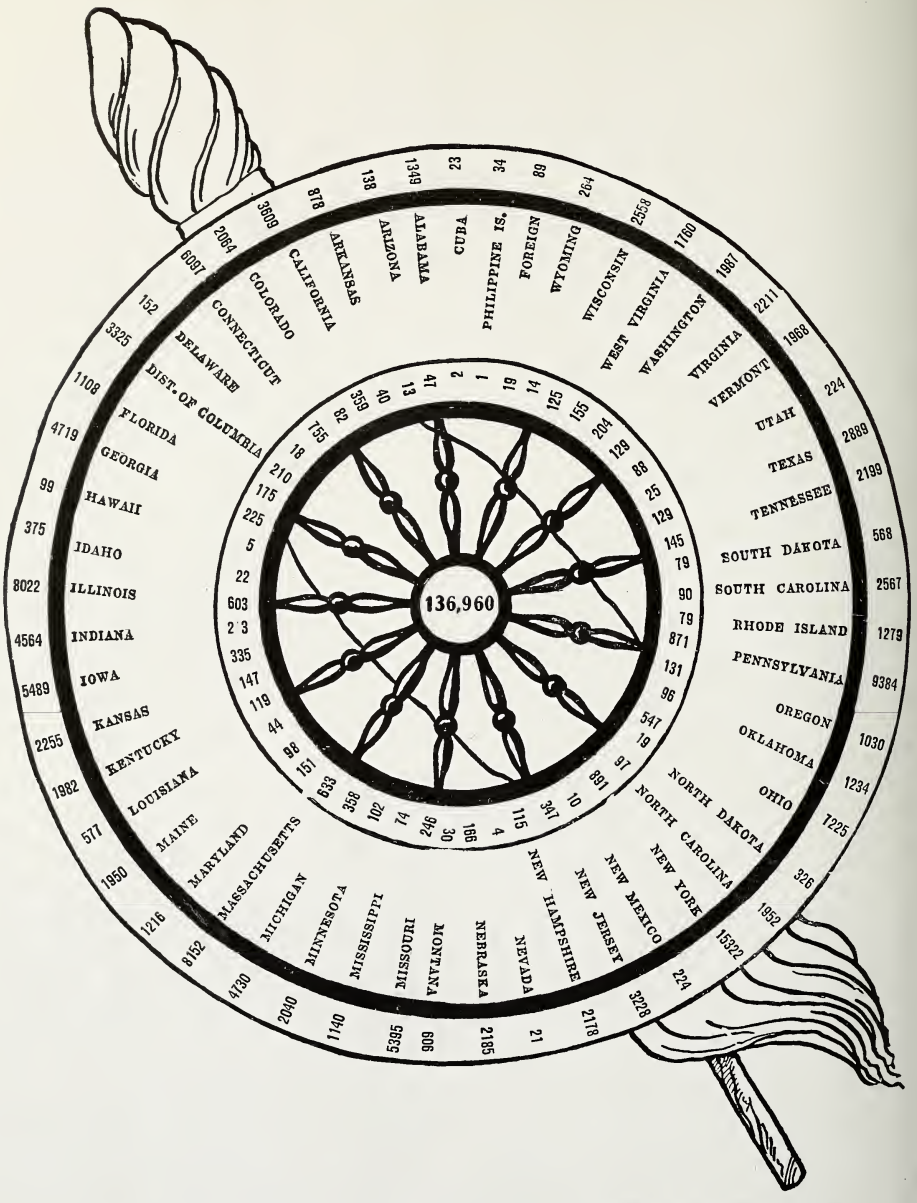
(b) ROBERTS.—John Roberts, Rev sol from Essex Co., N. J., m Eliz.——. Their s John, b May 5, 1767, m 1789 at Somers Point, N. J. Esther Somers, b 1770? Wanted maiden n of Elizabeth & Roberts gen.—H. L. S.

11625. LEWIS.—Wanted par of Justice Joshua Lewis, b 1772 in Va., d 1833, New Orleans, La., m America Lawson, dau of Brigadier General Robert Lawson.—A. L. B.

11626. HOWELL.—Wanted Rev rec with proof of Timothy Howell, b prob in N. J. 1743, moved to Leesburg, Va., 1767 where he bought land from Warner Washington & Bryan Fairfax. His s Dr. Sam. Howell lived all his life in Leesburg.—T. L. H.

11627. HUFF.—Wanted date of b of Michael Huff of Cheshire, Eng., who came to Bucks Co., Pa., 1682 m Joan dau of Francis Russell & d in Newton, Bucks Co., Pa. 1687, also names & dates of their ch. Was Michael Huff of Bristol, Bucks Co. 1723 his s, & was the Michael Huff of Nottingham Twp., Chester Co., Pa., tax-lists of 1729-39-40, the Michael Huff of Bristol, 1723? Michael Huff, b 1741, m Hannah Doddridge, b 1742, & lived in Bedford Co., Pa. Would like to corres with anyone interested in this Huff family.—W. H. W.

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· MAGAZINE ·

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SOME EARLY ENGRAVERS

By Helen Wright

Print Division, Library of Congress



IN THE history of art, prints play an important role. Their origin is wrapped in mystery and their story is a romance. From the earliest block-book cuts to the most modern French and American etching lies a whole library on the subject, of which they and their makers are the thrilling theme. Their thorough study requires a life-time and the various processess of their making, wood-engraving line-engraving, mezzotint, stipple, etching have each their exponents in the masters of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, England and France. That their importance is appreciated is evidenced by the great groups in the museums, libraries and galleries of the world as well as by private collections, valuable beyond price.

The beautiful art which flourished so successfully in the 15th and 16th centuries has had a brief and varied history in this country. It was our only mode of pictorial expression and the early wood-cuts and engravings were crude. Not until the latter part of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century did a small group of men produce charming work, original and skillful.

There is a curious collection of early historical prints, discoveries, settlements, and the wars, from the Indian encounters, the French-Canadian and the Revolution, down through 1812 to the Spanish War. We have Columbus discovering us and taking leave of us in line-engraving, typogravure and lithograph. The Pilgrim Fathers are landing and William Penn is treating with the Indians in various forms of the graphic arts. The history and battles of the Revolution and later the Civil War are vividly and dramatically portrayed and as time goes on we will turn to these beginnings of our history and our art with renewed reverence and interest. The *late* war brings photographs, lithographs, and posters, the more complex and slower graphic methods not possible in this hurried age.

John Foster, who established the first printing press in Boston in 1675, was baptised in Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 18, 1648, and died in Boston, Sept. 9, 1681. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1667. He engraved upon wood a portrait of the Rev. Richard Mather, which is said to be the first known wood-engraved portrait executed in the Colonies. In 1671, the Indian Apostle, John Eliot, refers to Foster as having engraved an A. B. C. book for the use of the Indians. His place of business was "over against the Sign of the Dove" in Boylston St. He was buried in Dorchester and his will provided for the erection of "a pair of handsome gravestones."



Mr. Richard Mather.

These stones still exist and a Latin couplet written by Increase Mather is chiseled on the headstone which refers to Foster as studying the stars, he being the author of six almanacs.

Foster also engraved the seal and arms of the Massachusetts Colony, 1672, and a map of New England in 1677.

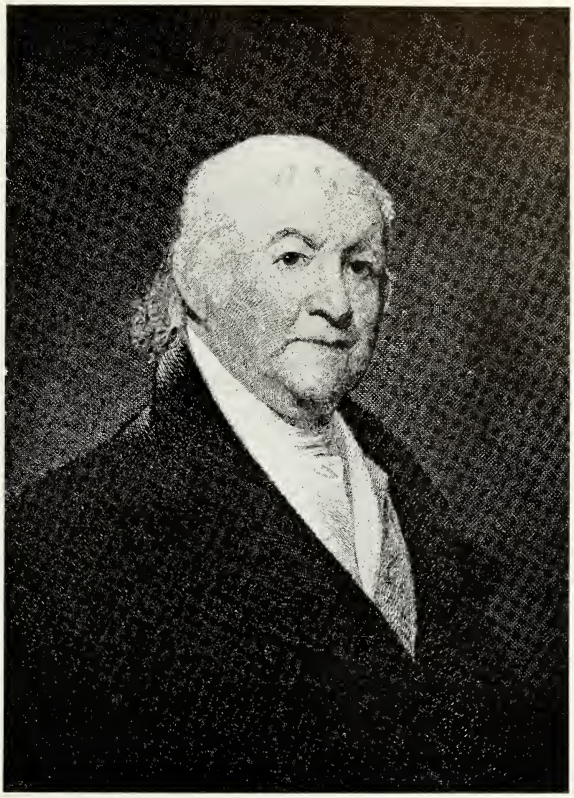
Wood-engraving, one of the most beautiful of the graphic arts and one that is unfortunately rarely seen today, but is being revived by a few of the modern artists, was used in those early days for frontispieces in almanacs, title-designs and portraits.

Line engraving on steel or copper plates was doubtless demanded among early colonists because of the necessary issue of a paper currency which required careful and accurate workmanship. Mezzotint engraving was the best medium for the reproduction of portraiture, the deep velvety blacks, and soft shadows gave a stately grace and distinction that perhaps the more stiff and formal line engraving was not able to portray.

There was a rapid increase in the number of engravers in the Colonies in the quarter century just preceding the outbreak of the American Revolution. The volume of work was not large and it consisted chiefly of views of buildings, maps, book-plates, bill-heads and engraved music, and paper currency.

Peter Pelham, who was born in London, came to Boston before 1727, as in that year he painted, engraved and published a portrait of Cotton Mather. This is the third member of the famous New

England family to be recorded among the earliest American engraved portraits. Increase Mather was also pictured in mezzotint, but it was doubtless done by an English engraver. Pelham's first wife having died in 1748, he married Mrs. Mary Singleton Copley, mother of John Singleton Copley, to whom he undoubtedly gave some instruction in painting and engraving.



PAUL REVERE, 1735–1818. FROM AN ENGRAVING BY S. A. SCHOFF AFTER A PAINTING BY GILBERT STUART

Another interesting portrait engraved by Pelham was that of Thomas Hollis, 1751, who was "a most generous Benefactor to Harvard College in N. E. having founded two Professorships and ten Scholarships in the said College, gave a fine Apparatus for Experimental Philosophy and increased the Library with a large Number of valuable Books etc."

Pelham was the first of the engravers to practice Mezzotint in an American Colony. His plates are rare and highly prized by collectors. He engraved a portrait of William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts Bay in 1747 and Sir Wm. Pepperall, Commander in Chief of the American forces at Louisburg.

Paul Revere was one of the most picturesque figures of the Revolution and an engraver of some skill. Beside his great reputation as an equestrian, won by that celebrated ride of his the night of April 18, 1776, when he gave notice of the British expedition to Concord, he was engaged in a multiplicity of professional and business enterprises. To enumerate only a few, he was a dentist, picture-frame maker, die sinker, merchant, brass founder and sheet copper roller and a silver-smith of marked ability.

His engraving of the "Bloody Massacre," perpetrated in King Street, Boston (now State Street) on March 5, 1770 by a party of the 29th Regt. is perhaps his most famous engraving. The plate was engraved and published immediately after the occurrence of the memorable tragedy. Under the picture in three compartments are these verses:

"Unhappy Boston! fee thy Sons deplore,
Thy hallow'd Walks befmear'd with guiltleſs Gore:
While Faithleſs P——n and his faſage Bands,
With murd'rous Rancour ſtretch their bloody Hands;



Thomas Hollis late of London Merch.t a most generous Benefactor to Harvard College, in N.E. having founded two Professorships and ten Scholarships in the said College, given a fine Apparatus for Experimental Philosophy, & increased the Library with a large Number of valuable Books &c.

Jac. Hephurn pinx. 1720 Ob. 1731 Æt. 71. J. Pelham sculp. Origin. scat. in acad.t 1731

Like fierce Barbarians grinning o'er their Prey,
Approve the Carnage and enjoy the Day.

"If fcalding drops from Rage from Anguish Wrung,
If fpeechlefs Sorrows lab'ring for a Tongue,
Or if a weeping World can ought appeafe
The plaintive Ghofts of Victims fuch as thefe;
The Patriot's copious Tears for each are fhed,
A glorious Tribute which embalms the Dead.

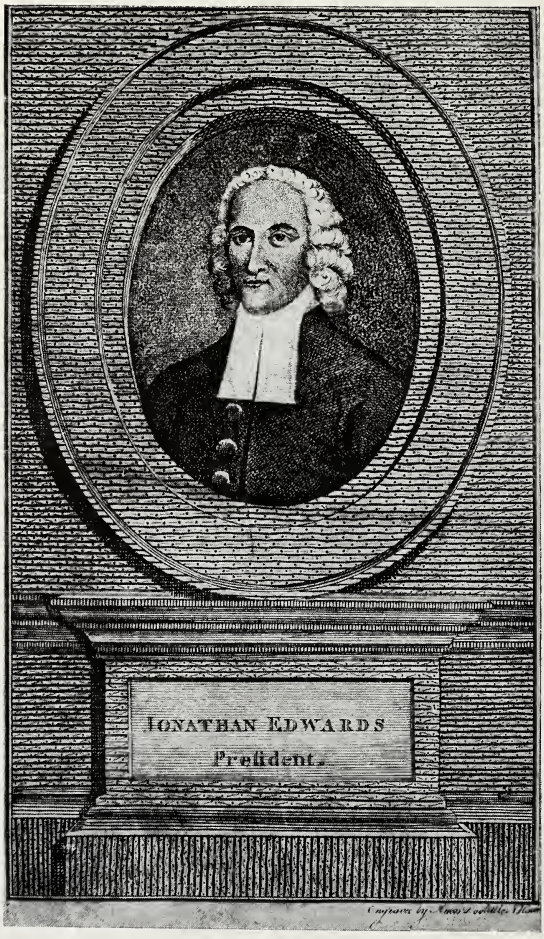


"But know, Fate fummons to that awful Goal,
Where Juftice ftrips the Murd'rer of his foul:
Should venal C——ts, the fcandal of the Land,
Snatch the relentlefs Villain from her Hand,
Keen Execrations on this Plate infcrib'd,
Shall reach a Judge who never can be brib'd."

The names of five who were killed, six wounded, "two of them mortally," are below the print. The size of the plate inclusive of the inscriptions at the top and bottom, is 10 x 9 inches. All of the impressions are colored by hand. Red and blue predominate, but there is an occasional wash of brown or green. It is a most graphic and realistic engraving, the Britishers in scarlet coats, a formidable line, their guns mowing down the intrepid little band of citizens. From the smoke that fills the street, one wonders that anyone escaped the fire. The background is especially interesting, the quaint, stiff buildings of the now imposing State Street.

Paul Revere's Cartoons—"The Stamp Act," 1765, "The Able Doctor" 1774 and "America in Distress" are cleverly satiric and amusing.

In the "Able Doctor," "America"—prone upon the ground—is swallowing the "Bitter Draught" tea forced down her throat, by the Britisher with the Boston Port Bill protruding from his pocket. A very unpleasant cartoon, but graphically suggestive. Cartoons were frequently called forth by the troubles of the Colonists.



Another engraving by Revere, and very rare, is the "Westerly View of the College in Cambridge, New England," after a drawing by Josh. Chadwick. The grouping and the architectural simplicity, might surprise the Harvard student of today. Harvard Hall, Stoughton, Massachusetts, Hollis and Holden Chapel, are definitely designated. The costumes of the figures in the street and the coach, give an enlivening air to the scene. While Revere's work was crude in execution, it is valuable for its historic interest and because of his well-known patriotism.

Amos Doolittle was another soldier artist who was born in 1754 somewhere in Connecticut and died in New Haven in 1832. He joined the Revolutionary Army at Cambridge and served through that campaign.

He engraved some curious drawings of the engagement at Lexington and Concord, which were made by Ralph Earle. He also engraved a number of portraits, views, Bible illustrations and book-plates, all done in line. His portrait of Jonathan Edwards made for a frontispiece to David Austin's "The Millenium or the Thousand Years of Prosperity," 1794, is of special interest.

William Rollinson was born in England in 1760 and brought up as a boy to the business of chaser of fancy buttons. He came to this country before 1789, with a view of pursuing the same vocation, though we cannot imagine decorated buttons were much in vogue by the colonists. However, not long after his arrival, General Knox, first Secretary of War under the Federal Government, employed him to chase the Arms of the

United States upon a set of gilt buttons for the coat to be worn by General Washington on the day of his inauguration.

When General Knox called to make payment for the work, "the young Englishman, who had caught the spirit of the country of his choice, refused to accept any compensation declaring that he was more than paid by having the honor of working for such a man and for such an occasion." It was an honor that would far out-rival a prize bestowed at an Art Exhibition today!

In the William Lanier' Collection of Relics and Memorabilia of George Washington sold in New York in 1920, two "Commemorative Washington Buttons" were for sale. The one worn at the Inauguration, March 4, 1780, bore the coat-of-arms and the date which is evidently the one decorated by Rollinson, and is described as excessively rare and the only example ever seen by the collector.

The other button had only the letters G. W. and "Long Live the President." The two buttons were priced at $55.



JAMES LAWRENCE ESQ^R

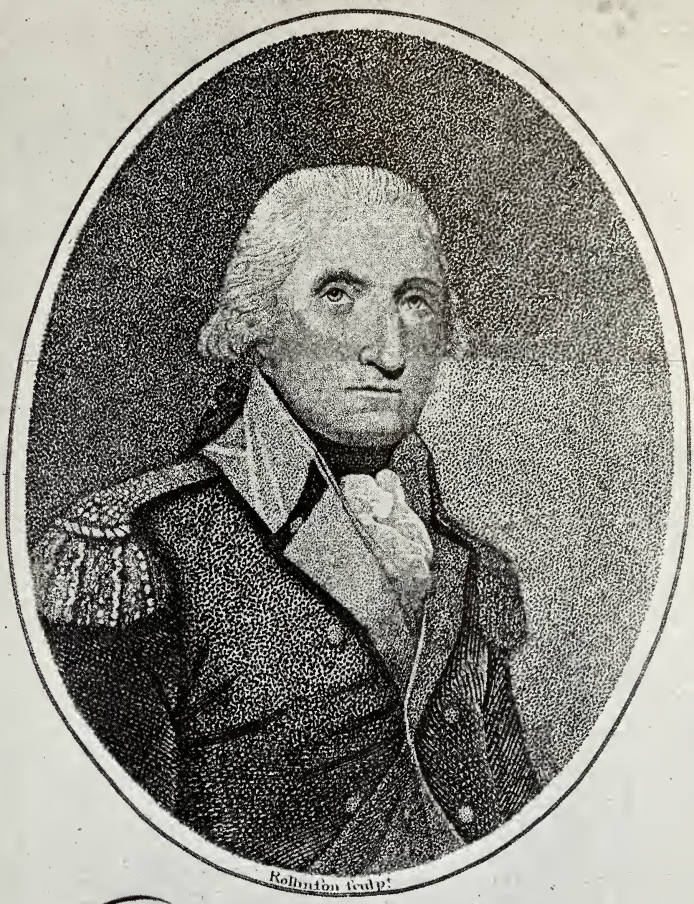
Late of the United States Navy

Shortly after Washington's inauguration the chiefs of the Creek Indians, with McGillivray at their head, arrived at New York, then the seat of the Federal Government and silver armbands and medals were required for these "sons of the forest," as presents from the United States. These decorations required ornamenting and General Knox remunerated the "button-chaser" by giving him many of them to engrave.

Rollinson was employed by silversmiths and book-publishers until 1791, when he began plate engraving without any previous knowledge of the Art. He had begun a portrait of Alexander Hamilton (painted by Archibald Robertson) which was not completed when Hamilton was shot by Burr. The many friends of Hamilton, desiring a picture of him, Rollinson was urged to finish the plate, which he did and the engraving met with a large sale.

He changed his method of work to stipple engraving, the dotted manner and


Jos. Chadwick del.
P. Revere Sculp.
A Westerly View of the Colledges in Cambridge New England
A Harvard Hall
B Stoughton
C Massachusett
D Holles
E Holden Chapel



Gr. WASHINGTON

President of the United States

Published by I. Reid New York 1796.

produced a number of excellent portraits, among them the small portrait of Washington here reproduced. It was done before the great portraits of Washington were painted and is unusual, of great seriousness and dignity, the expression unlike that seen in the later portraits.

Rollinson's engraving of James Lawrence, after Stuart's painting, for the Analectic Magazine is a striking piece of work and the painter has lost nothing in the engraver's interpretation.

In 1812 he invented a machine to rule waved lines for engraving margins to bank notes which caused a sensation among engravers at the time and many orders were received from different parts of the United States.



JOHN RANDOLPH, ESQUIRE.

Of the engraved portraits of George Washington, there is no end. Henry Hart in his exhaustive work on the subject — "Engraved Portraits of Washington" lists nearly nine hundred.

Edward Savage, one of the earliest engravers in stipple and mezzotint, and well-known through his prints of Washington issued in 1792–93, was born in Princeton in 1761. He exhibited in Philadelphia, where he lived, the first panorama ever seen.

David Edwin, son of an English comedian and a milliner of Bath, England, was born there in 1776.

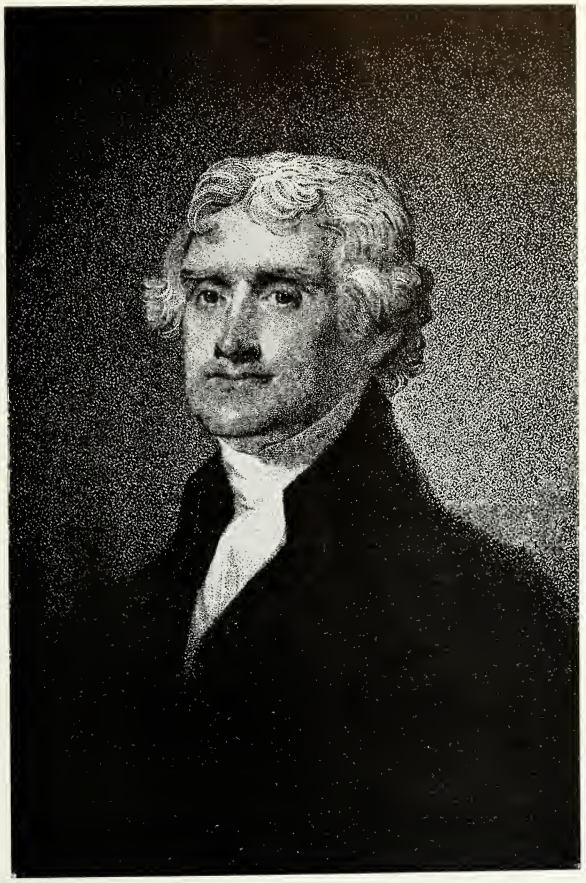
Naturally with such parentage there should have developed an artistic ability of some sort. Millinery in the fashionable English resort, required unusual skill! Young Edwin was "articled" to a Dutch engraver at that time practicing in England but he returned to Holland later, taking his apprentice with him. They separated when the boy was only twenty-one. He came to Philadelphia, working his passage as a sailor before the mast, under the American flag, and was nearly five months on shipboard.

He found a countryman in Philadelphia, a publisher, who employed him to engrave a title page to a collection of Scotch airs which he was about to publish. The intrepid youth became an eminently successful portrait engraver making many prints after Stuart's and Peal's portraits of distinguished men which showed good drawing and faith

ful renderings of the originals. The one, John Randolph, is perhaps not his best, but it is a curious old print. Randolph was said to be six feet in height, slender, with long skinny fingers, which he pointed and shook at those against whom he spoke. The artist has apparently portrayed him in one of his excited moments.

Edwin's health and failing sight later compelled him to abandon engraving and with strange appropriateness he became one of the treasurers at the Chestnut Street Theatre.

These older prints are interesting for their rarity and because they are contemporaneous with events and persons they depict. Later came engravings of many historical events — "The Landing of Columbus," "Baptism of Pocahontas," "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie," "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and many others, all engraved after painters who reconstructed these events in pictures that have become widely known, but they do not belong to the earliest period, the art of which we have been briefly reviewing.



THOMAS JEFFERSON. ENGRAVED ON STEEL BY J. B. LONGACRE FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY GILBERT STUART.

Henry B. Hall and James B. Longacre are of the later school, the former born in London in 1808, the latter in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1794. Hall engraved a large plate of the "Coronation of Victoria," and he painted a portrait of Napoleon III before coming to this country. The subject of "Patrick Henry addressing the Virginia Assembly," must have made an especial appeal as it is engraved in a spirited and delightful manner, after the painting by A. Chappel.

The publication of the "National Portrait Gallery" which was undertaken in 1832 by James Herring and James B. Longacre, a collection of portraits and brief biographies of prominent American officers and statesmen, was a work of great pretention and high excellence and a number of engravers were employed in making the plates for it, but there were not enough of them to execute the



PATRICK HENRY ADDRESSING THE VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY.



DEATH OF CAPTAIN NATHAN HALE, THE HERO-MARTYR OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

work in the time required, so skilled artists were brought from England and the Continent. Many of these men remained, which was an advantage to the progress and stimulation of art in this country.

Longacre in this connection produced an enormous amount of work, engraving twenty-four portraits of the one hundred and forty-seven that appear in the publication, beside many other portraits which are remarkable for faithfulness as portraits and for beauty of execution. From 1844 to 1869 he was engraver to the United States mint and the new coins of that period, the double eagle, the three dollar piece and the gold dollar were made by him from his own designs.

The A. H. Ritchie engraving of F. O. C. Darley's "Last words of Captain Nathan Hale, the Hero Martyr of the American Revolution"— is a clear stipple engraving, picturesque and dramatic.

And we have the hero, when asked for his dying speech and confession, uttering the famous words — "My only regret is that I have but one life to lose for my country." Whereupon the infuriated officer, Major Cunningham looking on exclaimed — "Swing the Rebel up." He even turned upon the women who were weeping nearby with vile words of abuse.

During the latter part of the last century, the beautiful art of engraving almost disappeared, through the invention and rapid development of the reproductive processes, making the slower hand-engraving methods commercially impossible.

However, these cheaper prints add enormously to the volume of good illustrative material and are often well-colored, bringing acceptable and artistic pictures within reach of all and making a wide distribution possible.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

The rules governing the Anne Rogers Minor prize essay contest will be published in the November, 1923, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



IN the work of the past few months in connection with our national committees for patriotic service, I have thought a number of times of a certain lecture-recital given by a famous organist. The musician related the history of the great hymns of the Age of Faith, and played some of those grand tunes which had reverberated through the Cathedrals of the Middle Ages.

"In this age," said the organist, "we are not building great Cathedrals, and we are not writing great hymns. The aspiration of our modern age with its belief in the brotherhood of man, expresses itself in great works of social service. These," he said, "are the Cathedrals we are building."

I wonder if any one of us, who is doing practical work in our Society, can take up a newspaper without being reminded of the responsibility of her task. The cable dispatches of the whole world press it on us. We cannot too greatly magnify our work.

As an organization we have voluntarily acknowledged our responsibility to serve our country to the fullness of our powers, and have publicly assumed the task. To be effective, and to gain the maximum results for our efforts, we must work through our organization channels by means of committees. It must not for a moment be forgotten that the Chapter Regent is as closely connected with her State Regent as the State Regent is with the National officers; that throughout this compact and intimate body the individual in whatever office, is subordinate to the great whole she helps to form. This is our power as a Society.

I wish now to speak concretely of several changes in committees. These were made by the unanimous action of the National Board upon the recommendation of the President General at the June Board meeting and were brought about after consultation with authorities in regard to our work.

This action resulted in the creation of two new committees to which I will refer a little later in this message, and in revising the work of the Committee on Patriotic Education by establishing as separate committees its various sub-commitees: Americanization, The Mannual for Immigrants, Girl Homemakers, Better Films, Children and Sons of the Republic, and Schools and Colleges. These committees will be under the direct supervision of a National chairman for each, with four or five vice chairmen representing the different sections of the country, to aid in the work.

Aside from the appointments I have made of chairmen and vice chairmen for the National committees, with but few exceptions the members of committees have been appointed by the State Regents of their respective States, subject to the approval of the President General. To me this is a mere form, for I have all confidence in the judgment of those splendid women who know better than anyone else the personnel of their States.

Each one of our committees is of such vital importance that I wish I could write here of its hopes and expectations; but each National chairman will send a letter to State Regents and State chairmen, outlining the purposes of her committee, at the earliest possible time. Doubtless many of these letters have already been received.

The two new committees are the Publicity Committee, and the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund Committee. The purpose of the first of these is not for mere publicity, but to enable the chairmen of this committee through State and Chapter chairmen to give to the public a truthful, intelligent and interesting account of the earnest work that is actually being done by our organnzation.

The D. A. R. Student Loan Fund Committee was suggested to me by Mrs. William Henry Wait of Michigan, whose services as chairman of the Publicity Committee during the war proved to be such an essential part of the success of our war work. In a letter received from Mrs. Wait, she said: "It seems to me the Daughters, of all women, ought to be projecting their belief (inherited from our forefathers) in the education of the next generation; and to that end we ought to do something vital in encouraging the worthy boy or girl to complete a college education."

In some States a Student Loan Fund already exists. Often students have been able to return

promptly the money loaned to them at the crisis which was the turning point in their lives, eager that others should have use of the fund as soon as possible. Such funds can be raised by State or Chapter, the interest to be used in helping students or, the money can be used without interest as a loan to be paid back within a certain time.

Under the new arrangement the Committee on Patriotic Education will carry only the work among schools and colleges, in other words among educational institutions. The opportunity for enlarging and strengthening this part of our work opens to such possibilities that it is limited only by our vision and our power to act. Scholarships come within the work of this committee.

The Committee on Americanization is confronted by needs so insistent that it takes courage indeed to face them squarely. With foreign born men, women and children asking to be guided in the way of becoming patriotic American citizens, we may well be thankful for everything we have thus far been able to do, and earnestly hopeful for constantly growing service.

The urgency of the need made our work at Ellis Island that of a separate committee last year. So great was its success that the Commissioner of the Island expressed his appreciation of the splendid results from our work in the detention room for women and children, and a similar work is to be established at San Francisco.

The Manual for Immigrants will be published as rapidly as funds are available, to meet the ever growing demand. From the social service department of Ellis Island comes an enthusiastic report of the splendid results from the use of the Manual, while similar encouraging words are being received from many places in regard to its successful use. You remember that the last Continental Congress voted that the States be asked to contribute 25 cents for each one of its members for the continuation of this important work.

Children and Sons of the Republic activities are successfully carried on in a number of States, and it is hoped they will spread throughout the country. One Chapter has been asked by the officials of a Steel Plant to organize these clubs among its people, as our organization represents neither creed nor politics.

Girl Homemakers is a committee whose work must always be specially dear to us, with its fascinating traditions of some of the bravest and finest homemakers in the pioneer days of our country that the world has ever known. Conservation and Thrift Committee is naturally a part of this same responsibility to be true to our inheritance from these homemakers in the wilderness. And if we both practice and teach it rightly, we will affect the happiness and homes of countless numbers.

Correct Use of the Flag is the special work of a committee from which we expect telling results. You already know of the Uniform Code for the use of the Flag adopted at the Conference called by the American Legion and attended by representatives of many organizations in Memorial Continental Hall on June 14. It is hoped this will help all those who are working for the education of the public in the correct use of our Flag everywhere and under all circumstances. Just before Mrs. Harding started for the far west, she signified her willingness to act as Honorary Chairman of this Committee.

The Better Films Committee gives promise of greater activity and increased importance in helping to change indifferent interest into definite responsibility. In response to a request sent to Mr. Will Hays by the President General and the State Regent of New York, Mr. Hays communicated with Mr. D. W. Griffith, who replied that he was deeply interested in the suggestion and wish of the D. A. R. that a worthy picture be produced representing the Revolutionary period in its historical and political significance. Mr. Griffith outlined his idea of the way the subject should be treated in production.

Genealogical Research, Historical Research and Preservation of Records Committees are essential in the development and growth of our Society. The need of information from unpublished records, such as is contained in family bibles, church and county records and cemeteries is very urgent. The constant requests for the use of lantern slides furnished by the Historic Lectures and Lantern Slides Committee emphasize how valuable, and how necessary it is to continue this work. A request has recently been received by the chairman of this committee from a well known social worker asking if it is not possible to have made a set of slides showing public buildings and interesting scenes of our Capitol, to be used for the benefit of our new foreign born citizens.

Historical and Literary Reciprocity work is being more and more appreciated as is shown by the increasing number of requests for the valuable historical papers and material in charge of that Committee.

Our Library Committee is adding many priceless reference books to our Library. There should be no more complete genealogical reference library anywhere than our own in Continental Memorial Hall. The Museum is con-

tinually growing in interest, beauty and value through the work of the Revolutionary Relics Committee and the gifts of precious heirlooms and relics which are received. Surely no more fitting place could be found for them than our own Museum.

The Liquidation and Endowment Fund Committee gives each member an opportunity to secure a charming certificate of her membership in the Society while at the same time contributing to our endowment fund.

The National Old Trails Road Committee is doing fine work in marking the original old trails in their order, emphasizing the progress of American civilization from east to west, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They form one continuous system which is now known as the Old Trails Road. Cannot you encourage this committee by your active interest and help?

The inspiration of the Real Daughters who bind us closely to what we reverence in the past, is a spiritual value beyond price.

The chairman of the Magazine Committee speaks for herself in each issue of our official organ, the D. A. R. Magazine. For this publication we urge the support of every Daughter.

Can we not complete the work of the Memorial Caroline Scott Harrison Committee this year? This committee is active, and eager as we all must be to honor our first President General by the building of a dormitory at Oxford College.

The formation of committees has consumed a vast amount of time and thought. The members are women of sincere purpose who will need the help of every Daughter in fulfilling the large tasks before us to which we are pledged. With this general willingness we may well have high hopes for a year of service never before attained by our great Society, to help meet the present overwhelming and universal need.

Lora Haines Cook,
President General.

CARRY ON

Elberta Stehl Shuler

Carry on the spirit of '76
Thru all of the years to come
Courage undaunted — cheer that inspired
The flag, the fife and the drum.

Carry on the spirit of '76.
Thru their beaten track we have come.
The scraping thud of their marching feet,
With the flag, the fife and the drum.

Carry on the spirit of '76
Liberty, justice, or life.
The snap of the colors, the tap of the drum,
The high clear shrill of the fife.

Carry on the spirit of '76.
Victory, won, thru bitterest strife —
The urgent call of the signal drum,
Triumphant, the scream of the fife.

Carry on the spirit of '76.
Defend it! — whatever may come —
True hearts without swerving, keep upward
and on,
With the flag, the fife, and the drum.

A GLIMPSE BEYOND THE GATES

Grace H. Brosseau

Treasurer General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

A KEEN analyst once said that it is the divine discontent within us that makes for the greatest productivity of mind and body.

Today Occupation Therapy is capitalizing that discontent and is showing vast results in the curing of disease, but the occupation work that the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing in the Detention Room on Ellis Island, is doubtless achieving even more by preventing disease. Ours is not a battle with germs but with the depressed mental state from which the average immigrant is bound to suffer as a result of disappointment, homesickness, long hours of idleness, the grilling uncertainty of the future, close quarters and the enforced companionship of others who speak in an unknown — and often enemy — tongue.

In the Women's Detention Room there is an average of from one to four hundred women at a time and countless numbers of children. The welfare of the little ones, however, is in the hands of the kindergarten division of the Social Service Department, and much of the congestion during the waking hours of the day is thus relieved.

The women are the real problem, for in most cases they have made the greater sacrifice in leaving whatever there may be of home and taking an uncomfortable journey at a great cost. Then at the very gates of what they had been led to believe would be Paradise, they are turned away and the little tug takes them to Ellis Island, where they learn they must be detained. This may be because of the illness of husband or child, over-quota, or for some other very good reason which makes them subject to the law's delay.

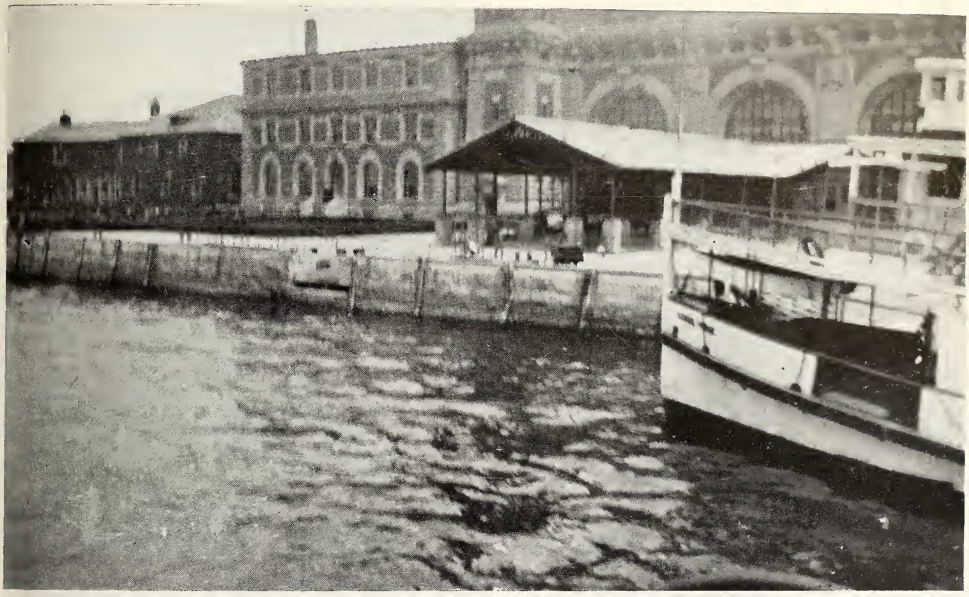
Right here I want to disabuse your minds of any belief that there is anything dreadful in the place itself, and in the treatment that the aliens receive. The officials are businesslike but kind, and the quarters, of necessity, plain and bare, but clean. One has only to drive through the narrow streets of Italy, or some of the far eastern countries, and come into intimate touch with the lives of the other half, to realize that in most cases the much-assailed accommodations at Ellis Island are luxurious by comparison with what these people have left.

Since the Island is in reality merely a clearing house, space is of necessity limited, and in the Detention Rooms the immigrants must crowd together. As they always believe they are to be detained but a day or two, they are totally unprepared for a stay of weeks or months, as often happens, for the mills of the gods of law grind slowly.

The need of giving the women something with which to occupy mind and hands, has always been recognized but never achieved until now. Formerly it was believed that they should be taught to work, while the fundamental thought

behind the present system is that these foreigners are clever with their hands — in some cases far more so than their American sisters — and that they need only the materials and an opportunity to follow their own inclinations. Nor is there time to give them systematic instruction, since they may be here today and admitted or deported tomorrow.

That is the underlying principle of our work on Ellis Island today, and the measure of success may be noted in the fact that the matrons' report that in the main room physical encounters rarely occur nowdays, whereas before we came not only did the women quarrel in the jargon of many languages, but they fought with the time-honored and universal weapon of the fist! Now, comment the matrons, it is a joy to go into the Detention Room and find them all busily at work.



VIEW OF ELLIS ISLAND

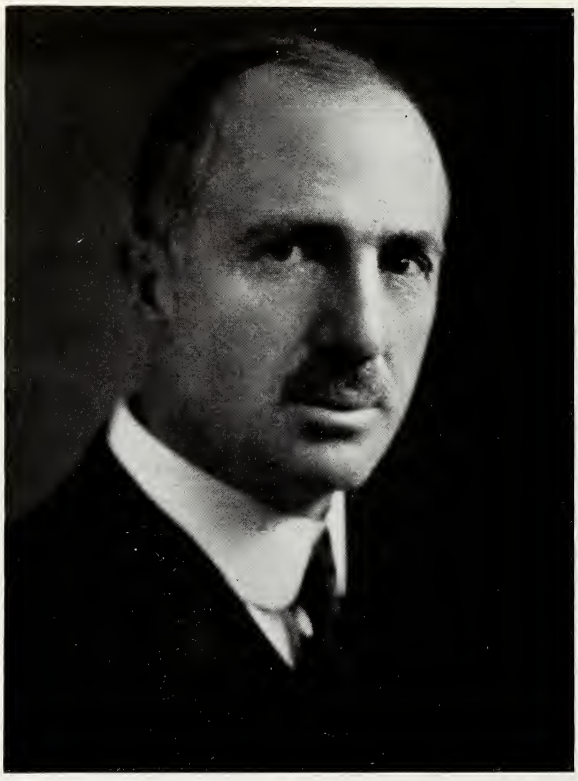
A further difference between the endeavors of the past and of the present, lies in the fact that we are on the job eight hours a day and deal out work with an exact but generous hand.

"Why force one already distracted to learn something she cares nothing about?" argues Miss Contessa, our director. "Why make one sew when she wants to crochet and does it beautifully; why compel one to embroider when she longs to knit? The best cure for the distraught mind lies in letting these women follow the lines of least resistance, and in doing work with which they are perfectly familiar."

The various little racial groups will be found doing pretty much the same thing. Here are some Irish women, rapidly crocheting, and talking with equal rapidity; there are German fraus, placidly knitting; next a group of Italian women, embroidering flowers on their bambinos' dresses; then some fair-haired Swedes, bending silently over sewing, which they are doing with infinite pains and countless fine stitches.

A bolt of outing flannel is always on hand for night dresses, or such undergarments as may be most needed — and no one can appreciate the great need without having been an on-looker in that Detention Room and a witness to the weary months of patient, endless waiting. There are ginghams and percales a-plenty for large aprons for the women and dresses for the children, and yarn for sweaters, shawls and socks.

The women are advised to put as much work as possible on everything, thus consuming additional idle moments, Miss Contessa's slogan being: "Very nice, but go back and put on some more French knots!"



MAJOR HENRY H. CURRAN, U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, IN CHARGE OF ELLIS ISLAND

The avidity for work is really amazing, and most discouraging to our director, who goes off at night thinking her charges are well supplied for a day or two, and returns in the morning only to be confronted with an array of finished garments. But perhaps the cure was wrought, and during the long, hard hours of the evening, when alone with disappointment and care, the busy hands were able to bring some calm to the overtaxed mind and heart.

Our great problem is more ethical than financial — serious as that is with the enormous drain upon our resources — and the question that must be met each day and with practically each individual, is not altogether "How much can we afford to give?" but, "How much is it right to give?"

So economy is insisted upon, and all possible use made of the scrap box, which, like the widow's cruse, is never empty because of the generous replenishments made by the chapters of our National Society.

A single square of plain colored cloth is a heavenly boon to the director, there being endless possibilities in it for pipings, bias bindings and applique figures. A half finished piece of embroidery, with its skeins of bright silk, causes almost a riot among the women waiting for work — until a gaudy piece of plaid gingham is produced and then the rush is diverted.

Out of seemingly impossible scraps of pink satin and silk, one Italian woman

made a baby's bonnet which would put to shame some of the work of the specialty shops. A small child took a piece of discarded linen and brought back a beautifully hemstitched handkerchief. Another — aged ten — was given some bits of pink and white knitting cotton and evolved a pair of stockings which would do credit to a grandmother. And oh, the countless and intricate embroidery stitches which are put on the children's clothes and the women's undergarments. The combination of material and color might not be your idea or mine, but we could not possibly display more genuine pride in the most exquisite Parisian creation than one of these women does in her chemise of unbleached muslin embroidered in turkey red.



THE RAG RUG KNOWN AS EXHIBIT "A"

Apropos of the scrap box, I only hope the eye of the Daughter who sent the few blocks of an unfinished wool afghan will light upon this article, for I want her to know what joy she brought to one woman's heart.

I happened to be in our supply room one day when a brown-eyed, soft-voiced Italian came and asked for something warm for her baby. It was during the torrid spell of July when no one wanted to think of flannel, much less have it around to handle, and there was nothing on the shelves for her. But the little woman had just landed the day before, the baby was not well, and as she held the tiny form close to her to keep it warm, one could see that she was in sore distress.

Then a happy thought struck Miss Contessa. She dived deep into the box and brought forth the knitted squares of bright wool and offered them to the mother. The transformation was instantaneous; her face fairly quivered with joy and the brown eyes filled with tears of gratitude. Then she flew back to her corner, and later, when the thermometer was still climbing and my own energy was at ebb-tide, I saw her bearing her baby aloft, swathed in all its gorgeousness.

Last spring all the women united in the making of a rag rug out of otherwise useless scraps of cloth. The racial groups vied with one another in doing a little better and a little more, and yet it proved to be such a bond of common interest between them that a decidedly friendly, helpful spirit was manifested. Mr. Tod, who was then Commissioner, was delighted with this piece of work and suggested that we broadcast it among our members as "Exhibit A," just to show what good work was being done.

The number of women to be served each day is, of necessity, limited to fifty — this for financial as well as physical reasons.

The opening of the large window between our supply room and the main Detention Corridor in the morning, is the signal for a grand rush that would make a bargain day at Woolworth's pale to the decorum of a pink tea. Miss

Contessa's order is that a line shall be formed and *kept,* and only those holding cards which have been previously distributed, can be served that day; but despite restrictions, the women break ranks, struggle, beg, threaten, shout, and, I must confess, even swear in a babel of many tongues.

When they find that there really is enough of the precious material to go around, they can be calmed down by force and by those who have been there long enough to know the ropes. Once served with something they like, however, their gratitude knows no bounds, and rarely, if ever, does one go forth from the supply room without an appreciative smile and a most gracious "thank you." Those are almost the first two words of English that these foreigners learn. Many of the women have beautiful faces and sweet, ingratiating manners, and nearly always their voices are soft and the inflections of tone clear and musical.

In a day we serve no less than twenty different nationalities, and when you consider that all groups cannot be reached by the same methods of approach and persuasion, you will see that ours is no light undertaking.

We are particularly fortunate in the person of our director, Miss Contessa. She speaks Italian, French and Spanish fluently, and since coming on the Island has picked up sufficient German to enable her to make herself understood. In addition, she seems to have adopted a sort of universal patois that puts her in touch with all the races of the world. She has a genuine love for this particular kind of human contact, without which she could not long survive the insistent clamor for work, the noises, and, alas, the odors, and the wearisome debate as to whether the brown and white checked gingham apron is to have red or green pipings, or whether the baby's sweater shall be striped with pink or blue. One minute she is obliged to scold the supplicants like refractory children, and the next she smiles upon them with a sweet tolerance that they understand and love.

Our work on the Island, as an organization, has been so highly commended, not only by the Commissioners — who are most enthusiastic — but by our associates in the Social Service Department, that the results cannot now be doubted.

Of course, we have not created a Utopia at the gates of Ellis Island — not yet — but we are constantly bringing sunshine into drab, sordid lives and cheer to heavy hearts. And, above all, we are in a very real and practical way, stretching out welcoming hands to the strangers within our gates.

Our greatest responsibility now is to realize our obligation and not falter in our attempts, as a large unit, to properly carry on. In a sportive moment we fashioned a snow maiden, and she has become a living, breathing human being, who demands the utmost of our thought and care.

After all, what better, bigger and more consistent work can there possibly be for this — "the most American of all organizations?"

TAMASSEE

New York's Contribution and a Look into the Future

By Frances Tupper Nash

State Regent of New York

The dedication dawn is here! At last New York Cottage at Tamassee, S. C., is an accomplished fact! With a program scheduled for two o'clock P. M., at nine-thirty A. M. in single horse buggies, mule driven vehicles, on horse back, mule back, in Fords, and in automobiles of high and low degree, they begin to arrive and continue to arrive all through the intervening hours.

The small boy in overalls and bare feet, the elderly dweller from the mountain log cabin dressed in her calico gown, gingham apron, and best black alpaca sunbonnet, mothers with children, Daughters of the American Revolution, friends, relatives, the State Superintendent of Education, all are there and the Governor of the State is expected.

The girls of the school are in snowy white "middies" fresh laundered for the occasion.

Tables have been built in the grove; they are laden with good things; service is cafeteria; one begins his pilgrimage at the fried chicken and sandwich side and ends the journey at the pie and cake side, food piled high on one plate, and thus has to eat down from dessert to substantials, Chinese style.

The sun is bright; the air perfect. By two o'clock nearly a thousand persons are present, and this, ten miles from a railroad.

The exercises begin and end, the house is inspected and the day comes to a close with nightfall, quiet as guests depart; the moon rises and the whippoorwill is heard singing in the grove.

Such is the dedication day of New York Cottage at Tamassee.



LTHOUGH for many years the Daughters of the American Revolution have largely interested themselves in, and have contributed thousands of dollars to, various schools established to give educational advantages to the people of the Southern mountains, no definite, large effort was made in this direction, as a society, until an industrial school at Tamassee, S. C., was founded by the organization in that state.

Within two years after this beginning the Daughters in the State of New York decided to make a distinct endeavor for the welfare of this South Carolina school,— first, because they came to the conclusion that concentrated effort in any direction is more productive of satisfactory and helpful results than is a scattered force which dissipates energy; and second, because Daughters of the American Revolution should support Daughters of the American Revolution undertakings.

New York chapters had annually been giving of their funds for scholarships and for other contributions, classified and unclassified, to numerous schools which, although on the accredited list of the National Society, were under church, corporation or individual ownership and control. What this money would mean if placed in a state fund for a specific object was easy to compute. With this

in mind New York Daughters first thought to establish a Tamassee fund; their second thought was to try to meet Tamassee's greatest and immediate need, a dormitory to care for pupils who were seeking admission but who were turned away because of the lack of housing facilities. Such an undertaking was no small task nor could it be considered as the work of one year, since state and chapter interests must be secondary to calls for national activities.



PARTICIPANTS IN DEDICATION PROGRAM OF NEW YORK COTTAGE, APRIL 26, 1923

The decision was made in October of 1920; the first general appeal for contributions was launched in January of 1921; the first architect's plan was submitted to the State Conference in October of the same year — a cottage for eight girls and two teachers — and was rejected as being too small. In August, 1922, other plans were submitted — for a cottage for twelve girls and two teachers — and were accepted; on September 13 following, contracts were signed and on September 26 ground was broken, Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun turning the first spadeful of earth in the presence of the South Carolina Tamassee Board.

On April 26, 1923, eighteen months after the movement was initiated and on the fifty-eighth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Peace between the North and South, the New York Cottage was, with appropriate ceremonies, dedicated "to the use of those girls of the Southern Mountains who seek learning at Tamassee," and was turned over to the care of South Carolina Daughters.

The cottage is of Dutch Colonial design as typical of New York; with its sloping roofs and dormer windows, its shingled sides, white trimmings, and shutters and blinds of green, it looks very homelike among the tall pines and oaks of its hillside setting. And this is the very atmosphere New York Daugh

ters have tried to create, a home and not merely a house, in which these girls of hitherto lesser opportunities can learn home-making as well as house-keeping.

Crossing a long, broad veranda one enters a colonial doorway into a large reception hall; at either side double openings give entrance to the living room on the right, the dining room on the left. Opposite the doorway, a staircase with landings leads to the second story and against the stairs is a built-in seat with hinged cover. Opposite the foot of the stairs is the doorway to the kitchen,



NORTHEAST VIEW OF NEW YORK COTTAGE

while beyond this the hall narrows, providing space for a coat room and toilet room opening off the rear hall. An outside door provides exit to a rear porch as well as affording a direct circulation of air. The hall and rooms on the first floor — the living room, dining room and kitchen, already mentioned — are well equipped for their special needs. On the second floor are two teachers' rooms with bath between and six rooms for pupils with one general bath room containing three lavatories, three toilets, tub bath and shower bath. Each bedroom has two windows and a clothes closet with shelves, hooks and rods.

Imagine, if you will, such a house with interior woodwork finished a soft mossy gray: its living room of generous proportions, with eight windows and at one end a large fireplace with andirons and other fittings of wrought iron and with so deep a hearth that at its sides are built high-backed, hospitable settles and on the backs of these settles, bookcases; under the chimney-corner windows, window seats and then more bookcases; add to these built-in features gray-green reed desks and tables with chairs and davenports upholstered in rose, gray and blue and windows hung with curtains of deep rose color: its hall furnished with brown-toned mahogany consol table, at each of its ends a high backed, cane seated mahogany chair and over it an antique patterned mahogany framed mirror: its dining room with four blue-curtained windows and a door which opens onto a side porch; with built-in china closets, through whose leaded glass doors gleams blue-banded white china; and underneath these, built-in linen drawers filled with silver and linen; with a fireplace cheery with brass fittings; and with tables and chairs of softest yellow-brown oak: its kitchen with four windows and an outside

door for light and ventilation; sink and drain board of snowy whiteness; built-in cupboards, drawers and counters so that a table is not a real necessity although there is one and high stools are provided: its large pantry opening from the kitchen, with more cupboards and drawers, and with kitchen equipment containing necessary linen and utensils of shining aluminum: downstairs, a moment, to its well lighted, cemented laundry and its furnace room from which pipes lead to every room in the house: then upstairs again, to the second floor, to the bedrooms each equipped with its single bed of white; with its bureau containing two small and two large drawers, its straight and rocking chairs, built-in, drop-hinged desk, two book shelves, and window seats with hinged covers, all of gray; the rooms over the living room curtained in rose, those over the dining room in blue: and its hall closets, their shelves filled with all necessary linen: then, maybe, if your imagination is vivid and colorful, you have the picture that caused a veteran member of the village band — which tendered its services on dedication day — to exclaim "This is just the way I like to see a house!"



CORNER OF LIVING ROOM IN NEW YORK COTTAGE

Imagine, again, another picture — a gray, chilly, rainy morning following the festivities and perfect weather of a dedication day and a group of mountain girls trooping into this house to get their first view of the interior of their long wished for home, an interior they had not heretofore seen because they awaited special permission. Does your imagination hear their "squeals" of delight; does it see them run here and run there, then up the stairs to select, each of them, "my" room? Can you sense the hush when they realize that all cannot be housed in one family group? And do their whispers "perhaps there won't be any 'my' room" reach your ears? Then can you see them in the great living room — the mountain girl "brought up on fire places" kneeling before the fireplace lighting a fire with a few sticks and saying, "it's three years since I've had a chance to light the hearth?" Can you hear them lustily singing their school songs and can you catch the plaintive nasal tones when, with reserve gone, they lapse into the songs of their native mountains? Above all, does the meaning of this come to you, that the "home" atmosphere has enveloped these girls and

that the house has asserted its spirit,—the spirit of gladness, of earnestness, of friendliness, yes, and of memories (which memorials to loved ones have contributed)—the blending of the home elements with which New York Daughters have sought to infuse a structure of wood and plaster and brick on this South Carolina soil?

What New York Daughters of the American Revolution have done is not impossble to Daughters in other states—and the benefit is not one-sided!

And what if by cooperation and concentration we should assist in building up together a "really truly" D.A.R. school, would it not be possible for such a school to become a *national* rather than a *state* institution, a distinctive feature of our patriotic education work and one worthy so great a society now demonstrating only a part of its strength through lack of a centralized, intensive effort in this, one of its oldest fields of endeavor?

Surely the answer is, anything is possible to him who wills. Money? Yes. Time? Yes. Energy? Yes.

But, what better use can be made of money, time and energy than to care for these, the purest of Anglo Saxons, descendants of Anglo Saxon pioneers, who may yet be the means of preserving our American ideals and principles as set forth and battled for by their forefathers and ours?

And that is why, as Daughters of the American Revolution, we have after a century and a half, devoted our attention to those of us less favored, believing that they may have been left in their secluded corner against a time of need in the life of our beloved country.

Human beings dwelling apart from their fellows develop an individuality and learn many truths unthought of or disregarded by those of closer contacts; hence acumen becomes more strong and strength of character oft times greater.

It is also a well known fact that the arid desert, given water, oft bursts into bloom; so, too, the thirsty mind given opportunity for training, develops a man or woman of great capability.

If there is one thing more than another that is needed in America today it is men and women of clearness of vision, of high principle, of courage of action, of belief in the Republic as it was planned by its founders in our Constitution and with faith in the guidance of God, that kind of faith which imbued our forebears.

Harassed as we are by the enemy within and the enemy without, with false propaganda lulling to a sense of indifference, with men and women seeking high places for personal preferment only, with ease rather than duty the watchword of the hour, is there not need for a sturdier type?

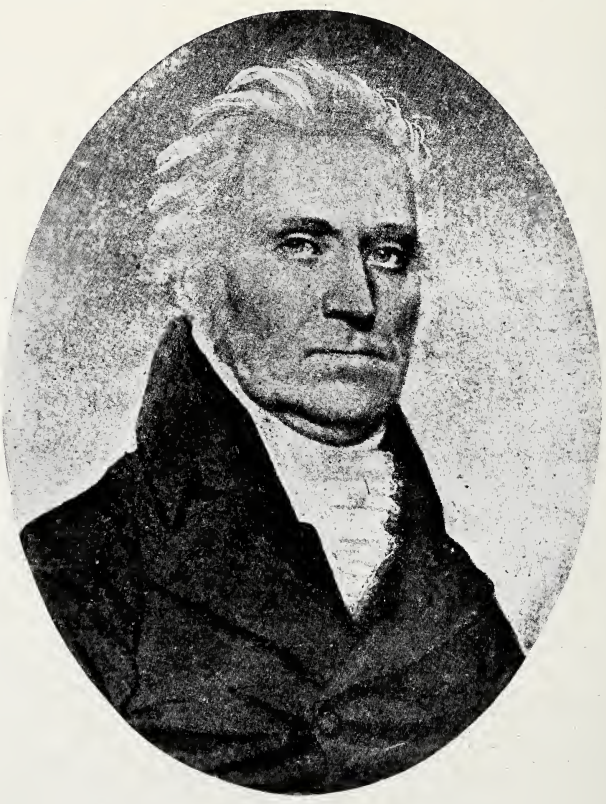
We feverishly rush about to Americanize the aliens reaching our shores, realizing that in years past the melting pot we loved to talk about didn't fuse the elements but, rather, only brought scum to the top. We hope by teaching him English and pinning a flag on him to suddenly change him into an American citizen who loves his adopted country as his own and will henceforth renounce interest in his old ways and be faithful only to the new. But true patriotism goes deeper than that and racial ideas and traits are difficult to eradicate. Can we look to the "new" citizen for the preservation of our ideals?

Is not the answer right here in these mountains and are we building better than we know, for the future? Who can say?

THE LIVINGSTONS OF NEW YORK

By Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

THIS distinguished family is said to derive its origin from a Hungarian gentleman named Livingus, who came to Scotland in the entourage of Margaret, wife of King Malcolm Canmore, about the time of the Norman Conquest. Livingus received from the King a grant of land in West Lothair, which estate remained in the family for nearly four hundred years, when the direct male line became extinct.



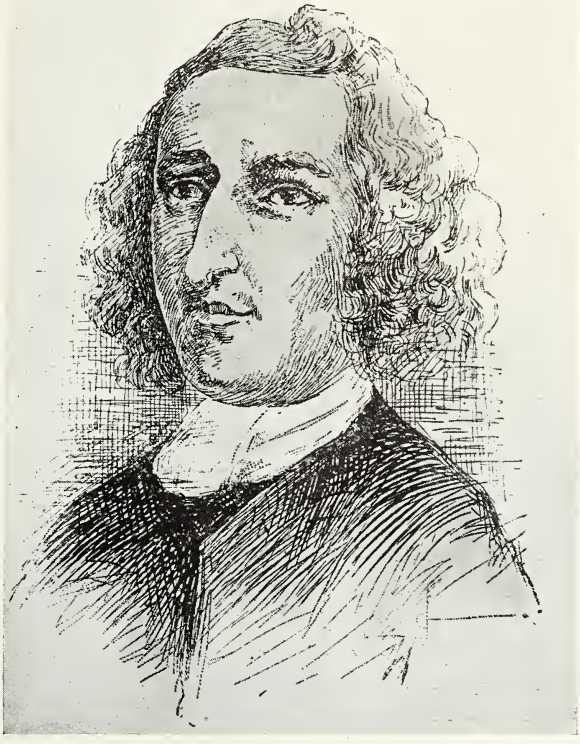
JOHN LIVINGSTON OF OAK HILL

A collateral branch, however, had acquired wealth and consequence and it is from this family that the Livingstons of America descend. Lord Livingston, a kinsman of the Great House of Livingston of Callendar, had a son Alexander, killed on Pinkie Field 1547, who married Barbara Livingston of the Livingstons of Kilsyth. This Barbara Livingston was the great, great granddaughter of William Livingston of Kilsyth who married Lady Mary Erskine, daughter of Thomas, 9th Lord Erskine, Earl of Mar, and his wife Lady Janet, daughter of James Douglas, Lord Dalkeith created Earl of Morton, and his wife Princess Jane Stuart, daughter of James I King of Scotland, who married 1424 Lady Joane, daughter of John de Beaufort Marquis of Dorset. Barbara Livingston's descent can also be traced to King John of England, and his 2d wife, Lady Isabel, daughter of Aymer de Taillifer Count d'Angouleme, to Hugh Capet King of France, also to Henry, The Fowler, Emperor of Germany and Duke of Saxony, A. D. 919 and many others.

Her son, Rev. Alexander Livingston of Monybrock, married Agnes Livings

ton of Falkirk, and their son Rev. John Livingston married a daughter of Bartholomew Fleming, a merchant of Edinburgh. The Rev. John was banished to Holland on account of his attachment to Charles Stuart, being one of those constituted to offer the Scottish Crown to Charles. He died in Rotterdam 1672.

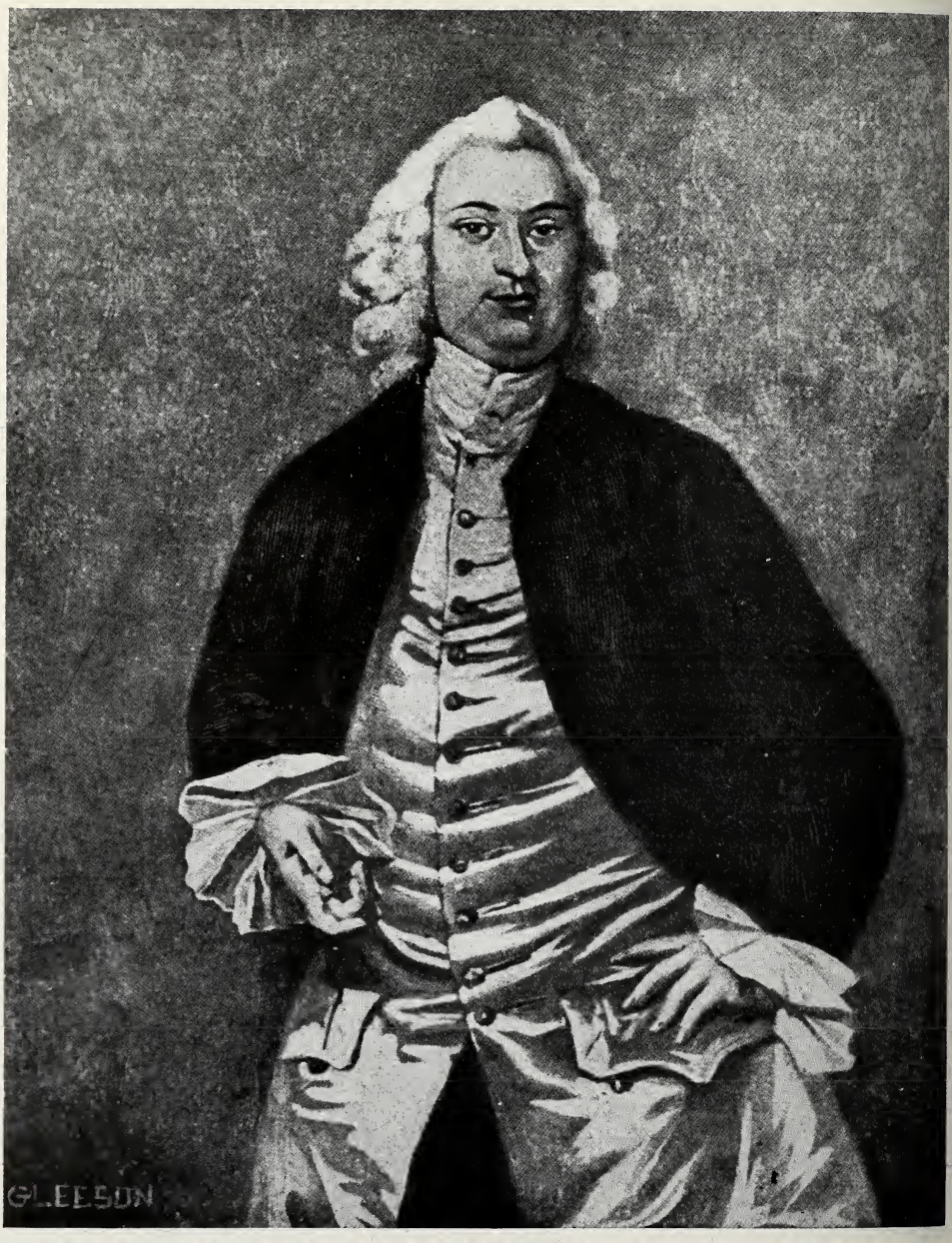
His son, Robert Livingston, founder of Livingston Manor, came to New York in 1674 and settled at Albany, possessing at that time but a few hundred pounds. It is interesting to know, however, that his original estate in America was purchased with the consent of "his Excellency, Sir Edmund Andros, Knt. Governor General, under His Royal Highness of New Yorke and Dependences in America" from the Mohawk Indians and was paid for in "guilders, Blankets and child's Blankets, shirts, cloth, Ten kettles, Powder, guns, twenty little looking-glasses, fire-hooks, awls and nails, tobacco, knives, strong beer, four stroud coats, two duffel coats, four tin kettles, rum and pipes, ten pairs of large stockings and ten pairs of small, not to mention adzes, paint bottles and twenty little scissors."



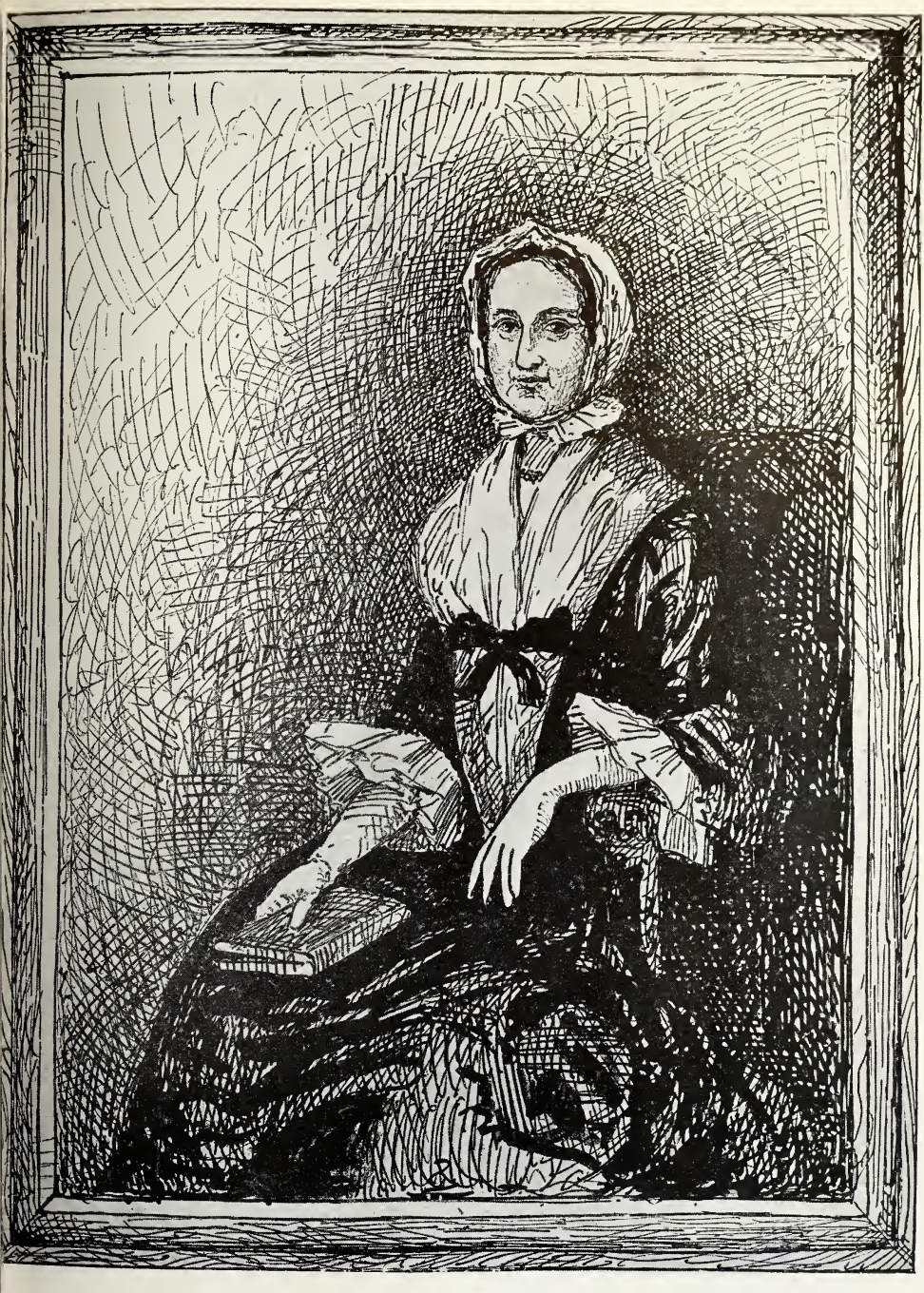
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY. FROM A CONTEMPORARY PORTRAIT

The deed was signed 12 July, 1683, in Albany, by Robert Livingston, a Dutch interpreter, two Dutch witnesses and four Indians, who each made his mark. This grant was for 2000 acres; later Livingston acquired another six hundred acres. These grants were confirmed by a Royal Charter of George 1st, erecting the Manor and Lordship of Livingston, with the privilege of holding court, having a court baron and other titles and privileges.

According to a survey made by John Beatty, a surveyor in 1714, the extent of the Manor was nine miles on the Hudson River, thirteen and one-half miles back towards the east, almost rectangular in shape and containing 160,240 acres of land. Here Robert Livingston, 1st Lord of the Manor reigned supreme, he also held many public offices of trust, but no one so great, could stay in peace very long. Through the jealousy of the Earl of Bellomont, Governor of the Colony in 1701, once the partner and chief supporter of Livingston, Robert



JUDGE ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, FATHER OF CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON. REDRAWN FROM A PORTRAIT OWNED BY MRS. ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON OF CLERMONT



SARAH LIVINGSTON, (LADY STIRLING)

was deprived of his offices and his estate was confiscated. Finding no help at home, he went abroad, in one of his own vessels, to sue for justice. On his return, he brought with him a warrant from Queen Anne, reinstating him in every office and returning to him his fortune and titles.

On his return voyage, he was in great danger of being shipwrecked and in recognition of his deliverance, he set aside the family crest "a demi sauvage" with the motto "Si je pius" and assumed a device of his own "a ship in distress" with the legend "Spero Meliora."

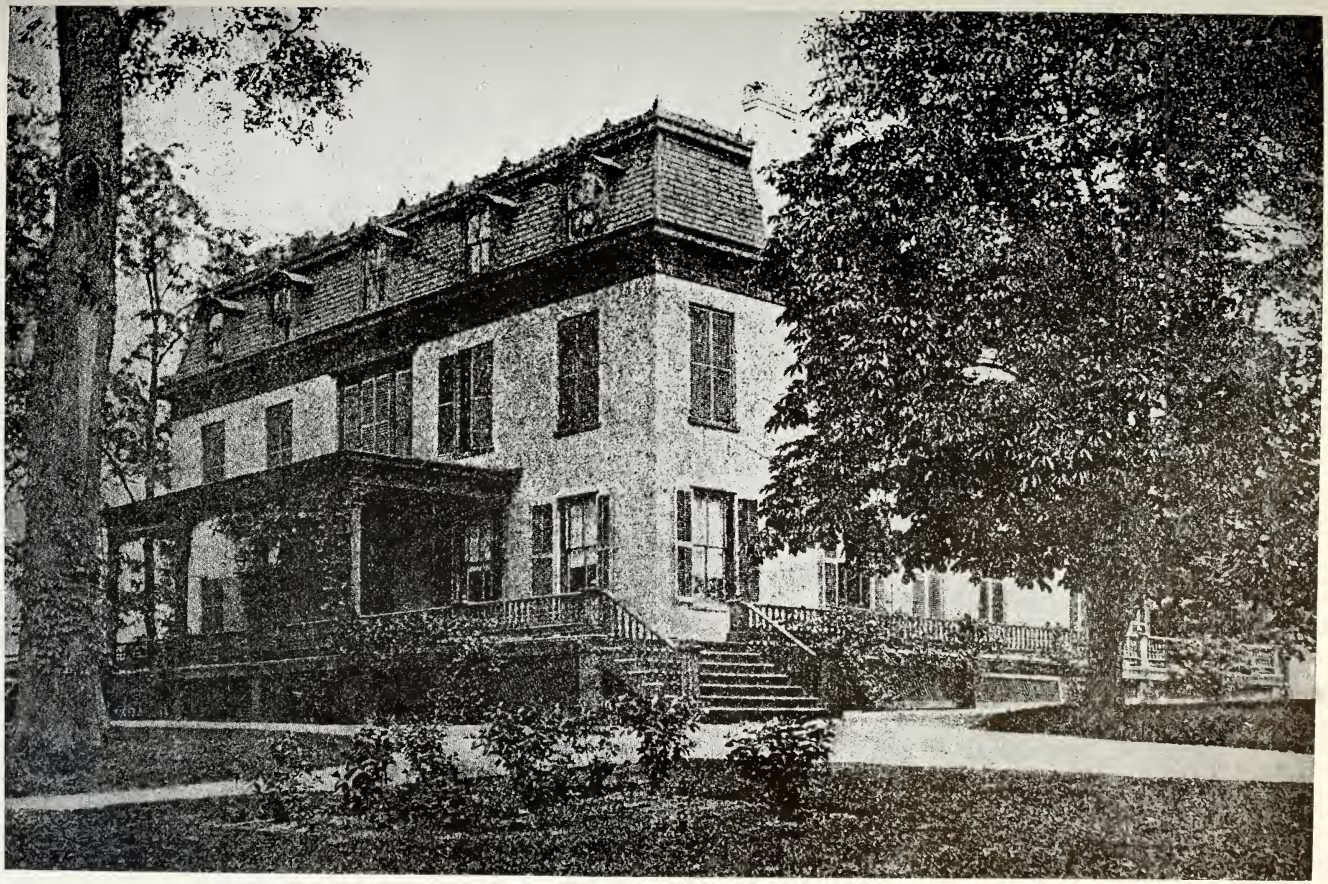
Although men and princes plotted his ruin in his absence, they were powerless when confronted with his will and determination.



SARAH VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON, WIFE OF CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN JAY. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BIERSTADT, NEW YORK, AFTER A PAINTING COPIED FROM A BRACELET MEDALLION

His marriage with Alida, daughter of Philip Petersen Schuyler of Albany and widow of Rev. Nicholas van Rensselaer, speedily made him prominent in the colony. At his death the Manor proper, descended to his eldest son Philip, while the lower section of the Manor, "Clermont" was left to his son Robert. The original Manor House was destroyed over one hundred years ago, but Clermont, the original home of Chancellor Robert Livingston at Tivoli, built in the form of an "H" and gray with age is most interesting and contains many heirlooms. The china and silver of the family are noted and much of the Livingston plate has been handed down from Robert, 1st Lord of the Manor, and is ornamented with the family crest.

Philip Livingston, 2nd Lord of the Manor, at his death left the title and estate to his son Robert, 1708–1790, who became 3rd Lord of the Manor and inherited with the estate his grandfather's pluck and persecutions. The immense estate was the subject of controversy between Massachusetts and New York and much has been written about it. This "Manorial Suit," contesting the validity of the Livingston title, was celebrated. Robert was a member of the Assembly for the Manor 1737–1758, he married Mary, daughter of Walter Thong, by Catalyntie, daughter of Rip Van Dam. Among his children may be mentioned, John, of Oak Hill, 1749–1822, whose



OAK HILL. THE HISTORIC HOME OF JOHN LIVINGSTON



ROBERT LIVINGSTON. FROM OAK HILL PORTRAIT



MRS. ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, MOTHER OF CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON. REDRAWN FROM A PORTRAIT OWNED BY MRS. ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON OF CLERMONT

estate adjoined Clermont. The last of his line to hold the title of "Laird" in the Republic, John, was a man of mark. The Livingston passion for acquiring land was strong. He and his brother bought immense tracts, until they called forth a remonstrance from the Legislature, whose members thought it not right that one family should own the entire State. The brothers then turned their attention to the west and purchased large tracts near New Connecticut, Ohio.



CHANCELLOR ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON. FROM THE STATUE BY E. D. PALMER IN THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON. THERE IS A REPLICA IN THE CAPITOL AT ALBANY

No jealousy marred the love and respect which his neighbors and friends bore him. His home was noted for its hospitality and at the time of his death a great concourse of friends gathered at Oak Hill to show honor to his memory. Every superfluous ornament was removed from the parlor and reception room and the family portraits were draped in black. "It was a man and a master among men whom multitudes of vehicles followed to the vault beneath the Livingston Reformed church of Linlithgow," where the Livingstons had been interred for generations.

John was married to Anna Maria Le Roy and their son, Hon. Robert Le Roy Livingston, member of Congress from New York, who subsequently tendered his resignation to accept an appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, serving with distinction in the War of 1812, married Anna Maria, only daughter of George and Katherine Brent Digges of Warburton Manor.

Walter Livingston, another son of Robert, 3rd Lord of the Manor, born 1750, was a member of the Provincial Council and of the Provincial Congress, Speaker of the Assembly, and Commissioner of the United States Treasury. He also held many other public offices. He married Cornelia Schuyler and their son Schuyler Livingston married Elizabeth Barclay, who de-

scended in direct line from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, by his second wife Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Henry de Brugh, Earl of Ulster.

Philip's son, Philip, was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence and was one of the first delegates to the Continental Congress. General Washington held a Council of War at his home on Brooklyn Heights, before the retreat from Long Island. A graduate of Yale, Philip, Jr. was also identified with the father of Hamilton's slayer. Although he wrote or edited a number of books, it is told of him that he degenerated so much in this respect, that General Washington often said when he received a letter from Governor Livingston, he called around him all his staff to assist in deciphering it.

His daughter Sarah Van Brugh Livingston, a famous beauty of the State, married John Jay, 1st Chief Justice of the United States and Secretary of



OAK HILL SILVER

commencement of Columbia University, New York Society Library and the New York Hospital.

His brother William Livingston, War Governor of New Jersey, married Susannah French and their home, known as "Liberty Hall" near Elizabethtown, was famous during the Revolution. It is singular that William befriended Alexander Hamilton, when he came from the West Indies, and was also a warm friend of the Rev. Aaron Burr,

Foreign Affairs. As such it was his duty to entertain the diplomats and members of Congress, in which his wife ably assisted him. Both the Livingstons and Jays frequently entertained President and Mrs. Washington in the most lavish manner and after General Washington's illness in 1790, they and others planned a fishing party for him, hoping the sea air and recreation might benefit him.

The third brother, Peter Van Brugh Livingston, who was associated in busi-



LEFT TO RIGHT, 1ST ROW — ST. MEMIN'S ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF MRS. SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, NEE ELIZABETH BARCLAY, MR. SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON; 2ND ROW — MRS. PHILIP LIVINGSTON AND MRS. BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON; 3RD ROW — CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON AND MRS. MATHURIN LIVINGSTON

ess with his brother-in-law Lord Ster-
ng, was president of the first Provincial
Congress and its treasurer in 1776.

Another famous member of this
amily was Chancellor Robert R. Liv-
ngston of Clermont, great-grandson of
Robert, who inherited the thirteen thou-
and acre estate called the "Lower
Manor," or "Clermont." He was one
f the Committee of Five appointed by
Congress to prepare the Declaration of
ndependence. He also helped to draw
p the Empire State's Constitution and
vas its first Chancellor, administering
he oath of office to Washington, when
e was inaugurated President of the
Jnited States. Later Livingston was
ent as Minister to France and enjoyed
he friendship of Napoleon. Being in-
erested in science and invention, he be-
ame associated with Fulton in launching
he first steamboat, the "Clermont." His
tatue stands in the Rotunda of the
J. S. Capitol at Washington.

His sister Gertrude married Governor Morgan Lewis, son of Francis, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and their daughter Margaret Lewis married Maturin Livingston of Stadsburgh, New York, son of Robert James and Susan Smith Livingston and great grandson of Robert Livingston, nephew of the first Lord of the Manor, who came to America to assist his uncle in his various offices. He married Margaretta Schuyler.

It is impossible in this short space to tell of all the members of this great family. Each generation has given Livingstons who have attained importance in the social life of the country and in the affairs of the nation.

Editor's Note.— Thanks are due Mr. John Livingston Morgan of Columbia College, N. Y., for his courteous aid in preparing this article.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the death of Mrs. John Francis Yawger on Monday, August 20, 1923, in Sewaren, New Jersey.

Mrs. Yawger was Recording Secretary General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution from 1920 to 1923.

WORK *of the* CHAPTERS

Martha Watson Chapter (Williston, S. C.). This enthusiastic Chapter is young — no longer the "Baby" chapter of our state, as there has been another formed since its organization; but a lusty, healthy, rapidly growing "year old" that has cast off its swaddling clothes and stands on its own feet.

A few years ago several D. A. R. members at large were persuaded to assist in forming the Joseph Koger Chapter at Blackville, S. C. (about ten miles from Williston). This was done and the meetings were held alternately at Blackville and Williston. When Joseph Koger was thriving and had a "waiting list" of prospective members, Williston had a sufficient number to form a home chapter. This was accomplished through the unremitting efforts of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. J. E. Newsom, who later became Regent.

On February 22, 1922, Mrs. Newsom entertained twelve ladies at a Washington's Birthday luncheon and afterward organized the Martha Watson Chapter, the name being in honor of the brave young wife of Captain Michael Watson who twice assisted her husband to escape from prison — one from the old "Star Fort" near Ninety-six, and again from the prison in Charleston. Though soon to become a mother, this brave woman rode a mule (the horses having all been carried away by Tories), from her home at Ridge Spring to Charleston, through danger infested swamps and lonely roads. She carried ropes concealed on her person and files in the masses of her luxuriant hair, thus furnishing the means by which he gained his liberty.

Martha Watson Chapter lives up to the reputation of her illustrious name. Organized a little over a year ago with twelve members, it now has a membership of nineteen, with a number of papers pending.

The work accomplished has been most gratifying, all dues and pledges having been promptly met, much interest displayed in educational work and Americanization.

This Chapter teaches respect for the Flag and has presented all schools within reach leaflets on the proper use of the Flag.

We have responded to every call from Tamassee, sending a pig for the farm and several bushels of peanuts; also made a contribution to the sheet-shower, besides a contribution of twenty-eight dollars.

To encourage the study of history the Chapter offered five dollars in gold to the pupil in the eleventh grade of the Williston High School making the highest average in American History.

For the first half of the year we arranged a program for the study of history. On Washington's Birthday (also the first anniversary of the Chapter) the Annual Reception was held at the home of Mrs. W. C. Smith, Sr. The exhibition of historical souvenirs was very interesting. The reception was lovely in every way.

At the monthly meetings original papers are read on historical subjects or important subjects of the day. We are specially interested in raising the standard of loyalty and patriotism.

We have been represented at each meeting of the National Congress. In fact, the Chapter is 100 per cent. on all counts. Naturally, we are proud of it, but it is not nearly so much as we hope to accomplish in the future.

We would like to render service to humanity worthy the name of our ancestors and teachings of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Mrs. M. F.) Bessie Loud Weathersbee,
Registrar

Joseph Hart Chapter, (Columbus, Ind.), was organized in June, 1921, with thirteen members. Now we have grown to a membership of twenty-five. Our first year was mainly devoted to the work of organization and securing new members and the making of a few contributions to State and National causes.

This year we approved a plan for marking one of the historic spots in our county — The Bartholomew Trail. This is the first trail through the county, and was made on June 12, 1813, by Colonel Joseph Bartholomew with one hundred thirty-seven Indiana Territory militiamen in pursuit of hostile Delaware Indians. The marker will be a bowlder with inscription of the historic date upon a bronze tablet. We have also undertaken the work of

locating and marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. There are fourteen of these heroes buried within our county borders and we have located six of them. The first marker was erected over the grave of Joseph Hart, the Revolutionary soldier for whom our Chapter is named. Exercises were held at the grave in Garland Brook cemetery in celebration of this event, upon June 2nd. Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, former Consul-General to Turkey, made an appropriate patriotic address and the marker was unveiled by Miss Roseada Pence, a descendant of the soldier, and a member of our Chapter. This was followed by "America" sung by all present and a prayer of dismissal by Rev. Sweeney.

Two more graves will be marked this summer, that of Jonathan Moore, a member of the body-guard of Gen. George Washington and that of Richard Crittenden, a lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army.

We are now looking forward to our third year with assurance of Chapter growth in membership, with the hope of increased patriotic service, and with a loyal desire to maintain a share in our national work.

Ella Miller Orr,
Publicity Chairman, D. A. R.

Amsterdam Chapter, (Amsterdam, N. Y.). The year 1922–23 has been a busy one for this Chapter, and it is with grateful thanks that we record our growth. Fourteen new members have been added to our list, and thirteen application papers are in Washington waiting for the action of the National Board. The registrar has issued two transfer cards.

The Chapter has met all its state and national obligations, and its delegates have attended all district and state meetings of the society, as well as the congress at Washington. We are proud of being one of the hostesses of the New York state building at Tamassee, and also of our Daughters material assistance to the D. A. R. Ellis Island Committee. The Chapter librarian has purchased the Lineage Books as they have been published, and placed the same in the City Library, as has been the custom heretofore. Twelve new subscriptions to the D. A. R. Magazine have been solicited and the gift of the magazine to the City Library has been continued and as usual the year's issue has been bound. Our Regent has laid stress on our duty to exercise our right to vote at the primaries and elections. At the beginning of the year we increased our dues from three to five dollars.

The research committee reported the graves of two hundred and fifty-eight Revolutionary soldiers, including the head-stone inscriptions, and gave the references to state books where the service record of the soldiers may be found.

A member of the Chapter is copying the inscriptions from the stones in the old cemeteries and grave yards in Montgomery county and has presented the Chapter with copies of the same.

The Chapter has published a pamphlet history, written by the historian, telling the story of the Chapter House, which was the home of the British Colonel, Guy Johnson, who was Superintendent of the Northern Indians at the outbreak of the Revolution.

Our dearly beloved Regent, Mrs. Josephine Reynolds, has given the Chapter fourteen years of loyal and devoted service, and our unanimous vote, this spring in her re-election, showed only in a small way the feeling of appreciation that we have for all she has done for the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and for Amsterdam Chapter.

Elma Strong Morris,
Historian.

Cincinnati Chapter (Cincinnati, O.), was organized in our city on April 27th, 1893, at a meeting of a small band of twelve women, who had come together inspired with the desire to perpetuate the memory of their ancestors, "the men and women who had achieved American Independence." The rapid growth of the Chapter and the expansion of its work has exceeded all expectations of the founders of our Chapter. It is with a feeling of pride that we realize we have kept up to the standard they established.

The last three years under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. John Lippleman, with the splendid cooperation of her Officers and Board, has been most successful financially, educationally and socially.

The Chapter has given aid to various Societies which are making steady progress in their work under direction of capable committees. Americanization work has been foremost among the activities. The Chapter employs a teacher to go among the alien population teaching and helping them to become good citizens. One hundred visits have been made to the foreign-born families during education week and diplomas presented to the naturalization class, nine hundred and twenty-five copies of the Manual were also presented to the Public Schools for use in the Americanization night classes.

The Chapter, in cooperation with the Civic and Vocational Department of Public Schools, have published an illustrated pamphlet on the



GUY PARK, BUILT IN 1766, HOME OF THE BRITISH COLONEL, GUY JOHNSON

history of the Flag. The pamphlet was compiled by Miss Ruth L. Krapp, holder of the D. A. R. Fellowship and a graduate of the Department of American History in the University of Cincinnati. An additional 1,700 copies of the Flag Laws and code have been distributed for use in Americanization classes.

The Chapter has given scholarships to Tamassee and Lincoln Memorial Universities and annual contributions are made to mountain schools, also to the Berry School and Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial.

In a campaign in 1922, the Chapter raised over $1,200 for the George Washington Memorial Association. We have raised funds for the D. A. R. Building Company, Kemper Log Cabin Association and Needle-Work Guild by interesting entertainments. The Chapter has been represented with other patriotic organizations on occasions of historical interest, the most notable being the D. A. R. Dedication of the Arch erected by the Chapter in 1917 in Old Fulton Cemetery East End, dedicated June 13th, 1921, invocation and brief address by Rev. C. W. Atwater, Chaplain of Ohio Sons of the Revolution. Records of Revolutionary soldiers buried there were read by the Regent, Mrs. John Lippleman, who in behalf of the Chapter dedicated the Arch to their memory. The Chapter is interested in locating and marking Revolutionary soldiers' graves; 180 records have been filed in Ohio State Archives within the last year.

Washington's Birthday and Flag Day are appropriately observed each year and our social affairs thoroughly enjoyed by the members of the Chapter and their guests.

Annual contributions are made to civic enterprises which include the following — Children of the Republic, Girls' Home, Makers of America, Betsy Ross-Molly Pitcher Club, Cincinnati Christmas Committee and Ex-service men, Rockhill Sanatorium. The Chapter has also donated during the regime of Mrs. Lippleman, $100 each to the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion in memory of Col. F. W. Galbraith, head of the American Legion and a Cincinnatian who was killed on June 9, 1921, and to the Legion for the Veterans' Memorial Fund.

The official force just closed May 14th, is the first to have held office for three consecutive years and under the guidance of the Regent, Mrs. John Lippleman. The Chapter has reflected the same democratic ideals which have prevailed throughout the National Society with the result that, today, the Cincinnati Chapter is one of the largest in the national organization.

The Fort Washington Society, Children of the American Revolution, organized many years ago by the Cincinnati Chapter D. A. R., has been reorganized through the efforts of the Regent, Mrs. Lippleman.

The 24th State Conference of Ohio was held March, 1923, in Cincinnati, Mrs. William Magee Wilson, State Regent, presiding.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Mrs. G. Wallace Hanger, Mrs. Levington L. Hunter and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, who was the First State Regent of Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution were honored guests of the Conference.

(Miss) Laura May Smith,
Historian

Bethlehem Chapter (Bethlehem, Pa.) had its birthday in March. This marks the close of the second year of the Chapter's activity under the Organizing Regent, Mrs. W. L. Wilson. Meetings are held in the Dodson building the second Saturday of each month. After the routine of Chapter work we have a most enjoyable social hour, at which two hostesses appointed for the meeting serve refreshments.

Our Regent and one Delegate attended the 31st Continental Congress in Washington, D. C., presenting a report to the Chapter at the May meeting. Our Regent also attended the State Conference at Erie, Pa., in October.

On Flag Day a luncheon was held at the new Saucon Valley Country Club; the Regent being toast-mistress of the occasion.

July 1st, 1922, the Chapter's Charter was received and beautifully framed for the Chapter rooms.

On July 4th the members of the Chapter and their husbands placed a number of flags and a large wreath at the Stone which marks the spot where 760 bodies of Revolutionary soldiers were interred during the years 1777–1778. It is most pitiable to think that the men who gave their lives for our Freedom now lie buried under the foundation of a row of houses. At the present time the Chapter's activity centers around this spot, working to secure a plot of ground for a memorial to the soldiers. The Mayor of Bethlehem is most interested and an ordinance was drawn up and passed by the City Council to enable them to condemn and purchase that section of ground to be turned into a public park.

The Committee on Americanization and Patriotic Education, of which Mrs. W. W. Lynn is chairman, have attained splendid results for that cause. A large room in the Municipal Building has been given to the work

by the City Council, free of expense. It is maintained and managed by members of the D. A. R. The Committee in charge see to it that there is a variety of interesting literature of the character which will help to make better patriots and citizens. The room is open Thursday of each week. Regular exercises are conducted, such as singing patriotic songs, saluting the Flag, reciting the American Creed, and other exercises in American History. Fourteen prizes were given during the year for proficiency in American History; twelve prizes for memorizing the American Creed and about seventy-five copies of Immigrants' Manuals, Flag Rules, and the American Creed



WEEKLY CLASS IN THE BETHLEHEM, PA., D. A. R. CHAPTER'S AMERICANIZATION WORK

were distributed. On three occasions Mr. D. S. Joel, superintendent of the Bethlehem Steel Company Americanization School, visited the room and addressed the children, who are always most eager to hear from Mr. Joel. The attendance averages sixty-five each week.

A Christmas party was held for the children, with fitting exercises, and refreshments were served.

The accompanying picture represents an every-week class at the D. A. R. Americanization rooms. Seventy-three children of seventeen nationalities are represented on the picture. These children are certainly worth the best efforts of our D. A. R. organization.

The first official marking of the resting place of Revolutionary soldiers who died in the Military Hospital established in Bethlehem, December 3rd, 1776, was held on Sunday afternoon, December 3rd, 1922 — the 146th Anniversary of the opening of the Hospital. Several hundred patriotic citizens, including members of the D. A. R., clergymen and veterans of the Civil War, braved the elements to do honor to the Revolutionary soldiers who gave up their lives in defense of their country nearly a century and a half ago. The Moravian Trombone Choir led the procession, with the Bethlehem Boy Scouts forming a "court of honor." The State Historian, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, with ten members of the Valley Forge Chapter, were our guests for the occasion and attended a Moravian Love-feast after the marking at the cemetery.

On Washington's Birthday, Bethlehem Chapter gave a tea at the historic Sunn Inn, operated as a public house since 1760. In Colonial times the Inn was visited by Washington and other prominent men of that day. The Rev. Dr. W. N. Schwartze, President of the Moravian Theological Seminary, gave a short talk on Washington, giving interesting facts about his personal life that are but little known. Miss Helen Shunk, a student at the Moravian College, recited Longfellow's "Hymn to the Moravian Nuns." Before disbanding many of those present made a tour of the historic Inn. Particular interest was

shown in the mahogany bed in which George Washington slept while he was a guest.

Our Chapter contributed nineteen valuable historic volumes to the National Society D. A. R.

On Memorial Day, Bethlehem, Pa., Chapter gathered at Lower Saucon Cemetery to dedicate a Memorial to Lieut. Col. Philip Boehm, 1747–1816, Lieutenant Colonel of Colonel Geiger's Battalion of Militia of Northampton County and Paymasters of the Militia of that County. An inspiring address was made by the Rev. James Boehm, descendant of the Lieutenant Colonel of 1776. Mrs. J. Upton Myers read a poem and also made a short address. The Historian of Northampton County, Rev. Dr. P. A. Laury, spoke on Provincial Associations. The large audience, numbering hundreds of people, was most appreciative, and the salute and taps by the Sons of Veterans brought the impressive exercises to a close.

We are most proud of our Chapter's Historic year book.

Bethlehem Chapter numbers sixty-two members. Two were lost by death; one, Mrs. Charles Dodson, a real Daughter; and two were transferred to other Chapters.

(Mrs. Chas. E.) Harriet E. Chamberlin,
Historian

Marcus Whitman Chapter (Everett, Wash.) has had an enjoyable and profitable year, having held regular meetings from September to June, inclusive. Flag Day, June 14, 1923, was fittingly observed with a program and picnic at the country home of Mrs. Orville R. Allen at Lake Stevens.

At the September meeting, plans were discussed for the year's work. A unique contest was presented; a list of twenty-five questions, pertaining to the state and national societies as well as Chapter, was prepared and distributed among the members. The person answering the largest number of questions correctly was awarded a Block Certificate. Papers on the following subjects were read and discussed at the October meeting: "Founding of the National Society", "Projects and Achievements of the National Society" and "Administration Building and the Block Certificate."

The Chapter was honored at the November meeting by having the following distinguished guests: Mrs. William Sherman Walker, state regent, who is now organizing secretary general, N. S. D. A. R.; Mrs. Henry McCleary, national vice president general; Mrs. Eliza Perry Leary, past vice president general, and Mrs. Willis G. Hopkins, state regent-elect. After a six o'clock dinner at the Mitchell hotel, the party adjourned to Veterans' Hall, the Armory, where an informal reception was held. Mrs. McCleary, who had just returned from a board meeting at Washington, D. C., gave an interesting account of the work of the national society. Mrs. Walker told of the state work, dealing chiefly with the D. A. R. Chapter House at the University of Washington, which has been bought and furnished by Chapters of the state.

The members of the George Washington Society, Children of the American Revolution, were guests of Marcus Whitman Chapter at the January meeting. An interesting program was given by the children and a handsome silk flag was presented them by Mrs. J. B. Moyer, regent, on behalf of the Chapter. The February meeting was G. A. R. Guest Day, the members of John Buford Post, Grand Army of the Republic, being honor guests of the Chapter. A program was rendered consisting of musical numbers and patriotic addresses by members of the Grand Army. An interesting feature was the reading of "The Grand Review" by Miss Elma Beecham, which told of the mustering out of the Union Army in 1865. The Army of the Potomac and the Army of the West passed in review along Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, D. C., it taking two days for the returning soldiers to pass a given point.

The March meeting was featured by an Indian program consisting of Indian songs, readings and dances. William Shelton, a member of the Snohomish tribe and builder of the Story Pole which was erected in Everett, was the principal speaker. Mr. Shelton told the story of a number of pictures carved on the pole and exhibited ancient tools used in its construction. They were of stone, with handles of whalebone tied with thongs of sea lion. He said this pole was the same to little Indians as books of fairy tales are to white children. Pioneer Day was observed at the April meeting with reminiscences by the pioneer women present.

Marcus Whitman Chapter has a membership of 71 — 53 resident members and 18 nonresident; four transfers have been granted during the year and 6 new members received with 6 applications waiting at Washington for verification.

The Chapter has ten subscribers to the Magazine. The President General's Message in each issue proves of special interest. Excerpts from the Message appearing in the September, 1921, issue were typed on sheets of the same


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dimensions as the Year Book. These were distributed among the members who attached them to the inside of covers for ready reference.

The Committee on Patriotic Education has done excellent work. Three gold medals and one silver medal were awarded the eighth grade pupils of the city having highest and second highest average in American History. Thirty-one copies of the Immigrants' Manual were presented new citizens at Naturalization Court. A list of histories used in the public and private schools of city and county, and in the high school, was secured. Letters were written our representatives at the State Legislature asking support of the History Bill which was introduced by the S. A. R. This bill would provide for the exclusion of all textbooks in the schools of the state which teach un-American principles or which speak slightingly of the men who founded the republic.

Washington's Birthday was observed at the County Orphanage with appropriate exercises and the children were presented with a handsome framed portrait of Martha Washington as a companion picture to one of George Washington given by the Chapter several years before. A treat of ice cream, cake and candy was also provided. The Chapter also held its annual colonial breakfast at 12 o'clock on this day. The tables were decorated with baskets of jonquils and acacia tied with light blue tulle bows. Toasts were responded to on the following subjects: "Washington, the Youth", "Washington, the Planter", "Washington, the Churchman", "Washington, a Mason", "Washington, the Patriot", "Martha Washington", "Mary, Mother of Washington", and "Washington State."

Monthly programs were given at the County Farm for the pleasure of the patients, and each one was given at Christmas time a box containing a gift and fruit and candy. The Chapter historian prepared and sent in to the state historian, ten biographical sketches of pioneer men and women of this county.

The annual dues of the chapter are $3.00. The financial contributions of the Chapter for the year include: $69.00 for furnishing room in Administration Building, at $1.00 per member; $100.00 for University of Washington Chapter House; $15.00 for Armenian Relief; $32.00 for Patriotic Education and $13.70 for Conservation.

The members of Marcus Whitman Chapter have co-operated most heartily in the year's activities and we can truly say that it has been an "era of good-feeling."

(Mrs. Amos) Allie B. Hood Hager,
Historian

Brunswick Chapter (Brunswick, Ga.) now has forty-six members, four of whom were gained during the past year under the regency of Mrs. Clarence H. Leavy.

Attractive year books were arranged, a study of the lives of Georgia's patriotic women of the Revolutionary period being a feature. Special programs for all patriotic days were observed.

Our national obligations have all been met, including our quota for the Georgia Room in Memorial Continental Hall, and re-printing the Immigration Manuals. On the appeal of the state chairman, the regent was pleased to be able to supply four copies of state conference proceedings, which were needed for the files.

Following our annual custom, a gold medal was offered in the senior class of Glynn Academy, for excellency in American history. Miss Charlotte Carruthers was the winner of this medal. Several books on Georgia history were presented to the high school library. Also a number of books were given the City Library during library week. The Georgia Products dinner, sponsored by this Chapter, was a great success, netting a neat sum for our educational fund. The large benefit bridge party, given for the same cause, was also a financial success.

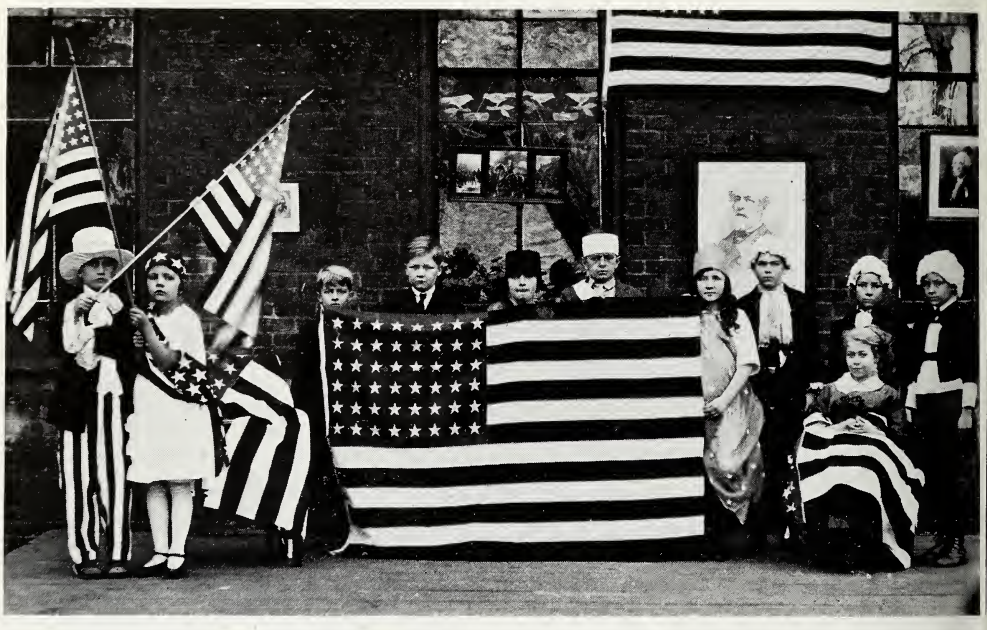
Sketches of our historic trees, Lanier's, Wesley's and Lover's Oaks, were sent to our state chairman of forestry, and post card pictures of them were sent to the state chairman of historic post cards.

We used our influence with our Representatives in Congress, in having the Yorktown Bill passed.

St. John's Haven School, located on Saint Simon's Island near this city, is our especial care, much individual work having been accomplished by our members, in addition to cash donations. This school is for orphan boys and we consider any efforts made in their behalf the highest form of Americanization work.

The handsome bronze tablet erected by the efforts of Brunswick Chapter, on old Midway Church, in Liberty County, Georgia, was unveiled on April 26 with elaborate ceremony. The tablet was erected in memory of the original members of this historic old church, who were zealous patriots during the Revolutionary period. Delegations from other Chapters over

the state, were present at the exercises, which were attended by hundreds of people. Another piece of patriotic memorial work to the credit of Brunswick Chapter, is the splendid bronze tablet to the memory of Glynn County's World War heroes, which will be placed in the beautiful new high school, now under construction. The tablet will be in the foyer of this building. Memorial trees will be planted in the school grounds by this Chapter also. Beautiful American Flags were presented to every Glynn and Purvis grammar grade, twenty-five in number, by Brunswick Chapter. The presentation exercises took place in the school grounds, with five hundred children taking part. The scene was a most impressive one. Speeches, songs and lovely tableaux by the children in appropriate costume, were features of the program.



TABLEAU, SHOWING BETSY ROSS MAKING THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG. THIS WAS ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF TWENTY-FIVE BEAUTIFUL FLAGS TO ALL THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADES OF BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA, BY BRUNSWICK CHAPTER, D. A. R.

Contributions were made by this Chapter to St. John's Haven School; Meadow Garden, the Georgia home of one of the "Signers"; Americanization Work on Ellis Island; Tomassee School; Caroline Scott Memorial School; Dr. Crawford W. Long Memorial. (Dr. Long, who was a noted Georgian, was the discoverer of anaesthesia).

Even though we have had a full year of work, we hope to improve in every department next year.

MRS. C. H. LEAVY,
Regent

Eve Lear Chapter (New Haven, Conn.) "Father Time" has marked another milestone in the progress of our journey, for Eve Lear Chapter gathered February 19th, for its seventh annual Patriotic Meeting. Mrs. Harry Hinman Brown opened her beautiful home for the Lincoln-Washington meeting and many members exhibited relics of Revolutionary times. Mrs. Frank A. Monson showed the coat of arms of the Atwater family designed in 1434 in Canterbury, England, and a piece of the Washington Elm planted by George Washington in Berkley Springs, W. Va. Mrs. William Lyon Phelps has contributed a mallet to the Chapter. The mallet which will be sent to Washington is over 200 years old, was once owned by Lord Baltimore and also by John H. Durham, sugar-braker. Mrs. Franklin F. Knous showed a picture of an oaken chair owned by Governor Carver and brought over in the Mayflower. Mrs. John Talbot showed a pocket belonging to her great grandmother and a darned net given by the descendants of Oliver Ellsworth. Mrs. George Graham showed a tin trunk, in which Dudley Hayes carried his money through the Revolution. Miss Mary E. Lewis showed a deed conveying Grove Beach. This is the oldest conveyance of land in the state. Mrs. Harry Hinman Brown showed a pipe of peace given Col. Benjamin Hinman in 1775 in exchange for wampum, and also a bullet taken

from the thigh of Col. Joel Hinman. Mrs. William F. Alcorn told of an anecdote concerning her great uncle who lived in Marcellus, and his dealings with the Indians. Mrs. David T. Welch exhibited the bullet which wounded her grandfather. The silver standard which holds it was made by an ancestor who was a silversmith; also she showed a silver pitcher dated 1760, and a piece of the wedding dress of Lieutenant Bradley's wife. Mrs. Josepha Whitney gave an inspiring talk on National Service in 1923. At the close of the program refreshments were served and Mrs. Brown was assisted by Chapter members.
(Mrs. Charles F.) Helen M. B. Messinger,
Regent

Tamalpais Chapter (San Francisco, Cal.) finds that via the Radio is an excellent way of spreading the spirit of patriotism. To fill the air with waves of loyal thought, is a fine thing, and the message of our organization will reach countless thousands. On the 12th of April, 1923, from the High Power Radio Station on Telegraph Hill, San Francisco, Tamalpais Chapter rendered a Patriotic program. The Regent, Mrs. Frank M. Burnside, opened the program by asking for the salute to the flag, requesting that the "Lincoln" salute be given. She said:

"Officers and members of Tamalpais Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, before we give our customary salute to the flag, I wish to make a suggestion which will enable us to salute in a uniform, dignified manner. The usual military salute, as given by a civilian, loses much of its zest and dignity. An officer of the Army or Navy when saluting the flag in civilian clothes, removes his hat with his right hand and places it over his heart.

"Lincoln was asked by a young lady what a woman should do to salute the colors. She said, 'My heart feels the thrill, but what shall I do to show my feelings?'

"Said the great Lincoln, suiting the action to the words, 'Place your hand over your heart.' So, I shall ask that we use the Lincoln salute, which in effect is the same as an officer gives when in civilian clothes, and therefore the proper civilian salute." In unison, several members of the Chapter pledged allegiance to the flag.

Miss Leah Hopkins read "Our Flag," written by our beloved Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Founder of the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. O. H. Harshbarger, former State Regent of California, spoke on the Daughters of the American Revolution — Who we are and why we are.

Patriotic songs were rendered by Miss Florence H. Perkins.

Mrs. D. M. Ehlers, Registrar of Tamalpais Chapter, read a message from Mrs. Anne M. Godfrey, Educational Representative of the Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor. Mrs. Godfrey's plea was for increased effort in Americanization work. She gave statistics of the illiteracy conditions in California. Mrs. Godfrey's splendid work on the Pacific Coast has been endorsed by the California Daughters of the American Revolution. The members who assisted in giving the salute to the flag were Mrs. Martin Newall, Mrs. Carrie B. Humphries, and Miss Leah Hopkins.

The program was given under the direction of Mrs. Ivy Perkins Cerkel, Chairman of the Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag. The Chapter anticipates giving a Flag Day program on the 14th of June in which we shall again — Proclaim patriotism throughout the air and to all the inhabitants of the land.

Ivy Perkins Cerkel

Chemeketa Chapter (Salem, Ore.) on February 22nd, dedicated a boulder marking the old French prairie trail into Salem. The boulder is mounted on a granite base. The bronze tablet bears the inscription:

"Marking an Old Trail
Dedicated to the Oregon Pioneers.
Placed by Chemeketa Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
August 25, 1922."

The marker stands in a group of evergreen trees, in Willson Park, which was donated to the City by the Pioneer, Dr. William Willson, and is just west of the State grounds forming what is said to be the most beautiful civic center on the Pacific Coast. Just opposite and across the street is Willamette University campus.

The program began with a short talk on the custom of marking the Old Trails, by the Regent, Mrs. U. G. Shipley. The invocation was by Rev. Kantner of the First Congregational Church. The unveiling was by Virginia Best and Clifford Wilson, Children of the Revolution. Governor Pierce spoke briefly on Washington, the Man. The dedicatory address, "The Pioneer," was given by Mr. George H. Himes, Secretary and Curator of the Oregon Historical Society.

The marker was accepted by the Mayor of the City in a few well chosen words. Hon. Peter H. D'Arcy paid a glowing tribute to

the Pioneer Mother. The ceremony closed with the singing of The Star Spangled Banner.

LILLIAN GERTRUDE APPLEGATE,
Historian

Governor Edward Coles Chapter (Mattoon, Ill.) was organized March 16, 1921, with a membership of twenty-five. We now number forty-one.

We received our name from Edward Coles, the second governor of Illinois. Because of his courage and persistency, freedom was written into the Constitution of Illinois. Our county was named in honor of him. We are proud of our name and hope to be able to live up to the high ideals for which Governor Edward Coles stood.

Mrs. Mary C. H. Lee, our State Chaplain, presented us with a gavel made from the wood of a tree at Mt. Vernon.

We have had twenty-four meetings since our organization, with a varied program. The D. A. R. Magazine notes are often included and prove to be very instructive and interesting.

Our Flag Day celebrations have been especially enjoyable. The Sally Lincoln Chapter of Charleston always observes the day with us. June 14, 1922, we motored to the Gordon graveyard near Janesville and held appropriate exercises over the grave of Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham Lincoln. A picnic was held in the Shiloh churchyard adjoining the cemetery and in the afternoon the members assembled in the little country church and discussed the marking of the Lincoln Circuit through Coles County.

Last year we observed Flag Day at Riverview. This is historical ground near where the two Indian battles of Coles County were fought.

Our Armistice Day programs have been in charge of our World War Mothers and we have always cooperated with the other patriotic organizations of our city. Twenty-six American elms were planted in one of our parks in memory of our World War Heroes.

A debate with Sally Lincoln Chapter was very interesting. The subject was, "Resolved, The Colonial Women Were Better Mothers Than the Modern Club Women." The decision rendered by the judges was in favor of the Colonial Mothers. Our Ancestors' Day was also entertaining, and our musical program of patriotic songs and their history was greatly enjoyed. Both years we have observed Washington's Birthday by having a Colonial Party. The annual birthday luncheon of the Chapter is always a pretty affair and we look forward to it with a great deal of pleasure. We have had some very interesting lectures. Mrs. Amos W. Walker, of Chicago, gave us such an inspiring talk on the "New America Shop." After the lecture, there was an exhibit of the foreign made articles. This was especially instructive to us since there are very few foreigners in our vicinity. We had another unexpected treat when Mrs. Susan D. Baker, of Janesville, one of the oldest residents in that neighborhood, came as a guest and gave reminiscences of the early life of Coles County and the close relationship of her family with that of Thomas Lincoln.

During Educational Week, Dr. William M. Hudson, president of Blackburn College at Carlinville, gave us such an interesting stereopticon lecture. We were beautifully entertained by the Sally Lincoln Chapter, the feature of the afternoon's program being a talk on Governor Edward Coles by Justice of the State Supreme Court, F. K. Dunn, of Charleston. Last summer the Lincoln Circuit through Coles County was marked and September 18th we had our Lincoln Circuit dedication at the county-seat, Charleston, thus commemorating the Lincoln-Douglas Debate held there. The out-of-town speakers for the occasion were Hon. Henry R. Rathbone of Chicago; Dr. William E. Barton of Oak Park; our State Regent, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck of Peoria; Secretary of the State Historical Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber of Springfield; and the Chairman, Miss Lotte E. Jones of Danville; Mrs. Nevin C. Lescher of Galesburg, the D.A.R. State Recording Secretary, was also a guest of honor.

A home-talent play was given to raise funds for equipping a local play-ground. $475 was cleared. A picture, "The Passing Caravan," was presented to the Lions Club of Mattoon by one of our members in the name of the Governor Edward Coles Chapter.

Five splendid historical papers, given by Chapter members, have been sent to the State Historian. Medals have been awarded to our eighth grade pupils ranking highest in American History. We have supported the bills in Congress which were recommended by the Legislative Committee and urged the purchase of Cahokia Mounds by our State. The Governor Edward Coles Chapter has been represented both years since its organization by a delegate at the State Conference and Continental Congress, and has always ranked one hundred per cent. in contributions. Our State Regent, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, has been

a great help and inspiration to us and we feel greatly indebted to her.

We have a very enthusiastic Chapter, with bright prospects for the future.

EMILY DOLE OBLINGER,
Regent

Kosciuszko Chapter (Greenwood, S. C.) has had a pleasant and active year's work, with eight business and two social meetings, all of which were well attended. The membership has grown from 43 to 57, thereby almost completing the limited number — 60. Several names are on the waiting list. At the beginning of the Chapter year it was decided to discontinue the monthly sum, given for two years previous to the "Near East Relief" fund, as some were apprehensive of suffering in our home town among the poor. In November the Chapter was delightfully entertained by one of the new members, Mrs. Workman, at her home in Ware Shoals. There the work at Tomassee was discussed, and a goodly sum donated by the Chapter. The programs have been varied and full of interest. Several good papers were written and some delightful readings given. In February Mrs. Calhoun, of Clemson, was the guest of the Chapter for a day and night. A reception was given her in the afternoon, and at night she lectured at Lander College and showed stereopticon views for the benefit of Tomassee. The sum of $50 was realized.

The 22nd of February being the birthday of our sister Chapter, "Star Fort," the Kosciuszko Chapter did not celebrate it in any way. The regular monthly meeting was made a social one, however, and was much enjoyed with music, readings and delightful refreshments.

At various times during the year the Chapter furnished dinners and luncheons to different organizations; sold refreshments at the annual County Fair, and devised other ways of replenishing the treasury. It was thereby enabled to contribute to the following causes:

Book cases for Tomassee, $1; to Mr. Landrum for flag stories, $1; S. C. room at Continental Hall, $4.50; Manual for Immigrants, $14.50; Tomassee Contingent fee, $50; Tomassee Scholarship, $50; Tomassee foundership, $100; Georgetown School, $35; restoration of French Village, Belleau, $5; Lander Scholarship, $75; Near East Relief, $15; various local charities, $85.55.

Our Victory Bond was sold, and the proceeds, $52.00, given to Tomassee.

A committee was appointed to look up old wills, inscriptions and dates on ancient tombstones, etc. The historian was made chairman of that committee. She has visited several old graveyards and the old historic church at Cedar Springs, at which place she located the graves of two soldiers of the Revolution. They are as follows: James Frazier, who fought for his country nearly a year under Gen. Green; and James Devlin, "Who fought under Col. Moultrie on Sullivans Island at the defeat of Sir Peter Parker, and saw Sergeant Jasper replace the flag amidst the thunder of the British guns."

Our Chapter was represented in the National Convention at Washington by its regent, Mrs. J. T. McLees, and an interesting report was given by her. The last monthly meeting in June was a social one, on the beautiful grounds of the Power House, and was enjoyed by all present.

The Chapter now looks forward with renewed zeal and interest to another year of useful, harmonious work for our beloved country and her citizens.

MRS. T. P. MCKELLAR,
Historian.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter, (Rockville, Conn.). There have been eight regular meetings held during the year, with an average attendance of twenty-seven. The October meeting was held at the home of Mrs. F. T. Maxwell. The Chapter voted the following expenditures: $50 to the Springfield International College; $15 to the school at Tomassee. It was voted that the interest from the thousand dollars recently left the Chapter by Mrs. Prescott be used to defray the expenses of the delegates to the annual Congress at Washington. Dr. J. Milton Coburn of Norwalk, entertained with original stories of Colonial life.

The November meeting was held with Mrs. Charles Allen. It was voted that the Chapter give $10 towards the printing of a poem for the Unbound Anthology. Miss Harriet Marsh, State Historian, was the speaker, taking for her subject "Keeping Faith in Connecticut." Mrs. A. E. Waite sang several solos. The December meeting was held with Mrs. William Howell. Mrs. Maxwell reported that $55 had been made on a recent food sale. The Chapter voted to accept Mrs. David Sykes as a member.

Mrs. Metcalf sang. Miss Hickey, Field Agent in charge of the Teachers' Training Department of Americanization of the State Board of Education spoke on "Connecticut's Problem of Assimilating the Immigrant."

ABBIE B. IDE,
Recording Secretary.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

4486. ROGERS.—Wm Rogers b 1780 d 1873, mar Martha Thompson, their chil were Wm. mar — Clark; Cynthia mar Anderson Mason; Nancy mar — Stephens; Eliz. mar — Burr; Jane; John. Cynthia Rogers b 30 Apr. 1809 d 1847 mar 26 Aug. 1826 Anderson Mason, their chil were James N.; Wm. Russell; Martha Ann mar John Kurtz; Andrew J.; Arch McCracken; Thos. J.; Rufus A.; Lu Owen; Cynthia M.—*Mrs. J. B. Kurtz,* 305 S. Ave East. Washington, Iowa.

10572. ESKRIDGE.— George Eskridge mar abt 1745 Hannah Damonville & their son Geo. b in Westmoreland Co., Va. was in Rev. serving as soldier, Orderly-Sergeant & Commissary under Capt. Burgess Ball & Col. Parker, Va. troops on the Continental Establishment three years. Later was Lieutenant & at the battles of Cowpens & Guilford, also at the defeat of Cornwallis. He mar abt 1781 Frances Kenner & had chil Wm. Kenner Eskridge b 10 Dec. 1782 & Molley Kenner b 15 Dec. 1783. After the death of Frances, George Eskridge mar 17 Feb. 1792 Eliz. Robinson of Prince William Co., Va (This data is on the marriage license) in 1811 they moved to Ky, where he d in Grayson Co. 18 Aug. 1827. His widow d 21 July 1844. Their chil were Nancy Nash Eskridge b 15 Dec. 1792 mar Elias Porter; Eliz. b 16 Oct. 1794 mar Wm. Fentress; Alfred b Nov. 1795; Nathaniel Robinson b 21 Mch. 1798 mar — Curd; Eliza b 11 April 1800 mar Samuel Wilson; Joseph Wilson b 2 Feb. 1802 mar abt 1821 Frances Robinson, he d abt 1864, had son Elija R. Eskridge; John b 2 Dec. 1804 mar Subrina Swader; Henry b 2 Dec. 1807 mar his sister-in-law, Frances Robinson Eskridge; George Henry b 14 May 1810 mar — Chambliss; Elija mar Eliz. Taylor. Lieut Geo. Eskridge had an older bro. Wm. who was an officer in the Rev. & who mar. Eliz. Scott of Winchester, Va. Ref: Pension Office Records, Co. Rec. & family letters.—*Mrs. H. L. West,* 2659 Conn. Ave. Washington, D. C.

10574. HARRISON.— Charles Harrison, bro. of Benj., The Signer, was a Brig. Gen. in the Rev. He mar. Mary, dau of Augustine & Mary Herbert Claiborne, in 1761 when she was 16 & he 19 years old. He d 1796. Their chil were Chas., Augustine, Mary Herbert, Anne Carter, Benj., Henry, & Eliz. Randolph. He desc. in direct line from the immigrant Benj. Harrison & his w Hannah Churchill.—*Mrs. C. L. Greer,* 1401 Linden St., Pine Bluff, Ark.

ORTON.— Thomas Orton b 1709 in Farmington mar there 18 June 1730 Eliz Sedgwick of same town. He removed to Tyringham, Mass. being one of the first settlers & the first elected Deacon of the church of that town. His w Eliz. d 16 May 1738. Their chil were Roger b 11 Mch. 1731; Eliz. b 8 Nov. 1732; Thos. b 1734; Anna b 8 May 1736; David b 1737; Esther 12 May 1738. Deacon Thos. Orton mar 2nd Hepzibah Buel & their chil were Roger b 1740 & Margaret b 1742. He d 1780 in Tyringham. He is designated as Sergeant Thos. Orton in the rec. of his 2nd marriage.—*Mrs. Lester Orton,* Adel., Iowa.

10762. WHITE–ROGERS.— Capt. Joseph White was the oldest son of Thos. White who came to Weymouth, Mass. abt 1624 & was not therefore of Mayflower desc. Capt. Joseph was b in Weymouth abt 1640 mar 9 Sept. 166[illegible]

Lydia, dau. of John Rogers pioneer deacon & leading citizen of Weymouth who d 23 Mch. 1706. Lydia Rogers White d 8 May 1727. Capt Joseph White set. in Mendon 1663 & was formally accepted on the list of ten men from Weymouth & thirteen men from Braintree who constituted the 1st settlers of Mendon. He held many offices & served on special committees of the town — *Mrs. James Beattie,* 385 Edgewood Ave., Akron, Ohio.

10778. THOMPSON.— Rev. John Thompson, Presbyterian minister & member of Donegal Church came from Penna. 1751 & visited applicants with whom he had been in correspondence, making arrangements with two young men to return with him to Penna. & commence their studies for the ministry. The men relinquished their design to study & Mr. Thompson set. in Rowan Co., N. Car. nr Center Church 1751. He was preaching in Mecklenburg Co., 1752. His dau Hannah married Roger Lawson, 1715–1803, a Rev. soldier who after the War rec'd a land grant in Washington Co., Ga. for services. A deed is of record in Rowan Co., N. C. Made by Roger Lawson & his w Hannah 1756 in which the land conveyed is described as belonging to Rev. John Thompson. The chil of Roger & Hannah Lawson were Hugh b 1755 d 1802; John d 1816; Roger d 1801; Wm.; Andrew b 1768 d 1822.— *Miss Louise Irvin,* 235 N. Harris St., Sandersville, Ga.

10781. STEER.— The parents of Ruth Steer b 1747, Lancaster Co., Pa. were Joseph & Grace Edgerton Steer who came from Ireland.— *Mrs. M. B. Mayfield,* Box No. 273, Lexington, Mo.

10830. PICKETT.— Adam Pickett mar Hannah Wetherell, their chil were Adam b 1681 d 1709; John b 1695. Hannah Wetherell was the daughter of Daniel Wetherell b 29 Nov. 1630 d 14 April 1719 mar Grace Brewster 4 Aug 1650. Their chil were Hannah b 21 Mch 1659 mar Adam Picket; Mary b 7 Oct. 1668 mar 1st Thomas Harris, 2nd Geo. Denison; Daniel b 26 Jan 1670 d young; Samuel bapt. 19 Oct. 1679. Ref: p 363, Caulkin's History of New London County, see also p. 286.— *Miss Alice S. Rogers,* 109 Truman St., New London, Ct.

10833. SHERWOOD.— Thos. Sherwood Sr. emig. in the ship "Frances" from Ipswich 1634, with his w Alice & chil. Their son Thos Sherwood b 1624 mar Ann, dau of Benj. Turney, and their dau Hannah Sherwood mar John Bradley b 1664 d 1703. This branch of the family descends thru the Bradleys.— *Mrs. C. E. Congdon,* 28 Centre St., Fort Plain, N. Y.

11490. CALHOUN.— Chil of Patrick & Martha Caldwell Calhoun were Catharine who mar M. Waddell; Wm & Patrick who both mar Miss De Graffenreid daughters of Count & Countess De Graffenreid; James who mar.— Martin; & John who mar. Miss Calhoun, a cousin.— *H. L. Whitney,* Hotel Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.

11532a. FAIRBANKS.— In Fairbanks Genealogy comp by L. S. Fairbanks, p 80, you will find Freelove b 25 May 1734, was living in Franklin, Mass. when her mother's will was made & at that time was unmarried. She was the dau. of John Fairbanks b 28 Feb. 1706 in Wrentham, Mass d 19 May 1754, Wrentham mar 30 July 1729 Jane, daughter of Michael & Jeanne Wight Ware, who d 17 June 1788. Chil of John & Jane Ware Fairbanks were Asa B 30 May 1731 mar Sarah Pond; Freelove b 25 May 1734; Melicent b 31 Aug 1736 d 7 Sept. 1745; Billing b 19 Nov. 1740 d 8 Sept 1745; Olive b 28 Dec. 1745 mar Jonathan Wales. John Fairbanks, served in the early Colonial Wars (Appendix, Fairbanks Genealogy.) He was the son of John V, John IV, John III, John II, Jonathan I.— *Mrs. Milne H. Brownlee,* 5 Alma St., San Francisco, California.

10405. BROWNSON.— There were in 1794 very few people in Susquehanna Co, Pa. An Isaac Brownson in that year made a settlement in what is now Rush Twp, on the north branch of Wyalusing Creek. He had a son Elisha, who lived over the line in Bradford Co. & a son John who lived nr his father. Most of the settlers in this vicinity were from Conn. In the 1790 Census there were two Isaac Brownsons in Conn., one of whom may have removed in 1794 to Penna.— *Frank B. Lamb,* 33 Main St., Westfield, N. Y.

10384. CLARK.— Mary Reynolds b 1768 d 1817 mar 1789 Joseph Clarke b 1767 d 1804. Mary was b Washington Co., Md d Augusta Co., Va. res. of Clarks not known. Their chil were Margaret b 1794 d 1869 mar. 1813 James M. Brown; Wm mar Sarah Hanesbarger; Eliz. 1802–1875 mar 1825 Rev. John Hitt; Jane unmar. d in O.; Frances 1804–1880 mar 1826 John Anderson; Joseph d Urbana, O. mar. Eliz. Dennis. Chil of Wm & Sarah Hanesbarger were Jane mar Barnett Aughinbaugh; Julia, Lewis H., Josephine mar Chas. Bretney; Mary E. mar Wm. R. Hitt. Maj. John Reynolds mar Mary Waltz & their chil were Wm. mar Christiana Boullt; Caroline mar Geo. Peters; Eliz. mar 1824 Samuel Clark; Susan & Robert. John mar Miss Crook. John Reynolds mar Elizabeth McKee & their chil were John d 1779 mar Mar-

gret Smith; Eliz. d 1806 mar Thomas Smith; Joseph b 1747 mar Sarah Smith & lived in O.; Frances, Anna mar —— McKain; Rebecca mar —— McCracken; Margaret mar David Osborn; Mary mar —— Lemmon; Bridget. These Clarks & Reynolds were residents of Ohio and Maryland.— *Mrs. Edith P. Head,* 1629 Garden St., Santa Barbara, Cal.

QUERIES

11628. BUNNELL.— Wanted ancestry of Stephen Bunnell, w Mary, ch: Rhoda, Mary, James, Stephen, Jonas, David, Nathaniel Stephen Sr., b in N. J.; came to Ky in 1788, then to Ohio in 1810, and d Warren Co., 1812. Did he serve in the Revolution?

(a) LERN.— John Lern, w Caterina; ch George, John, Jacob, Andreas, Peter, Adam, Rachel, Caterina, Rebecca, and Sara, will probated Northampton Co., Pa., 1781. Wanted name of the second s John's w; also dates of b & d of John. Were his ch George, Joseph, Jacob, Catherine, and Rachel?

(b) MILLER.— Frederick Miller of Hamilton, Twp, Northampton Co., Pa., left a will naming w Dorothy; ch Jacob, John, Henry, Frederick, Abraham, Catherine, Elizabeth and Mary. In the will he mentions a "beloved first wife," and wishes to be bur beside her on his farm in Hamilton Township. What was her name? Any inf about her gratefully received.

(c) FLICK-GERLACH.— Paul Flick had sons, born Moore Twp., Northampton Co., Pa. Casper, Paul & Martin. Was there a dau Maria? Also, is the will of Paul Flick, probated 1825, Easton, Pa., ch: Casper, Paul, Philip, Anna, Maria, Susana Elizabeth, Sary, Gertraut, that of the Gerlach Paul, or his s Paul?— F. H. C.

11629. LARRISON.— Wanted dates of b, m and d of Joseph Larrison, Jr, who served in the Rev from New Hampshire. Also name of his w. An early family lived in Indiana, moving to Tennessee nr Athens. Children were: Hannah (who m James Oakes and moved to Mississippi), James (whose desc live in Ill.) Peter, and Katie — B. E. E.

11630. NORTHCROSS.— Thomas Northcross b abt 1767, m abt 1797, Hester McGlamory (Meglemery, Maglemory, McLemore, etc.) and lived nr Petersburg, Sussex Co., Va. Came to Miss. where he d 1825. Had sis Susanna, and bros William and Frederick. Family originally from Sussex, England. Because of characteristic names Richard, Nathaniel, Susanna, as well as professions, thought to be same as Norcross of Watertown, Conn. Northern and Nelms appear as given names in our fam hence think m into the Northern and Nelms fam while in Va.

Wanted, (a) Virginia gen of Northcross and McGlamory families, with proof of ser in Rev. (b) dates for Matt McGlamory (and dau) of Greenbrier Co., Va., whose dau is thought to have m Thomas s of John Norcut same Co. Proof of s in Rev. (c) Names of ch of Asa Norcross, b 1740, who m 1st, Elizabeth Greenwood; and 2nd, Elizabeth Fairbanks, residing in Dublin, N. H., and Hollister, Mass. (d) Names of ch of Nehemiah Norcross who m 1763, Ruth ——.— R. N. C.

11631. PERKINS.— Wanted, place and date of d of the following members of the Perkins fam, names of ch and of any desc: Barnabas Perkins, mariner, s of David and Fear (Canedy) Perkins of Taunton, was of New Bedford, in 1801, and of Fairhaven, 1821; David Perkins, Jr., his bro, b aft 1770, was of Rochester, in 1801, of Fairhaven, 1832. His w was Lucy Ross, who had a sis Mary Raymond of Fairhaven, and bro Joseph Ross of Weymouth; John Perkins, s of David and Alice (Leach b Bridgewater, 1746, was of Barre, 1775, taken prisoner at Bunker Hill; m Sarah White at Hardwick, July 23, 1777; was of Oakham in 1779 and 1786; Robert Perkins, b Bridgewater, 1750, of Rutland, 1776, when he m Silence Leach at Pelham, of Barre, 1777; Asa Perkins, b Bridgewater, 1754, of Oakham, 1779 and 1780, of Ludlow, 1790 and 1795. Who was his w?

(a) SCRIBNER.— Who was Mary, w of Zaccheus Scribner of Norwalk and Wilton, Conn, m abt 1745? She d at Ballson, N. Y., October, 1808, aged 87. Was she Mary, dau of William Edwards of Norwalk and Stratfield, or was she from Long Island?

(b) NORTON-LEWIS.— Who were the parents and ances of Ruth Norton, who m Benjamin Lewis of Swansea, Mass., Aug. 22, 1754?

(c) MATHEWSON.— Who was the w of Israel Mathewson, who lived at the northeast side of Moswansicut Pond, Johnston, R. I.? He was b Jan. 3, 1708. sold his farm in Johnston in 1776, and in 1790 was perhaps living with his s John. He had at least 4 sons; William, b Sept. 1745, Rev sol, m Tabitha Chaffe, 1780 at Woodstock, Conn., and d Jan. 1, 1835 at Lisle N. Y.; Israel, m 1773 Lydia Saunders, removed to Woodstock; John, of Scituate in 1790; David b May, 1760, removed to Hartwick, N. Y., abt 1796 — J. C. P.

11632. ADAMS-DANFORTH.— Wanted gen of Joseph Adams of Pomfret & of his w Mary Danforth. Their dau. Ruth Adams mar at Brooklyn, Conn., 28 Dec., 1756, Nehemiah

Bacon of Pomfret, Conn., a Rev soldier & Pensioner. Pension Rec. states Ruth was 84 yrs old in 1820.— K. J. B.

11633. PASCHAL.—Wanted parentage of Silas Paschal & of his w Winnie. Their chil were Anderson, Patsy & Samuel who mar Mary Ballote & had chil James Wade, Barthena, Wm. James Wade Paschal mar Adelaide Smith in New Middleton, Tenn., 1852. This branch of the Paschal fam. moved from the Carolinas to Smith Co., Tenn. Was there Rev. rec in this line? Wanted also Rev. ances of Mary Ballote, her mother was a Gill.

(a) HEATON.— Wanted parentage of Polly Heaton b 25 Feb. 1778, d 2 Sept. 1851, in New Middleton, Tenn., mar Wm. Smith, 1 Jan. 1795, in Davidson Co., Tenn. Their son Josiah Ramsey Smith mar. 1826, Barthena Cloud. Did Polly Heaton's father have Rev. rec.?

(b) MADERA.—Wanted ances of Chas. Madera who moved from Va. to Iowa 1835, mar in Iowa Rebecca Parriott Wilson. Their chil were Susan, Edgar, Shepard, Fred, George Dennis. Should like to correspond with desc of this family.

(c) TURNER-MCQUILLAN.— Wanted Rev. rec, with dates of b, m & d of Thomas Turner of Va. Also parentage of his w Mary McQuillan, b 1757, d 4 Nov. 1834. Did her father have Rev. rec.?— F. M. M.

11634. WILLIAMS.— Wanted maiden n of w, place & date of mar. of Rev Henry, son of Henry & Abigail Avery Williams, who was b at Stonington, Conn. 21 Nov. 1745, d Leverett, Mass., 27 Nov. 1811. He was pastor of the Congregational Church at Guilford, Vt. 1778 & at Leverett 1784.—A. B. S.

11635. BROWN.— Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of father of Hannah Brown who mar 1779 Henry Penny (Rev. sol.). Was she a desc of Thos. Brown, Jr. & his w Hannah Collins who were mar 1677?

(a) BELL.— Wanted ances. of Ebenezer Bell & of his w Eliz., whose s John Bell was b 16 Dec. 1806 in Delaware. Was there Rev. rec. in either line?

(b) HOWORTH-COPPOCK.— Moses Coppock mar Martha Scurs in Scarburgh, Eng., & their son Aaron Coppock b 19 Aug. 1662, d 10 Aug. 1726, mar Miriam White. Both are buried in Friends Burial Ground, Nottingham, Pa. Their son John Coppock mar Abbygal Skillern & their dau. Ann b 18 Mar. 1781, mar James Haworth b Feb. 1775 in N. Car. Was there Rev. rec. in any of these lines?— H. B. E.

11636. ANNIBLE.— Wanted gen & Rev. rec. of Ebenezer Annible who d at Bridgewater, Mich. Probably enlisted or born in Onondago Co., N. Y. Wanted name of w & date of mar. He is supposed to have had a son who mar Louisa French & their dau mar John Mills. Wanted any information of this family.— N. R. J.

11637. ROSEBERRY.— Wanted any information of Alex. Roseberry who mar a Miss McConnel, & of his son Isaac, who moved from Cumberland Co., Pa. to Ky. When did they come to Cumberland Co., Pa.?— N. M.

11638. JONES.— Rev. Emanuel, son of John Jones of Anglesea, was licensed for Va. 28 May, 1700. He had three sons John, Rev. Emanuel, Jr. & Richard. Rev. Emanuel, Jr. mar Miss Macon of New Kent & had Emanuel Macon Jones. Richard mar Anne Simmons & had Emanuel who mar Mary Booth, who had son Richard who mar Martha Throckmorton. Information desired of the son John, dates of b, m & d & names of w & chil.— F. E. E.

11639. GIBBONS.— Wanted ances of Thomas Gibbons d York Co., Va. 1696 & of his w Mary —— d there 1697. Also ances of the 2nd w of their son Thomas, sheriff of York d 1706, his wife was Sarah Conier. Wanted also ances of Anne Eppes, w of John's son Thos. b 1734 in York mar in Sussex d 1809 Hawkins Co., Tenn. Did Thomas Gibbons b 1734 have Rev. rec.?

(a) CHISHOLM.— Wanted ances of John Chisholm of Amelia Co., Va. later of Halifax, & of his wm whom he m bef 1743, Eleanor, dau of Nicholas Gillington & names of all their chil. Did their son Elijah who d 1818 in White Co. Tenn. have Rev. rec.?— E. T. C.

11640. MITCHELL-STUART.— Martha Mitchell b nr Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa., 19 April 1777 m 29 Sept. 1796 James Stuart of Phila. d 21 Feb. 1842. She was an Episcopalian but aft her mar. she became Presbyterian & belonged to "Old Pine St. Presby. Ch" in Phila. Wanted her parentage & any data concerning her fam. Was there Col. or Rev. service in her line? I have this note on the Mitchell line but cannot connect it up. In 1690 Col. Mitchell was a commander in the Battle of Boyne under King William of Orange. His desc. Andrew & David Mitchell came to Amer. with Alex, Mebane, John Anderson, Margaret Moore & her dau, Ann, early in 1700 & they all set. in Lancaster Co., Pa. They came from the Scotch-Irish colony in Ulster, Ireland.—A. D. R. K.

11641. LAMB-RAY.— Wanted gen, dates & proof of Rev. rec. of father of Mary Lamb b abt 1775 d in S. Car. nr Spartansburg, bur-

ied in "Old Padgett's Creek Cemetery" mar abt 1800 Hosea Ray b abt 1774, res. Union Co., S. C. He had bros Wm.; Thos. & Elijah, Baptist ministers; & sis. Sarah. His father known to have served in Rev. but lack proof & his given name. Wanted gen & all information of this family — M. K. A.

11642. Craig-Adams.— Wm. Wallace Craig, res. Madrid Bend, Ky-Tenn. mar 1st 17 May 1832 Mary Bloys who d 1752. He mar 2nd 14 Oct. 1853 Nancy Caroline Adams b 11 June 1826. Wanted gen of each.

(a) Hopkins.— Wanted birthplace of Elias Hopkins who d in Pittsford, Vt. 1893, also information of his son Daniel who m Patience —— & removed to N. Y. & later to Ontario.

(b) Salter.—Wanted b, m & d of Mary Salter, w of Gershom Beach, res. Morristown, N. J. prob m there 1850. res. Rutland, Vt. during Rev. from which place he served.

(c) Sage.— Wanted maiden n of w of Allen Sage, Jr. who served from Mt. Washington, Mass. removed to East Bloomfield, N. Y. 1790, & 1797 to Canada.

(d) Lawrence.— Wanted parentage of Levi Lawrence, who served in Rev. in Vt. & N. Y. & who lived in Oxford Co., Ontario, 1795.

(e) Smith.— Wanted parentage of Phebe Smith b 18 Sept. 1748, m 1766 James Burdick & lived on boundary bet Mass. & Vt. where he had a grist mill & ferry.

(f) Allen.— Wanted parentage of Mary Allen of Milford, Conn. who m 5 Feb. 1723/4 Benoni Sage of Middletown, Conn.— C. M. B.

11643. Dillard-Garrett.— Wanted parentage, gen data & proof of ser. of father of Priscella Dillard b 7 Feb. 1783 in Laurens Co., S. C. d 24 Oct. 1857 in Miss. had bros. John & Joseph. She m abt 1800 Joseph Garrett b 8 Jan. 1775, Laurens Co., S. C. d 27 May, 1849 in Miss. Wanted his gen also. His father d when he was 8 yrs old & he was reared by fam of another name. Mary Garrett, dau. of Joseph mar Ambrose Ray, Baptist minister of Spartansburg, S. C. Wanted all information possible of these families.— M. R. J.

11644. Wheatley - Poe - Smith - Whittington - Doran - Lowry.— Would like to corres. with anyone interested in these families. Jos. Wheatley m bef 1784 Polly Poe & lived in Wilkes Co., N. C., aft 1790. Is there Rev. rec in either line? Jarvis Smith set. in Wilkes Co., 1778 m Nancy Whittingham. He & several bros. all of whom had iron bloomeries along the Yadkin River are said to have ser. at Kings Mountain. Desire proof. Alex. Doran of Wash. Co., Va., served under Col. Campbell at Kings Mt. m Eliz. Lowry. Wanted her parentage.

(a) Dickinson.— Joseph Dickinson b 13 Apr. 1745 m Eliz. — b 16 June 1749. Their chil John b 3 Feb. 1772; Mary b 2 Dec. 1774; James b 30 Apr. 1776; Daniel b 2 Dec. 1778; name unknown b 1783/5; Eliz. b 10 Sept 1788 mar Nathaniel Purdy of Ulster Co., N. Y. 1809; Joseph b 24 May 1790; Cattrien b 20 July 1792; Fanny b 20 July 1792. Fam. lived in Ulster or Orange Cos during Rev. Wanted Rev. rec. of Joseph Dickinson. Would like to corres. with desc. of this fam. — L. G.

11645. Brooke-Boyer.— Wanted parentage & Rev. rec. of f of Chas. Brooke, the father of Mark Brooke b 1791 d 1849 mar Mary, dau. of John & Eliz. Boyer Koons, 17 Oct. 1815. Their chil were Isaac 1817–1819; James 1818–1870; Jerred E. 1820–1911; Mariah, 1823–1867; John Koons, 1826–1885; Eliz. Ann, 1828–1844; Mary, 1830–1903; Jesse, 1832–1833; Keim K., 1835–1907. Wanted also Rev. gen. of John Koons.— J. T. B.

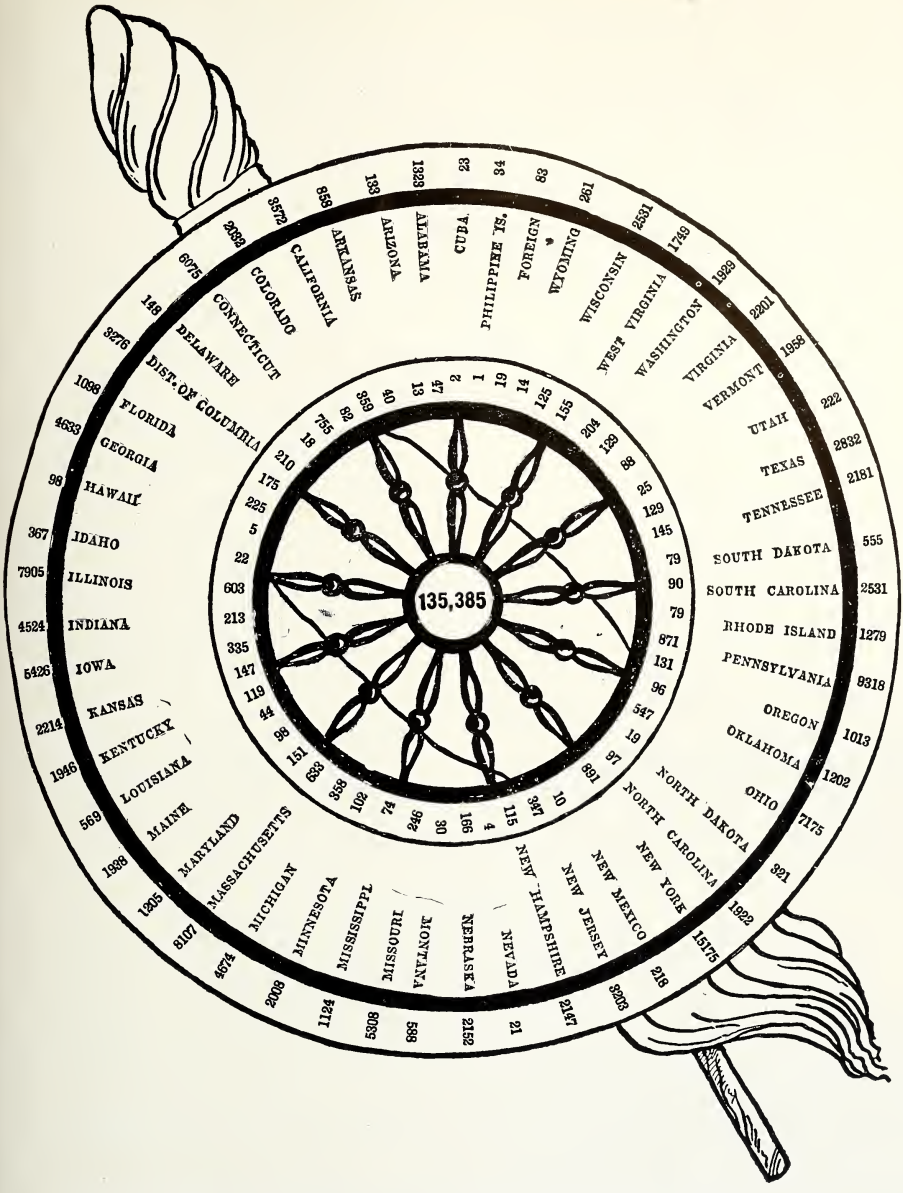
11646. Beatty.— Wanted any information of Eliz. w of Wm. Beatty. They set on the Monocacy River, Md 1730. Their son Wm. b 1739 mar. Mary Dorothea Grosh b 1739, & their 9th ch. was named Otho Holland Beatty. — B. P. F.

11647. Templeton.— Wanted parentage of Hannah Templeton who m Andrew Farley, a Rev. Capt. from Wash. Co., Pa, or Wheeling W. Va.

(a) Neal.— Wanted parentage of Jane Neal who m Alex. Harrah abt 1800 at Pittsburg, Pa.

(b) Walton.— Wanted parentage of Mildred Walton who mar. John Crain abt 1772, prob. in Georgia.— S. B. H.

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MAGAZINE



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Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

Vol. LVII, No. 11 November, 1923

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RED CROSS ROLL CALL — NOVEMBER 11 TO 29, 1923

DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION
· MAGAZINE ·

VOL. LVII, No. 11 NOVEMBER, 1923 WHOLE No. 375

PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE

PRODUCT OF THE PIONEERS

By Anna Phillips See

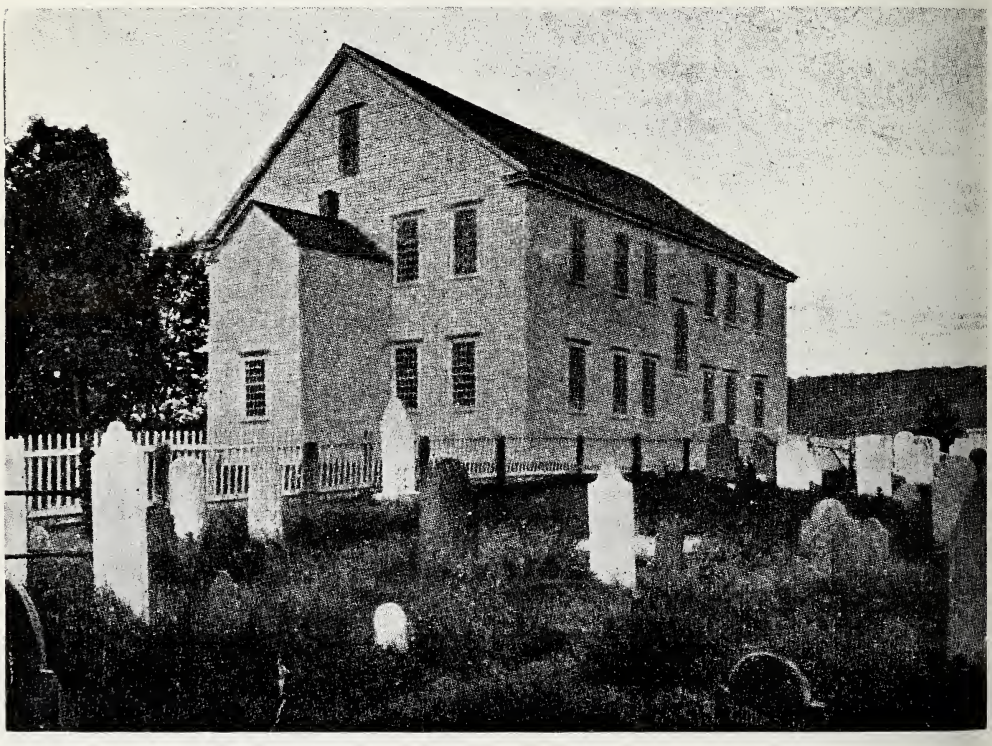
THE moving camera of time makes records of the race. Each one of us is a composite of his ancestry. Let that ancestral blood be a fine New England strain; let the setting be the same through many generations and we have a highly characteristic product. Such perfect product of the Vermont pioneers is Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States.

The hills breed men. Independence and courage were universal traits of the early settlers among the Green Mountains, whether like Ethan Allen they dashed across the page of history or like the first Coolidge ancestor at Plymouth, Vt., they quietly subdued a rugged wilderness. Captain John Coolidge, a Revolutionary officer from Lancaster, Massachusetts, came to Plymouth in 1791 and founded the Vermont branch of the family. The musket that he bore in the Revolutionary War is treasured by his great, great, grandson, and President Coolidge has been photographed carrying the ancient gun and wearing the well known ancestral smock and cowhide boots. In 1801 Calvin Coolidge located on a farm at Plymouth Notch and here was born his son Calvin Galusha who was to live on that farm for sixty-three years and then pass it on to his son John C. Coolidge, father of President Coolidge. This ancestral land where the President worked and played as a boy will one day be his and his sons' after him.

The grandfather, Calvin Galusha Coolidge was a notable man, selectman and constable for long terms and Justice of the Peace for twenty years. The state recognized his ability by sending him to the legislature for two years. Town offices at Plymouth would almost seem

to be hereditary in the family for the old man handed them down to his son John C. Coolidge who in his turn became constable, collector, superintendent of schools and selectman. The field widened when he came to serve as state representative, state senator and " Colonel " Coolidge on the staff of Governor Stickney.

A few months ago he happened to be in Woodstock on business and, at the hotel awaiting dinner, fell in with a moving picture man. The stranger who had no idea of Mr. Coolidge's identity, remarked, " Vice-President Coolidge comes from round here somewhere, doesn't he?"



THE OLD ROCKINGHAM, VERMONT MEETING HOUSE, BUILT 1787

To fill public office acceptably requires a legal cast of mind. John C. Coolidge is noted for his practical knowledge of law and is often in conference with the lawyers at Woodstock, the county seat. His son's choice of the law as a profession is easily understood. John C. Coolidge is sociable enough with his friends but reserved with strangers. An anecdote, hitherto unpublished, illustrates not only his reticence but his modesty where his famous son is concerned.

" I believe so," replied John C. Coolidge.

The stranger wishing to impress this quiet, retiring Vermonter, began to brag in a loud tone, " I heard Coolidge myself when he was lecturing down South. Mighty fine man he is, too. Yes, *Sir!*"

" That so? " answered the listener with noncommittal countenance.

Just then a friend of John C. Coolidge came along and heard the conversation.

He turned to the stranger, "Why, you're talking right now to the *father of the Vice-President.*"

The Coolidges have a genius for politics but other ancestors have furnished other capabilities. The president's mother, Victoria C. Moor, was a direct descendant of sturdy old Nathaniel Davis of Rockingham, Vt., who sat on the Coroner's Jury that dared to arraign the King's Court officials for the "Westminster Massacre" of March 13, 1775. In this conflict for the possession of the Westminster Courthouse between unarmed "Liberty Men" and the King's sheriff with an armed force, two Liberty Men were killed. These were the first martyrs of the Revolutionary struggle so soon to open at Lexington and Concord. The courage of Nathaniel Davis has come down unweakened to his great, great, great grandson.

Nathaniel Davis was prominent not only in the political affairs of his town and state but also in the old colonial church of Rockingham. He was one of four men to present to the town in 1773 the site for a "Meetinghouse and graveyard." When the first primitive building was replaced by the present structure, erected 1787, he occupied the high box pew now marked by a silver plate. At his death he was buried under the eaves of the church he had loved.

The quaint church records reveal to us the character of this man who, though fiery, was quick to repent and acknowledge his fault:

"1780 April 27, Chh met according to appointment and informed Mr Nath'l Davis of their uneasiness with him for Continuing his Contention with Deac. Evans. * * * Mr Davis said to the Chh that he was Sensible that upon Provocation he had fallen into unbecoming Passions and in his Expressions had broken good Rules and wherein he had given occasion of offence to the Chh he was sorry therefore desir'd that it might be overlook't and their prayers for him."

The Rockingham Church as an organization was very independent for it was a Union church that welcomed different denominations. The Universalists among whom was old Nathaniel himself were so strongly represented in its congregation that when a Congregationalist pastor from Springfield, Vt., preached in the pulpit certain of his parishioners were horrified. The death of his child which happened soon after they judged a direct punishment for his countenancing unorthodoxy.

Of old Rockingham church Percy Mackaye, the poet, has written in "The Candle in the Choir":

"In Rockingham upon the hill
The meetinghouse shines lone and still;
A bare, star-cleaving gable-peak,
Broad roof-beamed, snow-ribbed, stark and bleak,
As long ago their needs sufficed
Who came from cottage fires to Christ,
Sharing with frosty breath
Their footstoves and their faith."

It was a deeply interesting coincidence that the annual "Pilgrimage" of the "Old Rockingham Church Association" to the historic building had been appointed for Sunday, August 5th. When eighteen hundred people gathered in or about the ancient edifice with its many-paned windows, great galleries, high pulpit and spindle-back pews, the president of the association reminded the assemblage that within fifty feet of the pulpit where he stood lay the ancestors of

Calvin Coolidge who, by the hand of death two days before, had been sealed President of the United States. Few in that audience, when they stood with bowed heads in memory of the departed President Harding, but visioned that solemn ceremony in a Vermont farmhouse in the early hours of August 3d, when an aged man administered the oath of office to his own son; the oath of the highest office in the land.



CALVIN COOLIDGE AT AMHERST COLLEGE

The Coolidge and Davis families, while perhaps the best known of the president's ancestors, were not the only contributors of admirable traits. Luther Franklin, his great grandfather on the maternal side, was a pioneer in Plymouth, Vt., settling there in a day when he was obliged to bear his corn on his shoulder to the mill, when he waved blazing brands to intimidate the wolves as often as he went abroad at night. Yet in the wilderness Luther Franklin and others like him built churches and schools, while they housed themselves in log cabins.

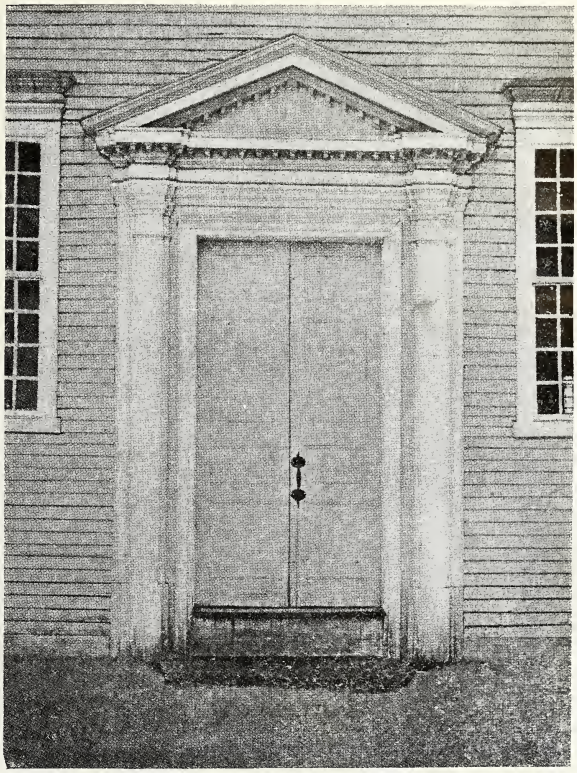
Luther Franklin's daughter "Nabby" married Hiram D. Moor whose mother, Mary Davis, was the grand daughter of old Nathaniel Davis of Rockingham. Hiram Moor was a hero, though of another sort. When his father died leaving his mother with seven young children she returned from New York State to the home town of Rockingham. After a time, with only the boy Hiram to help her, she settled on a farm in Plymouth, afterwards known as Mt. Pleasant and there raised the family. Hiram, though never robust, took on his young shoulders the burdens of a man, tilled the mountain farm and helped his brothers and sisters to get a start in the world. His own chances for an education and for advancement he

cheerfully gave up for their sake, rejoicing in their greater opportunities. They grew and prospered; one of them, Clark Moor, entered the ministry.

Hiram Moor, perhaps because he appreciated what he had lost in his youth, was always devoted to reading. He was also an independent thinker in religious matters; an independence which he inherited from his Universalist mother — Mary Davis.

It is easy to trace President Coolidge's inheritance from the men of his line: a strong religious faith; highest courage and honesty; industry and thrift; dry wit and humor; mental acumen and ability in politics. From the women perhaps come his tenderer qualities, his quiet steadiness and that vein of deep sentiment that underlies his nature. Though he resembles his father, his coloring is a legacy from the gentle, lovely mother who died in her young womanhood. To the two grandmothers also he owes much, Grandma Coolidge and Grandma Moor, who watched over him in boyhood.

The love of the President for the invalid mother, who left him when he was twelve years old, and his beautiful remembrance of her are often mentioned. It is well known that he carries always with him in a closed silver case her portrait — eternally young and eternally lovely. When his own younger son was a baby (a boy that does really resemble the Moors) he asked his aunt almost entreatingly, "*Don't* you think the baby looks like *my mother?*"



COLONIAL DOORWAY OF ROCKINGHAM CHURCH

President Coolidge's visit to his mother's grave in the little cemetery at Plymouth on that fateful August 3d as he left the homestead for the labors and honors of the presidency, has touched the heart of the whole American people.

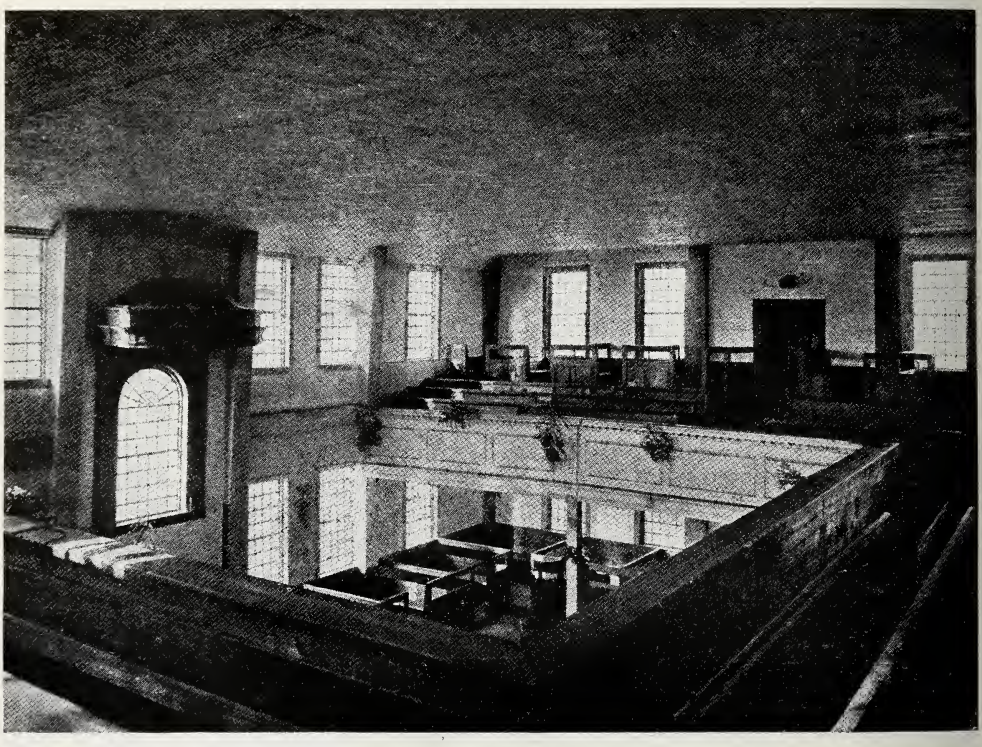
Victoria Moor Coolidge is said to have been the loveliest girl in Plymouth; the loveliest girl that ever attended the Ludlow schools. This physical beauty was symbolic of her nature and character. Gentle and very quiet, her influence was never through words. The perfume of such a personality still clings to her memory.

She left two children, Calvin, the elder, and Abigail, three years his junior. As a child Calvin loved his auburn-haired little sister with an intensity of affection that kept him always at her side. An

aunt relates a story of this devotion when the boy could not have been more than five or six. Her own son, who was older than "Cal," went to Plymouth for a visit with his Coolidge cousin. When he returned home he grumbled to his mother.

"I didn't have much fun. Cal wanted to sit and hold the baby all the time."

Grandma Coolidge, who lived on the old Coolidge farm and who was adored by her grandson, must have mention here. She was a philanthropist of the early New England type now almost extinct in the days of germs, trained nurses and specialists. If anyone was sick in Plymouth, they sent for Grandma Coolidge before



INTERIOR OF ROCKINGHAM CHURCH

When this sister Abbie died at fifteen it nearly broke her brother's heart. To lose first his mother and then his sister was overwhelming.

His affection always clung not only to his own kin but to the friend of the family who, five years after his mother's death, married his father. To this fine woman, who was a second mother for almost thirty years, he was a kind and thoughtful son.

the doctor; perhaps he wouldn't be needed! If anyone was in trouble they consulted Grandma Coolidge before the minister; she would understand and advise. If a person was to be married or buried; if anyone had a "raising," "husking bee" or "quilting," Grandma Coolidge came to help. And few affairs of the church were carried on without the aid of this deeply religious woman who, though a Baptist, upheld the Union Church of Plymouth.



PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE

Leaving Memorial Continental Hall after addressing the American Red Cross convention. It was the first time that the President addressed a public gathering since he came to the White House.

Left to right — front, Commander Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., aide; President Coolidge; Judge John Barton Payne, chairman, American Red Cross. Following are C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to the President; Col. C. O. Sherrill, U.S.A., aide; and secret service operatives.

A neighbor who saw Calvin Coolidge on the day of his birth, July 4, 1872, says that he was "a fair, pretty baby;" another has remarked that he "didn't say much even then!" The child, never rugged, grew into a quiet, thoughtful boy who cared little for sports but was a splendid worker. Thoroughness characterized all he did. His father has said that Cal always finished anything that he undertook. The boy was fond of sitting "in meditation," to use an old expression, gazing toward the hills of beautiful Plymouth Notch. Early he responded to the influence of these hills; an influence that he has publicly acknowledged. His greatest pleasure was reading. No wonder that John C. Coolidge has declared "Cal never gave me a moment's anxiety." Another member of the family has said that the boy's only fault was liking to "hector."

Love of the hills was inseparable in the boy Calvin's mind from love of the state, for the best of Vermont was in his blood. The emotion was fostered by visits to the State Capitol at Montpelier where he thrilled to the realization that his father and *his* father before him had there served their state in the Legislature. In one of his speeches President Coolidge has told that it was at Montpelier that he began to feel while still a boy his own responsibility toward his state. Responsibility, service; these ideas have always dominated and directed his life.

When Calvin Coolidge in 1891 entered Amherst College, and exchanged his Green Mountains for those of Western Massachusetts, he came to love the Old Bay State. As years passed Coolidge, the young lawyer of Northampton, built up a record for service to the town and to the Commonwealth. He was a member of the Northampton School Board, town Counsel and then Mayor. For four years he sat in the lower house of the state legislature, then went to the senate and became its president. At the call of the state he became Lieutenant-Governor, then Governor for three courageous and historic years. His inspired phrase, "Have faith in Massachusetts," will always live. Through his notable work as Governor, Calvin Coolidge became known to the nation at large and was called to the office of Vice-President of the United States. Vermont and Massachusetts have united to make him what he is; the former furnished his heredity, the other his opportunity. If Vermont led him toward the Vice-Presidential chair it was Massachusetts that pushed him into it.

And now this product of the pioneers has by the hand of Providence become chief executive of these United States, holding perhaps the most responsible post in the world. Is there any significance in the name of his native town called after that earliest pioneer settlement on Massachusetts Bay? The character of Calvin Coolidge is in many respects like that of the Pilgrims. Controlled by a deep religious faith he has vision, courage and stern purpose; toleration and a gift for co-operation; a conscience that permits no sacrifice of conviction for convenience or personal ambition.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



N exceedingly interesting and important obligation is upon us this month. Our Society is pledged to cooperate with the American Legion, the National Education Association and The United States Bureau of Education in the national observance of American Education Week, November 18–24 inclusive.

Such cooperation does not mean the lending of a name, but the giving of our individual effort in a movement whose motive is our very fundamental principle of being as a Society. The following letter speaks for itself:

THE AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *June* 20, 1923.

MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
President General, Daughters of the American Revolution Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR MRS. COOK: American Education Week for 1923 is set for the week of November 18–24 inclusive; under the sponsorship of The American Legion, The National Education Association and The United States Bureau of Education.

In this country the people are entrusted with the management of public affairs, through their elected representatives. For the success of such a plan, there must be an intelligent and informed voting population. But of late years, this prime factor of the nation's future has been threatened and weakened by an increase of ignorance and of actual illiteracy. The observance of American Education Week in 1922 developed the startling fact that this republic stands eleventh among the nations in illiteracy. American Education Week is the country-wide observance that awakens the nation to its educational needs.

The American Legion extends to the Daughters of the American Revolution a cordial and urgent invitation to cooperate in this observance. Your acceptance will constitute our authority for using your name on the official program and in national publicity.

Faithfully yours,
GARLAND W. POWELL,
National Director.

Concretely, the most valuable individual service we can render to this national movement as Daughters of the American Revolution is to *visit and study our public schools.* This is a privilege and duty we speak of very often. Here is the golden opportunity for taking hold of it, personally, in the great sweep of national effort. No one can imagine the pleasure, the surprises, the stimulation that will come through visiting our public schools, until she has had this illuminating experience.

Another service asked of us during the week is to provide for special speakers and meetings. Let us do this as far as possible; and let us be alert for all the suggestions that will come through the publicity for the movement in newspapers and magazines. We dare not be careless of so great an opportunity.

In the American Legion Weekly for September 14, is published an illustrated article, "Priceless Parchment," quoting the article written for the July 1923 number of our Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine by John C. Fitzpatrick, assistant chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, on "The Travels of the Declaration of Independence." These articles greatly increases interest, and provide a valuable contribution to Chapter programs.

The appalling Japanese disaster is still in our hearts. The response to President Coolidge's Proclamation cannot but impress on us the reality of friendship between nations. When we realize that such friendliness to be genuine is the cumulative friendliness of the individuals of a nation, it gives new and just importance to our personal sympathy, understanding, and affection for those of different race. In this connection one cannot forbear to call attention to the significant activities of the Junior Red Cross in the members' correspondence with young, unseen friends overseas.

Following our national custom, President Coolidge will issue a Proclamation calling upon us to set aside a certain day this month for the observance of our national Thanksgiving. What a pity and personal loss it is when one lets such observance degenerate into mere form for "benefits forgot!" What strength and gain when we clear our minds of discouragements, and lassitude and criticism, and lift our hearts as did our forefathers.

A little eight year old luncheon guest related the other day some things she had been told at school about the first Thanksgiving feast of the Pilgrims; and of how Priscilla had said, while they were preparing for three days' provisions, that if everything else gave out they could still have clams, which were sent like manna in the wilderness. After lunch we got out some books with stories of that feast, and from one of them I copied several paragraphs for this message, to be a reminder to us this Thanksgiving.

You remember the winter that had preceded this feast, when 46 of the 101 settlers had died, all had suffered cold, hunger and sickness, their common house had burned and they had lived for a time half frozen.

"There were but 55 English people to eat this first Thansgiving Feast," writes Helen P. Patten in "The Year's Festivals," "yet with the 90 Indians there were plenty to provide for. There were only 4 women in the colony, who with the help of one servant and a few young girls, prepared the food for three days for 120 men, three-fourths of whom were Indians. . .

". . . This little company of stern men, armed, surrounded by savages who were gorgeous in holiday paint and feathers, and a few overworked, sad homesick women, were trying to forget the weary months of hard work and disappointment and were bent upon a common enjoyment of the gifts nature had provided, for which they gave hearty thanks to God."

So may we, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Lora Haines Cook,
President General.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

The subject of this contest is to be "The Value of the Patriotic-Historic Society in America; its force as compared with civic and philanthropic societies; its power against radicalism, and its influence upon the alien."

The contest is open to all members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It will run from October 1, 1923, to February 1, 1924.

A first prize of $250 and a second prize of $120, from the Colonel Walter Scott Fund, will be awarded. The two winning essays will be published in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

The prizes will be awarded by Mrs. George Maynard Minor during the 33rd Continental Congress in April, 1924.

The essay must be typewritten on one side of the paper only, and margins of one inch on each side of the paper be provided for. Neatness will be considered in the awarding of the prizes.

The National number, name and address of the writer must be placed in a sealed envelope and attached to the manuscript. No signed manuscript will be considered.

The essay must be composed of not less than 3,000 words or more than 5,000.

All manuscripts must be sent to Mrs. F. W. Mondell, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. They must be sent registered mail and received on or before February 1, 1924. No manuscript will be considered after that date.

THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY AND COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

By Will H. Hays

President, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.

Extracts from Mr. Hays' Address Before the Authors' League of America in June, 1923

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the motion picture was a mere idea. Its greatest progress has been in the last five years, and this is the same period during which it is rather generally conceded that there has been no particular progress in any other form of art or form of expression.

There have been many suggestions in journals of criticism that the post-war art has not been of high grade; that newspapers even have rather been stressing the accounts of crime and human degradation; that no super work of sculpture or music has been achieved, and that even literary people may possibly have lent themselves to the tendencies of a disordered age and may have produced works which relied more on sensationalism than true art for their appeal to success. So widespread was this impression that during the recent legislative session of a very great State an effort was made, and was seriously menacing for a period to censor, for the first time since the first amendment to the Constitution, the works of American authors.

Ever since the invention of the motion picture it has been improving. This is not true of any other medium of expression.

All this in no sense by way of alibi, for the motion picture is coming through on the highway which leads to better pictures. I am only expressing what I have learned in the last few months that this is not the job of one group — it is the multitude's job, and in the doing there is work for all, for you as definitely as for the producers.

The men who have pioneered in this industry have already accomplished most wonderful things. Its development and its accomplishments have been like an Arabian Night's story. There is little wonder these crowded years have been in some respects a chaos. The development of this industry is analogous to the development of no other. When keen men saw the commercial possibilities in it, they set out in feverish haste on the world-old quest for gold, just as the forty-niners did when the word came from Sutter's Hill that sent them around Cape Horn and overland across desert, mountain and plain, undaunted by peril, hardships or savages. Picture pioneers set out to dig gold just as men went to get it in Alaska when the Klondike flashed its golden invitation to the spirit of adventure.

Nor do we forget, as a matter of history, that while the pioneer in any business is always a romantic figure, his conduct frequently does not measure up to the best boarding school standards. Force and trickery and even homicide were common incidents in the opening of yesterday's oil fields and in the mighty struggle for supremacy of the railroads of the country. It is strongly suspected, too, that commerce was born in piracy, and we know that organized society itself was born in the little group which lifted its hand against all other groups in the fierce, skinclad clan, which knew no law but violence and no purpose but the defense of its own cave.

It is a far cry from many phases of the development of those industries to the development of this, but there is not an entire absence of analogy. There has been competition of the fiercest kind, of course. There has been no time taken for adequate reflection. The mere physical and mechanical expansion of the early years had been so rapid and so great that there was not time and there has not been the mood to consider adequately the moral and educational responsibilities inherent in this great new thing.

But those days are over. At the end of this period of incredibly compressed physical, mechanical, financial and artistic development the pioneers have caught their second breath. They find themselves the responsible custodians of one of the greatest industries in the world, of possibly the most potent instrument for moral influence and education in the world, and of the one most universal medium of art. The business is seeking and is finding a firm anchor. Sober business men, with vision clarified, old rivals now seeing their common interests, if nothing else, and sensing definitely their public duty, know better than anybody else that the future of their business as well as the future of society, demands better and still better pictures.

The Committee on Public Relations consists of representatives of 62 national civic, social, educational and religious organizations, with an estimated membership of 20,000,000.

The main function of the Committee is to act as a channel of communication between the public and the industry. It serves to educate the industry on the motion picture as a community force and responsibility, and educates the public on the peculiar elements and difficulties surrounding the amusement business.

The Committee now has functioning weekly previews. Three concrete examples best illustrate the practical results from this effort.

1. Merry Go Round — a splendid picture — contained one or two highly salacious incidents. At the request of the Committee these were eliminated.

2. In the initial print of the Covered Wagon, Kit Carson was made to appear highly degrading. The Committee called this fact to the attention of the producer with the result that changes were made satisfying both the Boy Scouts (who called the matter to the Committee's attention) and the producer.

3. In "Peck's Bad Boy and His Pa" to be produced shortly by Associated First National,— the cooperation of the Boy Scouts was requested. Through the Committee's effort this has been given.

The Committee at these previews does not sit in judgment on pictures. No Committee action is taken but the representatives of the individual organizations are urged, if they approve the picture, to send word down the line promoting attendance at the picture.

Thus the representatives of the Community Service saw in "Penrod and Sam" the dramatization of their own purposes, increased recreational facilities for children. A bulletin went to all their affiliated organizations and field men urging that this picture be promoted.

The solution of the motion picture problem the Committee feels to lie in Community Film (better film) Club work.

The Community Film Club plan, in brief, provides that in each community a broad and democratic group of men and women cooperate with the exhibitors:

> To carry on Children's Matinees at the theatre Saturday mornings, presenting at those times specially selected programs.
>
> To promote, through PUBLICITY, increased attendance at pictures of merit.

This plan is a demonstrated success. It has been in operation in the theatres of 27 towns in the southeast, the Crandall Theatres in Washington, and in Indiana. It provides within itself a means of financing its activities in that one-half of the net proceeds of the children's matinees accrue to the Community Film Club. It has the support of the industry.

The plan provides selected entertainment for children and offers the only logical solution to child attendance at motion pictures. Contrary to the general impression, children do not make up the greater proportion of motion picture audiences. Actual census of attendance in many theatres in many towns indicates 12 per cent. children as against 88 per cent. adults.

Actual observation of box office returns will further indicate that the desires of the public are fickle, influenced by fashion and fad and characterized by an ever constant demand for change. One conclusion alone stands out unquestioned. If a continuing and increasing demand for pictures of merit is made felt at the box office, more and more pictures will be made to supply that demand.

The Committee proposes to promote the formation of Community Film Clubs in the towns and cities of the United States by means of regional conferences, and plans are now under way for calling the first conference for this purpose in New England.

These are the main concerns of the Committee at the present time but not the limit of its activities.

It has actively taken up the matter of the institutional use of films and has conducted a questionnaire to the heads of all the leading institutions in the United States. The replies to these questionnaires are probably the first library ever compiled of the recreational needs at such institutions.

The Committee has had several conferences with interested organizations, government officials, et cetera, concerning the use of films in immigrant, Americanization, and educational work.

In short, it seizes every opportunity to make itself effective in promoting not only the educational but the social use of motion pictures. A concrete example of effort along this line is the matter of the coming Revolutionary Film to be produced by D. W. Griffith. The Daughters of the American Revolution suggested the advisability of such a picture at this time and the Committee was able to secure acceptance of the suggestion on the part of David Wark Griffith.

THE CONTINENTAL EXPRESS RIDER

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A. M.

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

THE Continental Express Rider is a forgotten figure in the story of the Revolutionary War. Seldom has he been mentioned, seldom has he been thought of, but some of the best laid plans of the Revolution would have gone for naught without him. He had place in the loose jointed machinery of our struggle for liberty, but such was the lack of organization and system that it is difficult today to find more than an occasional trace of him, or to catch more than a fleeting glimpse of his sturdy figure galloping down the dusty lanes or along the deserted back roads of the old Colonies. He wore no uniform, this Continental Express, and sometimes he carried not even a leathern pouch to show his mission; but he could ride and ride he did, both night and day, when occasion demanded. Long distances meant nothing to him; he rode swiftly, but carefully and when his horse gave out he obtained another by any means, at any place and rode steadily on. He was never organized into a corps, which makes it the more difficult to trace his story.

In the beginning Congress made generous use of special messengers, or expresses, but by the end of the year 1775 it became plain that some plan or system was needed to lessen the expense and increase the efficiency of the haphazard method in vogue. The special rider was then the only known means of rapid communication and the transportation of orders and information was equally as important as the transportation of supplies. No thought of signal communication, such as the flag wig-wag or night torch seems to have occurred to anyone during the Revolution, though a relay of beacons at night and cannon blast by day was used to announce an event, known beforehand to be impending. The horseman at top speed was the only known telegraph. The distances travelled by these riders during the first two years of the war were often great. Some of the more trusted expresses of Congress went from Philadelphia to Ticonderoga, to Cambridge and to Georgia. Later the relay system was used and the rides reduced to from twenty to forty miles and where the distances between the relays were around the fifteen mile mark the speed maintained was excellent.

The first appearance of the express service in the Revolutionary organization is in the resolve of Congress of September 14, 1775, when the necessity of settling the expense accounts of the expresses became pressing. Having allowed matters to drift along Congress became illogically appalled at the accounts and, after debating the subject added more members to the committee having the matter in charge, but no

result in the nature of forming an express organization was obtained. Congress was frugal, at times parsimonious, and settlement of matters involving the creation of a permanent expense in the shape of a new group of salaried employees was not easy. In December 1775 Congress appointed Benjamin Franklin, Francis Lewis and Silas Deane a committee to devise the best means of having expresses, who were to be persons of dependable character, posted along the road from Philadelphia to Washington's Headquarters in Cambridge, for the purpose of conveying early and frequent intelligence. This committee took three weeks to report and then the report was tabled until Franklin could make further inquiry into the matter. Four more weeks passed before the express question again forced itself to the fore. Congress, after haggling, in useless debate, over the expense charges, again postponed action until Franklin could enquire of various postmasters as to the terms on which expresses could be engaged. This continual postponement in such a pressing matter drew from General Washington a clear statement of the case. He wrote to Congress on Feb. 9, 1776, that he had had great hopes that the expresses to be established between Philadelphia and Cambridge would have been established long before that date. With an exact understanding of the attitude of Congress towards expenditures he gave it as his opinion that it would rather save than increase the expense by having regular relays of expresses, as many horses were destroyed by one man coming the whole way. "It would certainly be more expeditious and safer than writing by the post or by private hands which I am often under the necessity of doing."

February, March, April and May passed and in the first week in June Congress again bestirred itself to the extent of forming another committee, this time to be composed of one delegate from each of the Thirteen Colonies, to consider ways and means of establishing expresses between the several Continental posts of the army. This was a fumbling attempt to establish a kind of super-postal service, a special delivery that could be depended upon to speed up a certain class of communications. It was foredoomed to failure; but the Continental Congress had not learned in 1776 to delegate its executive functions into the hands of executives, exclusively so functioning. The insufficiency of the measure adopted drew from Washington some rather plain comment. On receiving the resolve he wrote at once to the President of Congress: "In respect to establishing expresses between the several Continental posts, who is to do it? The resolve does not say. Is it expected by Congress that I should? Whoever the work is assigned to should execute it with the utmost despatch. The late imperfect and contradictory accounts respecting our defeat at the Cedars strongly point out the necessity there is for it. No intelligence has yet come from any officer in command there and, most probably for want of a proper channel to convey it, tho the misfortune happened so long ago." Another month passed without Congressional action and, on July 5, Congress pitched upon the overworked and harassed Postmaster General as a convenient individual to shoulder the burden. It ordered him to establish a line of expresses between Philadelphia and New York City and tacked to the order a request that General Washington be desired to send off despatches to Congress every day. No

money was authorized for these expresses and the Postmaster General's only recourse was to use the regular post riders as expresses. The result was to hamper the mail service with but small corresponding gain to the express despatches.

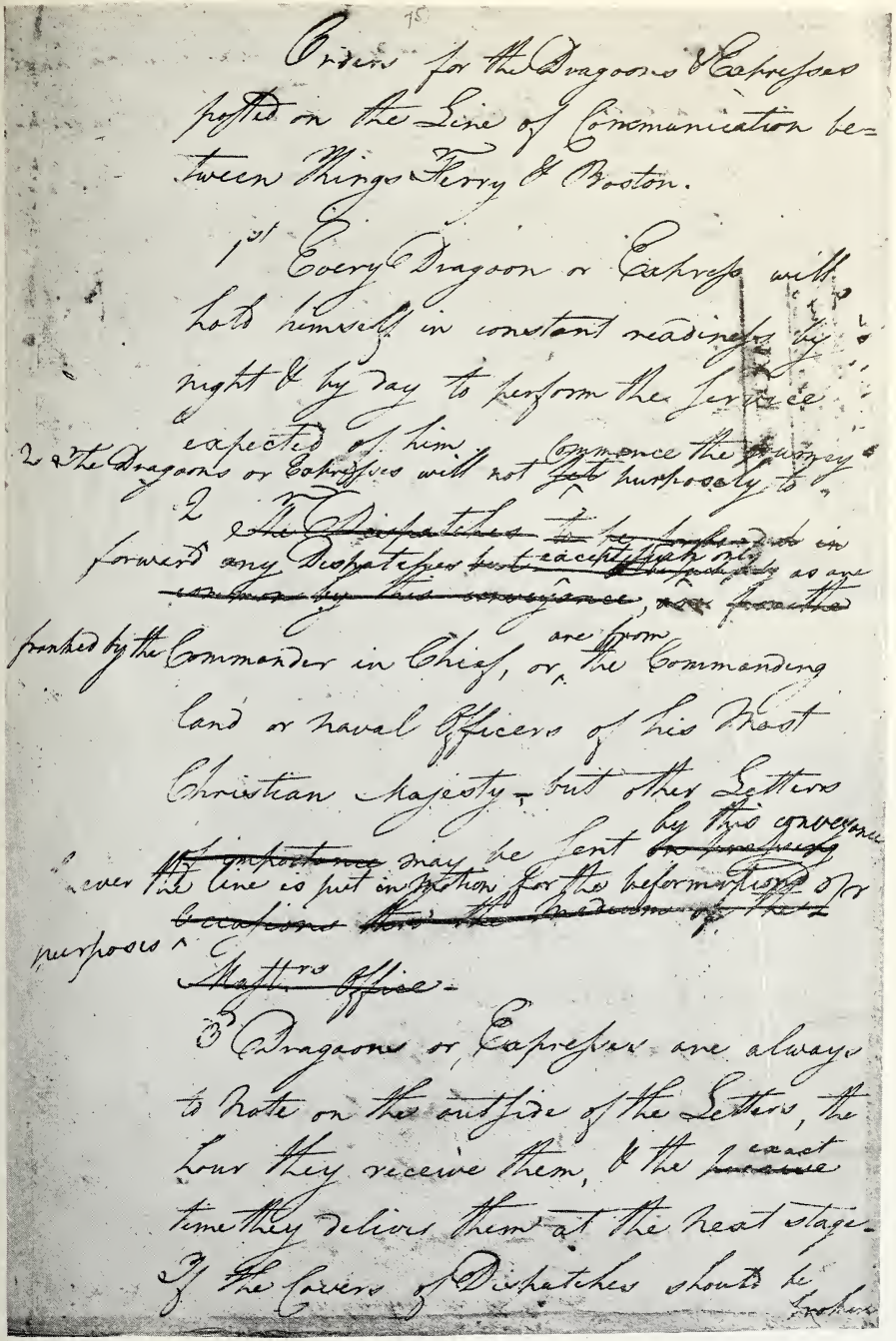
The struggle to prevent the British taking New York City and the anxious days that followed its capture kept express riders moving swiftly; necessity pressed hard upon the heels of expediency and riders, others than those so employed by the Postmaster General were found and engaged with little thought of system or regulation. The need of the moment governed; but in October, 1776, Congress reverted once more to the express difficulties; a committee was appointed on the last day of that month with instructions to report as soon as possible on ways and means of establishing expresses and conveying intelligence to and from the army, with safety and speed. Difficulties were encountered and once more (on Nov. 6) Congress turned to the Postmaster General and directed him to employ immediately as many more riders between Philadelphia and the headquarters of the army as he should judge would most effectually perform that very important "and, at this time more especially, necessary service and that he endeavor to the utmost in his power, to procure sober, diligent and trusty persons to undertake it." All ferry keepers were enjoined to expedite expresses and, as it was reported that the expresses were in the habit of carrying private letters and packages in addition to the government despatches, Congress solemnly declared that such offenders "ought not to receive the wages they would otherwise be entitled to."

In November, 1776, Timothy Dodd, one of the expresses, was robbed of his despatch bag at Bristol, Pennsylvania, under rather suspicious circumstances. A Congressional investigation could find nothing against Dodd but carelessness. He was imprisoned for a time; but the incident merely showed the pressing necessity for a regulated express service. By the end of November it seemed clear that whatever management existed in the express service had not met the needs, so Congress again reverted to its original method of committee treatment, only this time instead of asking for a report, it placed the management of the matter in the hands of the committee. This was the Committee of Intelligence and it was directed and empowered to establish expresses to go to and from Headquarters daily. But evil days were dawning upon the Revolutionary movement: Washington was driven through Jersey and across the Delaware; the British were encamped upon the east bank of the river and Congress fled to Baltimore. The need for an express service was more imperative than ever, yet the situation was more than ever confused. Robert Morris, who had been left in Philadelphia along with George Clymer and George Walton, to carry on the Continental business as long as it was prudent to stay in the city, wrote to Congress that the Continental stables, from which the expresses were largely derived, were in the greatest confusion. Horses, wagons, expresses, commissaries, stable gear and supplies were in a turmoil. "Jacob Hiltzheimer, a very honest man" he wrote, "will run mad soon if not properly assisted or relieved in this department." In January, 1777, the full committee wrote to Congress that the waste and destruction going on in the stables was

frightful. "Our opinion is that no such thing as a Continental stable should ever have existed. Horses are worked to the bone and then neglected — feed stolen and wasted, no one can tell who is entitled to it and who is not. Every officer crams his horses into the public stables and calls them Continental; every hired team that ought to find itself say they are Continental and demand feed as a right. Hiltzheimer does all he can but they threaten his life and to burn his stables." The Committee sent Hiltzheimer a guard, but they turned out to be just as bad as the thieving wagoners and joined in with the dishonest in getting everything possible. The Continental stables had been established at the suggestion of Thomas Mifflin, but from lack of proper management they became more of a hindrance than a help. The confusion in Philadelphia at the time of the battles of Trenton and Princeton accounts for some of the conditions so eloquently described by the Committee; but absence of intelligent management was the main trouble. Matters blundered along, with haphazard dependence on finding private individuals who were ready to ride as special messengers, when it became necessary to send communications with more than ordinary speed. There were individuals in Philadelphia who were habitually employed by Congress to ride express with important papers and their expense accounts were settled with the usual delay, after debate, questioning and complaint of the expense involved; but it seemed impossible to come to an agreement on an established plan which would reduce the very expense so freely complained of. When the army moved, the chain of expresses was dissolved and a new one built up on the best terms obtainable; frequently entailing a complete change of all former arrangements and a new scale of payments for the service. General Washington did not hesitate to throw out long lines of relay riders wherever necessity demanded it, but no permanent organization was possible and the results of temporary arrangements seldom met adequately, the exigencies. During the Spring campaign in 1777, when both Washington and Howe jockied for advantage in upper Jersey the American general established a relay of expresses between Morristown and Philadelphia, writing to the President of Congress that the deputy quartermaster general "would inform you who his rider is in Philadelphia that you may know where to apply." A sudden move of the British up the Hudson had to be guarded against and a chain of expresses was established between King's Ferry and Morristown. Joseph Butler, on the west side of the ferry, John Butler at Suffern's Tavern, in Smith's Cove, and Adam Jameson at Capt. Mandeville's, at Pompton Plains were the riders that brought despatches from the Highlands to the camp at Morristown. In July, 1777, Howe set sail from New York with the British fleet and troop transports and for weeks Washington was in the dark as to the point where the stroke would be delivered. After a long wait the ships were seen off the Delaware capes, only to disappear again and later to sail into Chesapeake Bay. Congress immediately became busy with the lack of an express service and ordered the Board of War to appoint proper expresses for conveying letters and requested Washington to appoint a proper person at Headquarters to write to the President of Congress twice a day or oftener. The Board confessed its utter inability to carry out

Congress' order and passed the difficulty on to Washington. It wrote to him that while it disliked taking men from the fighting line, it could do nothing more than request Washington to obtain expresses by taking dragoons for that purpose, from either Bland's or Sheldon's regiments. This was the final acknowledgment that an express service, as a civil establishment, could not be maintained; the task, so airily directed by Congress was impossible of accomplishment without the finances necessary to fulfill it and finances were ignored by Congress. It was easy to obtain a few soldiers by detail for this, that and the other purpose; a few men here and there weren't supposed to count; but when this became a general practice the result was a weakening of the fighting line and a relaxation of the reins of discipline. But the precedent was set by the Board of War and from the latter part of 1777 dragoons were used freely as expresses on all occasions. The practice brought into existence an entirely new set of difficulties; the dragoon commanders were bitter in their complaints against their commands being split up and scattered over an expanse of territory; the dragoon riders, stationed at posts away from camp and freed from disciplinary restraints were not always as prompt and efficient as could be wished and, when they came in contact with civilian express riders they contrived to assume a superiority that did not always redound to the good of the service. The innovation did not solve the problem for, half a year later, (May, 1778) Congress again appointed another of its interminable committees to digest and report a plan for regulating the Continental Expresses and also to enquire into and rectify the abuses of the general Post Office. The dragoon expresses could be punished in summary military manner for delays and mistakes; but the civilian express was a more difficult problem. Complaints of tardiness, straying from station and loitering on the road were numerous and Congress was alarmed at the expense of the service. From the end of June to the middle of July, 1778, $6,000 had been called for within this short period of three weeks.

The distances to be ridden varied; the general plan was to divide the routes into moderate laps of from twelve to twenty miles and to have express riders stationed at convenient posts at these distances apart. Each express was supposed to ride at the utmost speed of his mount to the next relay station, from which the rider there would carry the despatch to the next station. The expresses furnished their own mounts; but were not allowed, in all cases, to subsist them at public expense. The despatches carried by the riders were of the highest importance. When the French fleet, under Comte D'Estaing, was expected on the coast, the letter of welcome from Congress was entrusted to various riders who were sent to different points along the shore, as no one knew just where the French Admiral would make his landfall. One express went to Lewes, Delaware; another to Little Egg Harbor and, in addition to the polite phrases of welcome, the President of Congress recorded for D'Estaing important information as to the British ships in New York harbor, the position of General Washington's army and enclosed copies of the letters and documents relating to the British attempt, in 1778, to effect a reconciliation with the Colonies. It was most important that our French allies plainly understand that nothing short of Independence was



Orders for the Dragoons & Expresses posted on the Line of Communication between Wingo Ferry & Boston.

1st Every Dragoon or Expresse will hold himself in constant readiness by night & by day to perform the Service expected of him, & commence the journey

2 The Dragoons or Expresses will not ~~for~~ purposely to

2 ~~The Dispatches to be implicitly~~ in forward any Dispatches ~~but~~ except ~~from~~ ~~only~~ as are ~~written by his appearance~~, ~~nor receive~~ franked by the Commander in Chief, or ~~from~~ the Commanding Land or Naval Officers of his Most Christian Majesty - but other Letters ~~of importance~~ may be sent ~~on pressing~~ by ~~this~~ Express ~~occasions~~ ~~from the Inhabitants of~~ the Line is put on Action for the ~~before mentioned~~ purposes

~~Matters Office~~

3 Dragoons or Expresses are always to Note on the outside of the Letters, the hour they receive them, & the ~~precise~~ time they deliver them at the next stage

4 The Covers of Dispatches should be ~~broken~~

Photo by Handy.

ORDERS FROM DRAGOONS AND EXPRESSES. FROM THE ORIGINAL MS. IN THE WASHINGTON PAPERS, IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

then to be thought of and President Laurens wrote that " as your Excellency cannot have seen these papers on the other side of the Atlantic, a perusal of them will afford some amusement, at the same time that you will learn from the contents the firmness of the good People of this Country."

The two expresses that carried the duplicate letter to Lewes and Little Egg Harbor, were Andrew Dougherty and Charles Freeman. Dougherty was to deliver his despatch to Henry Fisher and Freeman his to Richard Westcott. Both Fisher and Westcott were asked " in the name of Congress " to get the packet out to the French ships by any means in their power.

One of the express troubles was the unauthorized use of them by staff and civilian officers. Private letters were often sent by the public expresses and inconsequential communications given into their hands when the post would have served just as well. This resulted in the express being absent frequently from his post when important official despatches arrived, to their consequent delay. It was also responsible for some of the loitering and delays of the riders. All official despatches were franked on the outside of the packet so the rider could easily tell whether the letters he carried were from important individuals or not. Set to riding so often for business he suspected was of slight importance, it was human nature to become somewhat indifferent, and criticism and reprimand were often ineffective. The irregularities and complaints steadily increased and light dragoons had been gradually substituted for many of the expresses by the latter part of the year 1778. With the substitution had come complaints also from the dragoon commanders who bitterly protested having their troopers scattered over the countryside. Congress also was having trouble with its expresses. In November, 1778, a petition, signed by the Continental Expresses, Timothy Dodd, Levallin Barry, Patrick M'Closky and Richard Ross was presented, setting forth that the riders had been receiving 25 shillings per day up to August, 1777 and from then on, 35 shillings. They paid their own expenses out of this and the petition claimed that the higher pay was not sufficient. Congress disagreed with the petitioners; announced that the sum was quite sufficient and refused to grant the plea; the result was more dissatisfaction and more carelessness. The petitioners were certainly justified in some respects as the pay of the expresses was anything but consistent or uniform. The Philadelphia expresses, however, received the highest pay of all. According to the returns, which are available only for the year 1779 and a part of 1780, there were 29 riders at Philadelphia and most of them, in 1779, received $480 per month; 4 at Trenton, N. J. received $12 per day; at Hartford, Conn., the rate was $80 per month; at Easton, Pa., $140 per month; at Morristown, N. J., $16 per day; at Charlottesville, Va., $75 per month; at Providence, R. I., $249 per month and at Lebanon, Pa., $60 and $53⅓, with subsistence accompanying the $60 rate and not granted to the $53⅓ rate. These figures are eloquent of the unsystematic character of the express service. Subsistence and forage were perquisites allowed or withheld in a most illogical manner and the general inequality of the pay could have no other effect than that of being detrimental to the service at large. The only spot in the entire organ-

ization where there was anything approaching system was in the main army under Washington. Here the 24 riders were under the direction of a captain of expresses by the name of John Erskine and they were all paid at the rate of $12 per day; two light dragoons were detailed to this group and they were allowed $6 per day in addition to their army stipend and rations; but this group was the exception; the rest of the service was dissatisfied, careless, and a source of exasperation to Congress. This exasperation steadily increased as complaint after complaint was made against the expresses and on December 27, 1779, Congress, in a fit of irritation, ordered the summary dismissal of every rider in the pay of the United States and resolved further that thereafter no established express riders be maintained at public expense.

This sweeping method of rectifying an evil, for which Congress itself was responsible, by abolishing it was much like curing a headache by decapitation. Fortunately for the service the Commander in Chief was of a less hasty disposition. He immediately wrote to Quartermaster General Nathanael Greene that such summary action could not be taken without great injury to the service. "I do not see," he wrote, "that the measure will be altogether practicable at any time in the extent proposed." Nevertheless he ordered Greene to discharge as many of the riders as circumstances would admit of being immediately discharged. The small pay and hard service had so discouraged the expresses that most of them had given Greene notice of their intention to quit before Congress ordered their discharge. It was not the dismissal that worried Greene but how to obtain riders when they were urgently needed. He thought he could meet most emergencies with 15 expresses and, as Congress had ordered all riders dismissed he suggested that the orderly sergeants be used as expresses. They were a much better class of men, Greene said, than the average express rider, but, he added with weary impatience, by the time horses were provided for the sergeants and all the necessary equipment found and new express arrangements made the expense would be as great as the retention of the old, regular express riders. Washington wrote plainly to Congress on Jan. 5, 1780: "I would," he said, "take the liberty to observe that I think the exigency and good of the service will not admit of a general discharge of the Express Riders. Circumstances very interesting frequently arise that demand an instant communication—and to places entirely out of the track of the Post. Nor does it appear to me that it would answer to rely on the getting of occasional expresses at the moment they are wanted, both on account of the delay that would often happen and the risk of employing improper Characters. The preciousness of moments in military arrangements will often make the delay of an hour extremely injurious nor am I clear how far this plan may be conducive to economy; for persons so engaged in an emergency will not fail to exact enormous rewards." He informed Congress that he had taken the liberty to suspend the operation of the resolve dismissing the expresses until he could hear from them again and that he had done this "not of choice, but of necessity." Washington thought that perhaps one-half of the expresses might be dismissed by way of an experiment, but that was as far as it was safe to go until it

could be seen how the reduced number could maintain the service. The letter was effective and on Jan. 14, 1780, Congress resolved that the Commander in Chief might retain as many public expresses as he judged necessary for the immediate purposes of the army. Acting under this authority the total number of the army expresses was reduced from 112 to 17, of which 10 continued with the main army; 1 in the Highlands; 5 at Fishkill and 1 at Fort Pitt, on the frontier. The 112 had been distributed as follows: 30 with the main army; 2 at Williamsburg, Va.; 1 at Wilmington, Del.; 3 at Lancaster, Pa.; 5 at Carlisle, Pa.; 2 in Chester County, Pa.; 28 in Philadelphia; 1 at Fort Pitt; 1 at Reading, Pa.; 6 at Easton, Pa.; 7 at Pittstown, N. J.; 1 at Morristown, N. J.; 1 at Albany, N. Y.; 16 at Fishkill, N. Y.; 7 at Providence, R. I., and 1 at Heath's headquarters in the Highlands. The Fishkill post presented a difficult problem. It was one of the most important supply depots and, under the management of Col. Udny Hay, gathered in supplies from a large area of surrounding country. Hay was so upset over the curtailment of his expresses that he obtained a court of inquiry upon the situation. The court found that he had absolute need of more expresses than the new arrangement allowed him. Communication was continuous between Hay and the various county justices and this communication had to be maintained if the needed stream of supplies, especially forage, was to be uninterrupted. Hard put to it, Hay impressed the wagon-masters as expresses, for the needs of the army had to be constantly reported to the justices of the peace, that arrangements might be made sufficiently in advance to meet the daily demands. Very little of this business lay with the people living along the post roads so that the mails were of small use in this regard. Fortified by the decision of the court of inquiry, Washington gave Hay entire discretion to employ any number of expresses in an emergency, provided that he discharged them as soon as the emergency ceased. Congress itself found that emergencies arose when expresses were greatly needed and, after the expresses had been discharged, it fell back upon the use of its employees, army officers in Philadelphia who happened to be traveling in the proper direction, or even private citizens who were willing to serve as messengers for the honor of it. A case of this nature was when the Marquis de Lafayette returned to France. Congress sent the letter granting him leave to return to Europe by Moses Young, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of Congress. The letter gave to Lafayette the thanks of Congress " for the zeal and disinterested service . . . you have rendered to the United States of America," and informed the gallant Frenchman that they had ordered "an elegant sword to be presented to you by the American Minister at the Court of Versailles." Along with this letter to Lafayette, Young also delivered to him a letter from Congress to King Louis XVI expressing America's great appreciation of Lafayette.

The coming of the French army under Rochambeau made the employment of expresses more pressingly necessary than ever and a committee of Congress, that had been ordered to Washington's Headquarters to secure better cooperation and understanding of the situation, requested expresses of Quartermaster General Greene, to carry an urgent circular letter to all the States. With a

vivid recollection of the trouble caused him by Congress's abolition of the express service but a short time before, the harassed Quartermaster General replied: "I should have been happy had it been in my power to furnish the Express riders agreeable to your request. The number retained in the service are inadequate to the purposes for which they are employed. They now are all out on duty and I am sorry to acknowledge I have not the means to hire any for this particular occasion."

By the end of June, 1780, Congress had been painfully convinced of the error of its hasty dismissal of the riders and a grudging surrender to necessity was made by a resolve of July 3, ordering the Board of War to continue the line of expresses that had been established and supported by Governor Thomas Jefferson, from Williamsburg, Va., to Philadelphia, from the latter place to Washington's Headquarters. Later, when the Southern campaign was in full swing, another resolve was passed ordering the Board of War to keep the line of expresses established by Governor Jefferson constantly employed. The Board was to make the necessary arrangements with Jefferson and to fix on the necessary stages and riders so that communications could be sent back and forth quickly between the Southern Army and Congress. Then, apparently as an afterthought, the Board was ordered to take the necessary measures for a similar service to the Northern Army. The thriftiness of Congress in arranging with Jefferson to use his Virginia expresses, after having discharged its own, was typical and the inspiration of one genius added to the resolve that intelligence from the South was to be transmitted "as quickly as possible and not to exceed once in ten days at farthest." Fortunately a saving common sense struck this out before it could be enacted and Congress escaped from resolving such an absurdity.

The army, deprived of means of rapid communication which it had to have, fell back on the precedent established in 1777 by the Board of War, and used its light dragoons as express riders. This reduced the efficiency of the cavalry, but the despatches had to go through. When the French army arrived Rochambeau generously guaranteed the expense of expresses between the two armies and the express service between the allies did not suffer. But though the use of the light dragoons saved the situation, it did not smooth out all the difficulties. It was not always easy to find forage for a light horse at the point where it was best for him to be stationed and the danger of capture of a single rider by Tory sympathizers, when he was continued for a time at a fixed station, was not slight. While the army was on the Hudson River and the express route to the French at Rhode Island lay through Westchester county, New York and Connecticut, the danger to the dragoon expresses from marauding bands of Tories was considerable; Col. Elisha Sheldon was quite convinced that the most dangerous area lay between Stamford, Conn., and the Headquarters at New Windsor and all of the dragoon commanders disliked the risk of thus weakening their regiments by losing men in driblets of one at a time. Every so often the expresses were attacked and it was reported in the Continental Army camps that the British had a high standing offer for the capture of any rider with his despatches. At times the militia horse were ordered into service as

expresses; but when so used they were not enlightened as to the particular service they were rendering; all they knew was that they were carrying an order of some kind and when so employed they were paid out of the Continental military chest.

After Yorktown, the French army remained in Virginia during the winter of 1781–2 and Rochambeau bore the expense of an express line from Williamsburg to Philadelphia. In the Spring the French marched to Boston and a line of dragoon expresses was established from Newburgh on the Hudson to that city. The orders for the government of this express line are the only ones that appear to have survived and they are here transcribed for their undoubted interest:

Orders for Dragoons and Expresses posted on the Line of Communication between Kings Ferry & Boston.

1st. Every Dragoon or Express will hold himself in constant readiness by night & by day to perform the service expected of him.

2. The Dragoon or Express will not Commence the journey purposely to forward any Despatches except such only as are franked by the Commander in Chief, or are from the Commanding land or Naval Officers of his Most Christian Majesty — but other letters may be sent by this conveyance whenever the line is put in motion for the before mentioned purposes.

3. Dragoons or Expresses are always to note on the outside of the Letters the hour they receive them, & the exact time they deliver them at the next stage. If the covers of the Despatches should be broken or in bad condition from any casualty whatever, it must be attested by a magistrate or two respectable Inhabitants that this was the case before the Despatches arrived at the Stage where the certificate was given — otherwise the person in whose possession they are found will be considered as the Delinquent and treated accordingly.

4. The Dragoon or Express being charged with Despatches of the foregoing Description must carry them through their stage with the greatest diligence— but whenever it is mentioned on the Letters themselves, that they are to be *forwarded with the greatest dispatch,* they must then Ride night & day without one moments cessation (the time of receipt & delivery being marked on the letter). The fidelity & exertion of every individual may be judged of — & should any be guilty of negligence they must abide by the consequences.

These orders, the draft of which is shown in illustration, are in the handwriting of Lt. Col. David Humphreys, then an aide to Washington. They are endorsed: " Instructions to the Dragoons to be posted by Mr. Mix on the Road to Boston."

The final disappearance of the Continental Express Rider from the stage of the Revolutionary War came in December, 1782 when Congress ordered that the Quartermaster General should thereafter furnish all extraordinary expresses when the service required them, any ordinance or resolve of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. This in effect meant the end of the express rider for the Quartermaster General, with no funds at his disposal to obtain such service would, of necessity, requisition for a light dragoon from the nearest troop of cavalry, whenever he needed a messenger. On December 29, 1782, after the the French army had sailed from Boston, the Commander in Chief ordered the Quartermaster General to discharge all the expresses on the line between Newburgh and Boston and to order the light dragoons back to their corps. The country people who had furnished provisions, forage and shelter for these riders were informed that their accounts for these services would be paid as soon as they could be sent to the Congress at Philadelphia. An attested account of the express expense was to be made out and sent to the French Minister there who had engaged to pay the French proportion of it.

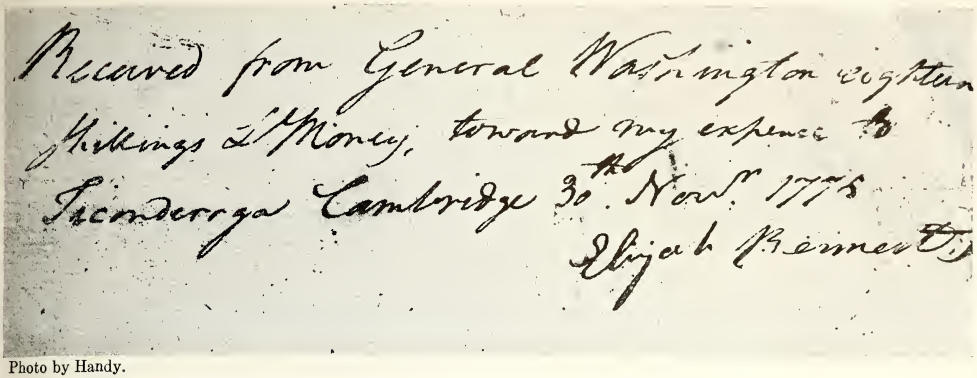

Recaved from General Washington eighteen Shillings L.M money, towards my expence to Ticonderoga Cambridge 30th. Novr. 1775
Elijah Bennet Exp

Photo by Handy.

RECEIPT FOR EXPRESS RIDING, FROM THE ORIGINAL MS. IN THE WASHINGTON PAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The lack of system in the management of the express service, from the very beginning, is, of course, responsible for the difficulty in reconstructing at this late day, more than the barest outline of it. What follows is the list of express stations that the author has been able to find, together with the number of expresses stationed at each. Following that is a list of such names of express riders as are mentioned among the Papers of the Continental Congress and those of General George Washington. The total of the information is meager, but it is given here for what it is worth, because no such list as this appears anywhere in print and because these names are those of men who gave of their strength and courage that America might gain liberty. Braving hardship and danger they added their humble might to the cumulative efforts of eight years of war that won for our Country her political freedom.

In Pennsylvania the express stations were: Philadelphia, at which there were from 28 to 31 riders; at Easton, 4 riders; at Newtown, 2 riders; at Carlisle, 1, permanently and 1 occasionally; at Shippensburg, 1; at York, 1; at Lancaster, 2; at Lebanon, 2; at Reading, 1 and in Chester County, 2. At Hartford, Conn., there was 1 rider. At Charlottesville, Va., there were 2. In New Jersey were 4 at Trenton; at Morristown, 2, occasionally; at Pittstown, 1; at Ramapaugh, 3. At Springfield, Mass., there was 1. In Rhode Island, at Providence there were 5; at Warren, 1; at Tiverton, 3 and at North Kingston, 2.

The names of some of the above which often cannot be identified with their stations, are: Cornelius Maerschalk, who was stationed at Morristown, N. J.; Benjamin Ball, at Springfield, Mass.; George Welch and Charles McCormick, at Lebanon, Pa.; James Pitney, who rode from Troy, N. Y., to New Jersey; Elijah Bennett, Josiah Fessenden and Moses Fessenden, three of the most trusted of the Congress expresses at Philadelphia; Andrew Parker, a Congress express, who rode from York, Pa., to Boston; George Frank, John Powell and James Alexander, Congress expresses; David Barclay, Methuselah Davis, Isaac Humphries, William Beldon, James Davis, Simon Crugier, Adam Nip, Joseph Davenport, Ephraim Harris, John Apsley, Joseph Millet, Joseph Sharpe, Patrick M'Closky, Patrick Maher, Charles Freeman, James Martin, Edward Bryne, Joseph Burwell, Isaac Titsworth, Simon Owen, Richard Ross, Fred Vanlow, James Custer, Thomas

Ripley, John White, William Hunter, Timothy Dodd, Anthony Dougherty and Philetus Cumbersome, were all Congress expresses. John King, Bernard Wolfe, E. Adams, Hugh M'Clenaghan, John Avery, Jr., William Chew, Joseph Beck and John Pluckrose were express riders in 1776. Others employed by Congress but whose Christian names were not found were: Durst, McKonkie, Gray, F. Wear (or Weir), Clarkson, Johns, Wilkinson, Brailsford, Stuart, B. Saxton, Skinner, Barry, who rode from York to Whitemarsh in 1777, Jones who did likewise, Storer, Browne, Dugan, Baldwin, Dunn, Muckinfuss, W. Forbes, White and Ingles. Other names that appear scattered through the records, in addition to those already mentioned in this article are: George Richardson, Thomas Crawford, Michael Van Court, John Kell, who was stationed at the Continental Village, in the Highlands in 1780, and Mills, McCann and Baldwin, whose first names have eluded the writer.

Expresses were also used by the various States and here, in each locality, additional lists of names may be compiled if time and energy is available; but this article is concerned only with those expresses who rode for the Continental Congress or for the Continental Army.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the death of Mrs. James F. Maupin, Vice-President General from Virginia, 1916 to 1918; and Mrs. Henry McCleary, Vice-President General from Washington, 1920 to 1923.

Mrs. Maupin died in Portsmouth, Va., on July 11, 1923, and Mrs. McCleary in McCleary, Washington, on September 25, 1923.

THE OLD STONE HOUSE OF LEWIS COUNTY, NEW YORK

By Katherine Allen

National Registrar, Children of the American Revolution

ONE of the most interesting land marks on the New York State Highway, following the Utica to Watertown stage route of earlier days, is the Old Stone House which stands at the cross-roads in the Village of Talcottville, Lewis County, New York. The owners have kept the old house so that to-day it stands in the old-time simplicity and beauty of outline it had when built for Hezekiah M. Talcott. It is still surrounded by the large estate which belongs to the family.

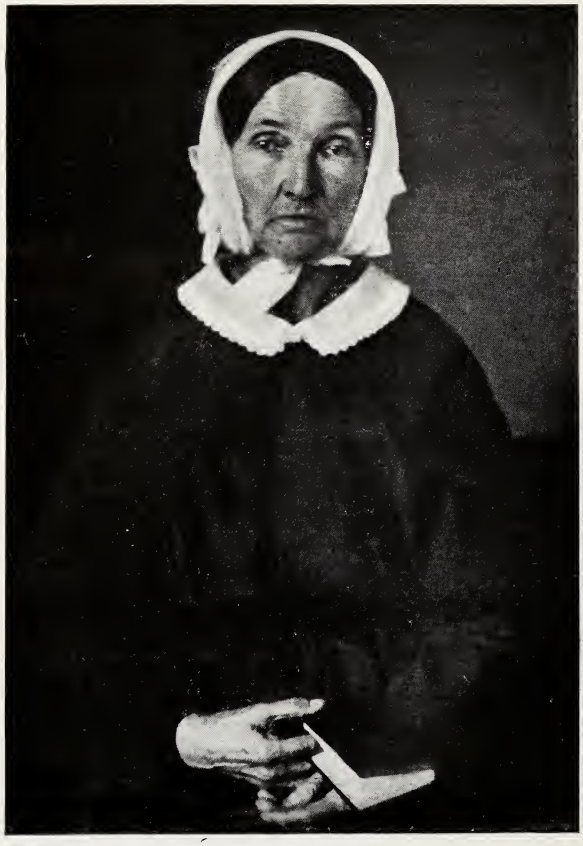
A constant right-of-way to the house eventually became the main road of the county and to-day the new state highway runs within a few feet of the steps, while the farm is on the opposite side of the road.

Within the staunchly built walls of native stone and hand carved wood-work, the childrens' children yet find hospitality and among the guests are many names known back in the days of the Revolution.

Upon its completion the old stone house became the manor house of that section and was also the unofficial town hall. The mail stage changed horses here and many times the driver had hundreds of dollars in gold packed in small kegs enroute to an upstate bank placed in his care. The early records describe the memorial service held in the winter (January) at The Old Stone House in Leyden, when the news of General Washington's death reached the town.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, northern New York was still a wilderness. Several men bought up large tracts and promoted homestead schemes among the families of the neighboring New England States. One proprietor was John Brown of Providence, Rhode Island, who owned a large part of what is now the North Woods or Black River Country, and land is still recorded as "The Brown Tract." He employed Captain John Hammond, late of the Revolutionary Army in Rhode Island and an expert topographer, to take charge of surveying the Brown land. This was such a tremendous task that Captain Hammond moved his family permanently into New York and we now find their family lines crossed with many notable New York families. This Black River country was originally Oneida County and Leyden Township and covered a large area. But, bearing the date of March 28, 1805, we find presented to the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly convened: "An Act to erect part of the county of Oneida into two separate counties by the names of Jefferson and Lewis, and for other purposes." Section 13 reads: "And be it further enacted, that all that part of

the town of Leyden remaining in the County of Oneida, shall be and remain a separate town by the name of Boonville, and the first town meeting shall be held at the house of Joseph. Denning, and all the remaining part of the town of Leyden, which is comprised within the bounds of the County, of Lewis, shall be and remain a town by the name of Leyden, and the first town meeting shall be held at the dwelling house of Hezekiah Talcott." The Old Stone House thus officially became the birthplace of Lewis County. Leyden was named by Gerret Boon, who settled what was later known as Boonville, under the auspices of the Holland Land Company whose members chiefly lived in Leyden, Holland. After 1900 the Talcott family had the name changed to Talcottville.



MARY HALL BAKER

Settlement was first made in this town and county by William Topping, who emigrated from Meriden, Connecticut, early in 1794 with an ox team and his household, consisting of his wife, a son and a daughter. They were two weeks reaching Whitestown, near Utica, where they turned northward into the wilderness, through tangled underbrush and around fallen logs. The wife took her turn at driving the team, while the husband went before them, axe in hand, to clear a way. They arrived at Sugar River late in April, and built a bark shanty by the side of a large log using poles for the sides and a blanket for the door.

In June 1792, Patrick Colquhoun, High Sheriff of London, had bought 25,000 acres, including this land, at one shilling sterling an acre. This he bought from his friend William Constable; from another friend, William Inman, he bought an additional share of 4,000 more acres at the same price, but as he was barred as an alien from holding land in his own right, the land was conveyed in inman's name and Inman was made the agent. (Henry Inman, a son of William, was one of the famous early American painters. He died in New York City, January 1846.)

William Topping's nearest neighbors to the South were many untracked miles dis-

tant, and to the North there were none this side of the Canadian Posts. In June, 1794, his brother, Jared, came to help him build a hut. This was barely finished when William Dustin, Asa Lord, Bela Butterfield, and several others arrived. However, only the families of Topping and Butterfield wintered here 1794–1795.

The first saw mill was built in Leyden by Butterfield in 1795 but it was lost in the Spring freshet of the Sugar River. In 1798 he sold his land to the Talcott tion of Jonathan Collins they removed to Leyden early in 1800. Thomas Baker's wife was Mary Hall of Meriden, Connecticut. Jonathan Collins' sister married Brenton Hall of Meriden, Connecticut. Mary Hall was related to Jonathan Collins (thought to be a niece). Brenton Hall's wife was Lament Collins, a sister of Jonathan Collins. Brenton Hall was the son of Samuel Hall and Ann Law, and a grandson of John Hall and Mary Lyman. Ann Law was the daughter of



THE OLD STONE HOUSE

amily. There were Hezekiah Talcott, he father, and his two sons, Elisha and Daniel, who were grown men with amilies of their own at the time they ame to Leyden. From the first the amily were leaders in the County. hortly after they settled in the town the ather built the Stone House.

For nearly a hundred years, however, ne Stone House has been occupied by ne Thomas Baker family, who came to lew York State from Connecticut be- ore 1800. The Bakers first took land n Russia, New York, but on the invita- Governor Law and Ann Elliott, and the granddaughter of Reverend Joseph Elliott and Elizabeth Brenton, who was the daughter of William Brenton, first Governor of Connecticut, and Martha Burton, his wife.

"Descent of Mary Lyman from the Saxon Kings"

1. Cedric, the first King of the West Saxons, died in 534, leaving a son,
2. Cynric, eldest son, died in 560. He was succeeded by his eldest son,
3. Cheaulin died in exile in 593, leaving,
4. Cuthwin, who was killed in battle in 584, and left a son,

5. Cuth, who died leaving,
6. Chelwald, who was the father of Kenred;
7. Kenred had four sons, the eldest of whom was the eleventh King of Wessex;
8. Ingills, a second son, had
9. Eoppa, who was the father of
10. Easa, who left a son,

the death of Osburga he married Judith, daughter of Charles II, the Bald, King of France, Judith upon the death of her husband married Baldwin I., Count of Flanders. He died January 18, 857.

14. Alfred the Great, youngest son of King Ethelwulf and Osburga, born in 849, succeeded to the crown March 23, 872. He mar-



ELA COLLINS

11. Alkmund, sometimes called Ethelmund, King of Kent. He was the father of
12. Egbert, the seventeenth King of the West Saxons, who succeeded to the crown in 801 upon the death of King Bithric. Egbert married Lady Redburga, and died February 4, 836; being succeeded by his eldest son.
13. Ethelwulf married Osburga, daughter of Oslac who also descended from Cedric. After

ried in 869, Alswitha. He died in October 28, 901, and his wife three years later. He was succeeded by his second son,

15. Edward the Elder, who became king in 901 and died in 925. He married first, Eguina, a shepherd's daughter, by whom he had Athelstan, his successor; second, Elfleda, one of whose daughters, Edgiva, married Charles III, King of France, as his second wife, and an-

other Eldhild, Hugh the Great, father of Hugh Capet, King of France; Third Edgiva, daughter of Earl Sigeline, by whom he had Edmund and Edred, who were successively Kings of England.

16. Princess Edgiva, Elfelda's daughter, the widow of Charles III, married for her second husband, Henry, 3d Count of Vermandois and Troyes, and had,

17. Hubert, 4th Count de Vermandois, who married Adelheld, daughter of the Count De Valois, and had,

18. Lady Adela De Vermandois, who married Hugh Magnus, 5th Count de Vermandois, son of Henry I, King of France, and grandson of Hugh Capet, the founder of the Capetian dynasty.

19. Lady Isabel De Vermandois, her daughter, married first, Robert De Bellomont, Earl of Mellent, created Earl of Leicester by Henry I of England. In his latter days he became a monk in the Abbey of Preaux, where he died in 1118, and was succeeded by his second son,

20. Robert, as the 2d Earl of Leicester, married Amicia, daughter of Ralph De Ware, Earl of Norfolk, and had,

21. Robert, 3d Earl of Leicester, surnamed "Blanchmains" who died in 1190. He married Patronil, daughter of Hugh De Grentesmesnil, High Steward of England, and with her had Hinkley and the Stewardship of England. Their daughter,

22. Lady Margaret De Bellomont, married Sayer De Quincey, one of the twenty-five



HEZEKIAH B. PIERREPONT, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

barons selected to enforce Magna Charta, created, 1207, Earl of Winchester, and died 1219, leaving.

23. Roger De Quincey, 2d Earl of Winchester, died 1264, who married Lady Helen, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and became, in the right of his wife Constable of Scotland, and had

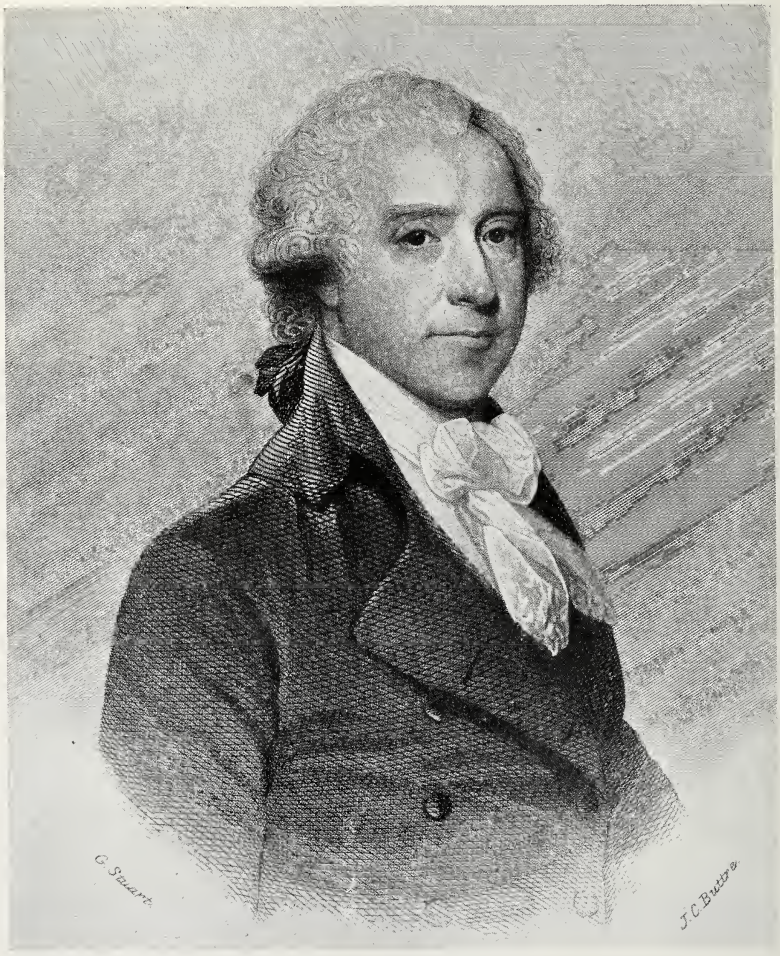
24. Lady Elizabeth De Quincey married Alexander, Baron Comyn, 2d Earl of Buchan.

25. Lady Agnes Comyn, daughter of Lady Elizabeth and Baron Cumyn, married Gilbert, Baron de Umfraville, 8th Earl of Angus in the right of his mother, and Governor of Dundee and Forfar Castles and the whole territory of Angus in Scotland. He died in 1308 and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

26. Robert De Umfraville, 9th Earl of Angus. He had by his second wife, Alianore.

27. Sir Thomas De Umfraville of Harbottle Castle, a younger son, half brother of Gilbert, 10th Earl of Angus, who married Lady Joane, daughter of Adam De Roddam, and had

28. Sir Thomas De Umfraville (born 1364, died 1391), Lord of Riddesdale and Kyme,



WILLIAM CONSTABLE

who had by his wife, Agnes,

29. Lady Joane De Umfraville, who married Sir William Lambert of Owton in Durham and had

30. Robert Lambert of Owton, father of

31. Henry Lambert of Ongar, County of Essex, father of

32. Elizabeth Lambert, who married Thomas Lyman of Navistoke, County Essex (died 1509), and had

33. Henry Lyman of Navistoke and High Ongar, who married Alicia, daughter of Simon Hyde of Wethersfield, County Essex, and had

34. John Lyman of High Ongar (died 1587) had by his wife Margaret, daughter of William Girard of Beauchamp, County Essex,

35. Henry Lyman of High Ongar, buried at Navistoke, April 15, 1587, who had by his wife Phillis,

38. Mary Lyman, born in Northampton, Massachusetts, who married Hon. John Hall of Wallingford, Connecticut, a Member of the Governor's Council.

"Descent of Mary Lyman from the Scottish Kings"

1. Kenneth I, called Mac Alpine, reigned 850–860.



JACOB BROWN

36. Richard Lyman, born 1580 at High Ongar, removed to Roxbury in 1631 and died at Hartford, Connecticut, 1640. He had by his wife Sarah Osborne,

37. Lt. John Lyman of Northampton, born at High Ongar 1623, died 1690, who married in 1655, Dorcas Plumbe, daughter of John Plumbe of Wethersfield, by whom he had

2. Constantine I, son of Kenneth, resigned 864–877, and was killed in a battle with the Danes.

3. Donald, son of Constantine, reigned 889–900, and was slain during a Danish invasion.

4. Malcom I, son of Donald, reigned 942–954.

5. Kenneth II, son of Malcom, reigned 971–995.

6. Malcom II, son of Kenneth II, reigned 1005–1054.

7. Bethoc, eldest daughter of Malcom II, married Crinan, secular Abbot of Dunkfield, and had Duncan I.

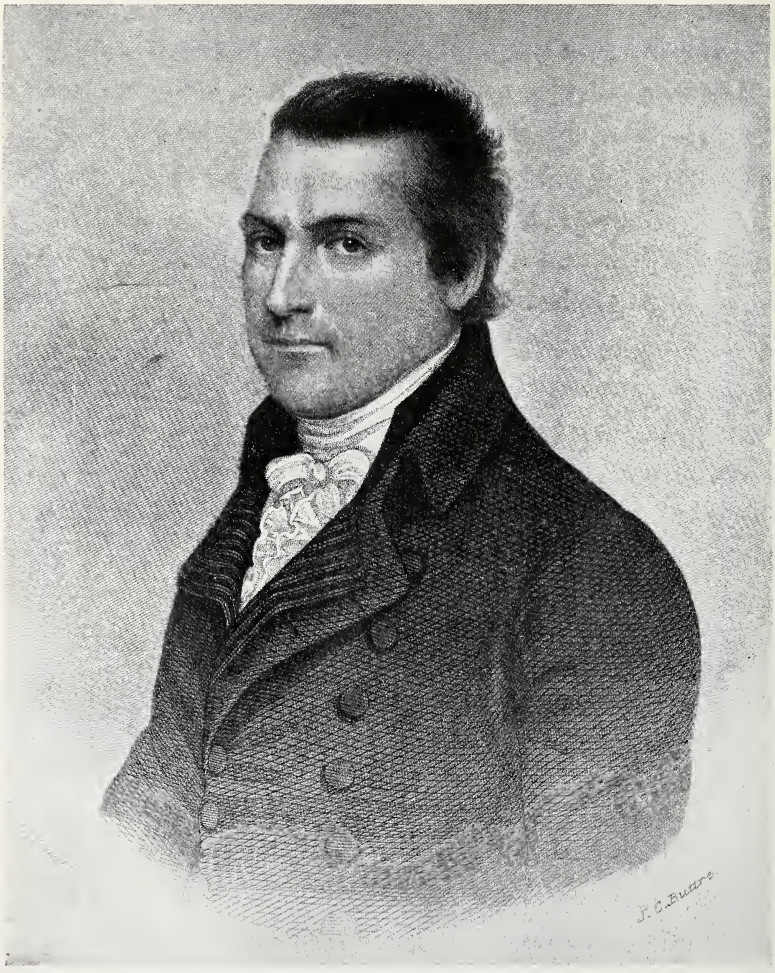
8. Duncan I, married a daughter of Siward, the Danish Earl of Northumberland, and had Malcom III. Duncan I reigned 1034–1040.

9. Malcom III, called Canmore, son of Duncan I, resigned 1058–1093 when he was killed at Alnwick and buried at Tynemouth. He married Princess Margaret of England, sister of Edgar Atheling, by whom he had Edgar, Alexander I and David I, who were successively Kings of Scotland.

10. David I, King of Scotland (died 1153) married Matilda, widow of Simon de St. Liz, Norman Earl of Northampton, and daughter and heir of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, by Judith, niece of William the Conqueror. Their son

11. Henry, Prince of Scotland, (d. v. p. 1152) married Ada, daughter of William De Warrane, Count of Warrene and Earl of Surrey, and had three sons, Malcom IV and William Leo, Kings of Scotland, and David, Earl of Huntington; and three daughters, Ada, who married the Count of Holland; Margaret, who married the Duke of Brittany; and Matilda, or

12. Marjory, who married Gilchrist, 3d Earl of Angus. Their daughter Beatrix, married Walter Stuart, 5th Lord High Steward and Justiciary of Scotland. His son,



JONATHAN COLLINS

13. Duncan succeeded his father as 4th Earl of Angus. His son was

14. Malcom, 5th Earl of Angus, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Humphrey Berkeley Knt., by whom he had

15. Matilda, Countess of Angus in her own right. She married first, John Comyn, who in her right became the 6th Earl, and second (1243), Gilbert De Umfraville, Lord of Prudhoe, Riddesdale and Harbottle, Northumberland, who in her right became the 7th Earl of Angus. He died in Passion week (1245) leaving a son and heir of "tender years,"

16. Gilbert De Umfraville, 8th Earl of Angus, only son of Gilbert and Countess Matilda, who married Lady Agnes Comyn, daughter of Alexander Cumyn, 2d Earl of Buchan, and a descendant of Donald Bane, King of Scotland, and had

17. Robert De Umfraville, 9th Earl of Angus, appointed by Edward II, Guardian of Scotland, who had by his second wife, Alianore

18. Sir Thomas De Umfraville, a younger son and half brother to Gilbert, 10th Earl of Angus, who succeeded by special entail to the Castle of Harbottle and Manor of Otterburn. He married Joan, daughter of Adam De Roddam, and by her had Thomas and Robert.

"Descent of Mary Lyman from Hugh Capet, King of France."

1. Hugh Capet (born 940, died 996), the founder of the third dynasty of French Kings which existed until the death of Louis XVI in 1793, was the grandson of Robert, Count of Paris, and son of Hugh the Great, Count of Paris and Duke of France. He married Adela, daughter of the Duke of Aquitaine, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

2. Robert, the Pious, King of France (born 971, died 1031), who married Constance of Aquitaine, and had

3. Henry I, King of France (born 1005, died 1060) who after the death of his first and second wives, the daughters of the German Emperors, Conrad and Henry III, married Anne of Russia, daughter of the Grand Duke Yaroslaff, and had

4. Hugh, surnamed Magnus, who married Adela, daughter of Hubert the 4th Count de Vermandois. Their daughter

5. Lady Isabel De Vermandois, married Robert De Bellomont, Earl of Mellent, created by Henry I, Earl of Leicester, who, says an ancient writer, "exceeded all the nobles in riches and power."

One of Mary Hall's daughters, Minerva, married William Watkins, grandson of Lieutenant Joseph Watkins, their daughter married John Hammond, grandson of Captain John Hammond and Anna Fiske, daughter of Benjamin Fiske of Scituate, Rhode Island. Anna Fiske through her mother was descended from John Wickes, one of the thirteen original proprietors with Roger Williams of Rhode Island.



Photo by Handy. Washington

CAPTAIN HAMMOND

Jonathan Collins,* a Revolutionary veteran himself, was the son of Captain Collins, and a brother of General Oliver Collins of Revolutionary fame, and likewise an uncle of Ela Collins, son of General Oliver Collins and Lois Cowles. Ela Collins, who lived in Lowville and in 1811 married Maria Clinton (a cousin of De Witte Clinton), was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1821. In 1822 he was elected from the district composed of Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Oswego Counties, as a member of the 18th Congress.

* Sally Talcott born 1806 married Jonathan Collins 1826.

Thomas Baker was the son of Lieutenant Thomas Baker, of Connecticut, who served in the Revolution. His son Thomas Baker (3d) was a widower with a young child (Thomas) when he married Miss Sophronia Talcott,* whose father had left her The Stone House. Thomas Baker (4th), a child of four years, was fortunate to find in her a most devoted mother. At her death she willed The Stone House to him and he, Thomas Baker (4th) is now the present owner.

The National Semi-Centennial Celebration was held at Lowville, July 4, 1826, and fifty-five Revolutionary veterans were present from all parts of the County. Their names, present and former residences with their ages follow:

* Thomas Baker (3d) married Sophronia Talcott (granddaughter of Hezekiah Talcott) born 1807, married 1851.

Names	Residence	Former residence	Ages
Levi Adams	Martinsburgh	Granby, Ct	63
Charles Allen	do	Windsor, Ct	64
Joseph Anderson	Denmark	Cummington, Vt	71
Jonathan Austin	Harrisburgh	Charleston, R. I	71
Jonathan Ball	Lowville	Southborough, Mass	75
Jesse Benjamin	Martinsburgh	Preston, Ct	68
Luther Bingham	Turin	Canterbury, Ct	67
Taylor Chapman	Lowville	Windsor, Ct	63
Leonard Chambers	Denmark	Dublin, Ireland	78
Samuel Clark	do	Newton, Mass	71
Isaac Clinton	Lowville	Milford, Ct	68
Josiah Dewey	Leyden	Lebanon	68
Benjamin Dowd	Turin	Middleton, Ct	64
Giles Easton	Martinsburgh	East Hartford, Ct	64
Thomas Farr	do	Chesterfield, N. H	67
Samuel Garnsey	Lowville	Dummerston, Vt	64
Timothy Gorden	Martinsburgh	Freehold, N. J	70
Samuel Gowdey	do	Enfield, Ct	66
Elijah Granger	do	Southwick, Mass	64
Peter Hathey	Turin	Minden, N. Y	59
John Ives	do	Meriden, Ct	65
Solomon King	Lowville	Amenia, N. Y	70
William Kisner	Harrisburgh	Canajoharie, N. Y	66
Nathaniel Lane	Lowville	Peekskill, N. Y	58
Ezekiel Lyman	Turin	Canterbury, Ct	66
Zelak Mead	Harrisburgh	Salem, N. Y	75
William Miller	Martinsburgh	Middletown, N. Y	67
Ithamer Morgan	Turin	West Springfield, Mass	64
Charles Morse	Lowville	Plainville, Ct	63
Jeremiah Mott	Martinsburgh	Elizabethtown, N. J	63
Ichabod Murray	Lowville	New Milford, Ct	70
Jacob Nash	Denmark	Braintree, Mass	90
Henry Mumford	Martinsburgh	Boston, Mass	86
Silas Perkins	do	Windham, Ct	62
Isaac Perry	Lowville	Fredericksburgh, N. Y	66
Salmon Root	Martinsburgh	Farmington, Ct	63
Peter Ryal	Denmark	Fishkill, N. Y	67
Elijah Skeels	Martinsburgh	Kent, Ct	73
Levi Smith	Leyden	Haddam, Ct	73



HISTORIC BED OWNED BY A DESCENDENT OF MARY HALL.

Names	Residence	Former residence	Ages
John Shull	Lowville	Palatine, N. Y	81
Hendrick Schaffer	Lowville	Manheim, N. Y	66
Abiather Spaulding	Denmark	Dover, N. Y	69
James Stevens	Lowville	Glastonbury, Ct	69
Nicholas Streeter	Martinsburgh	Stone Arabia, N. Y	74
Joseph Talmadge	do	East Hampton, N. Y	71
Edward Thompson	Lowville	Granby, Ct	66
Jesse Thrall	do	Windsor, Ct	72
Daniel Topping	Turin	Southampton, N. Y	84
Willard Warriner	Martinsburgh	Wilbraham, Mass	70
Joseph Van Ingen	Denmark	Schenectady, N. Y	63
Jeremiah Wilcox	Martinsburgh	Middletown, Ct	81
Josiah Woolworth	Leyden	Ellington	73
Levi Woolworth	Turin	Suffield, Ct	69
Samuel Weyman	Martinsburgh	Brethren, Mass	67
Mathais Wormwood	Lowville	Johnstown, N. Y	75

The Census of Lewis County for 1840 gives the names of thirty-eight Revolutionary pensioners of whom fourteen were widows. Their names and ages were as follows:

Denmark, Elizabeth Graves, 77; John S. Clark, 78; Louisa Munger, 79; Hannah Mores, 88; Elias Sage, 83; Joseph Van Ingen; Peter Royal, 86.

Greig, John Slaughter, 86.

Harrisburgh, Elias Jones, 81; William Risner, 81; Garret Marcellus, 80.

Lowville, John Buck, 76; Elisha Buck; William Chadwick, 79; Arthur Gordon, 80.

Leyden, Lydia Dewey, 79; Elizabeth Cone, 76; Ada Miller, 86; Lewis Smith, 87; William Topping, 75; Hezekiah Johnson, 79.

Martinsburgh, Ruth Adams; Jesse Benjamin, 81; Anna Easton, 69; Lydia Green, 80; Edward Johnson, 81; Salmon Root, 77; Peter Vandriessen, 75; Bartholomew Williams, 76.

Pinckney, Catharine Forbes, 84.

Turin, Benjamin Dowd, 79; Giles Foster, 83.

Watson, Sarah Puffer, 75; Jacob Shutz, 78; Elizabeth Webb, 81; Lewis Day, 73; Sarah Farr, 73.

West Turin, Jonathan Collins, 84; Simeon Strickland, 54.

There was of course even a larger number who did not apply for pension. But in a newly settled county we can easily see that most of the early settlers were ex-soldiers of the Revolution.

This is too limited a space for even brief mention of the many families I should have liked to include in the founding of Lewis County and in particular of Leyden Village but this sketch has primarily been about those few, more or less, connected with the Old Stone House.

This information is from Hough's History of Lewis County, from Old Black River Journals, and from my great aunt, Mrs. Adaline Baker Munn, daughter of Thomas Baker (3d) and Mary Hall Baker.

SOME EARLY MARRIAGES IN RICHMOND COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By E. Carter Delano

1709.
Feb. William Littman & Frances Bowen.
1710.
May. Anthony Sydnor & Eliza Dew.
June. Yeo Avery & Elizabeth Harbin.
July. Thomas Hooper of Lancaster County & Sarah Price, widow.
July. Matthew Been & Mary Lemon.
Oct. Wm. Baley & Charity McMillion.
Oct. Francis Williams & Alice Matthews.
Oct. George Hopkins & Frances Wilson, widow.
Jan. Thomas Clayton & Mary Butler.
Jan. Mark Chilton & Sarah Keys.
Mar. Thomas Jesper & Sarah Taylor.
1711.
Mar. John Penny & Sarah Hill.
April. Elias Hore & Isabell Triplitt.
April. Patrick Gibbins & Margaret Conshee.
April. Dominick Newgent & Ann Smith, widow.
May. Francis Lucas & Ann Smith.
June. Dennis Fallen & Ann Dawson, widow.
July. Wm. Hanks & Esther Mills.
July. Anthony Morgan & Ann Dunkin.
Augt. Francis Slaughter & Ann Hudson.
Oct. Thomas Sharp & Eliza Harrison.
Nov. Wm. Smith Jr. & Margaret Fleming.
Nov. Robert Baylis & Ellen McCarty.
Jan. Hugh Harris & Patience Miller.
Feb. John Naylor & Mary Rogers.
1712.
May. Wm. White & Margaret Overton.
July. Thomas Lewis & Joice Hammond.
July. John Williams & Eliza Batten, widow.
Augt. John Coburn & Bridgett Taylor, widow.
Dec. John Hammond & Catherine Dobbins.
Jan. Edward Welch & Hester Mills, widow.
Jan. John Tarpley & Ann Glascock.
Jan. James Wilson & Martha Craske.
Feb. Daniel White & Ann Sterne.
Feb. John Hipkins of Middlesex County & Mary Glascock.
Feb. Wm. Payne of Westmoreland County & Alicia Jones.
Feb. Mark Rymer Jr. & Margaret Prou.
Mar. Thomas Williams & Katherine Hammond.
1713.
May. Joseph Smith of Essex County & Sarah Gwyn.
May. Charles Colston & Rebecca Taverner, widow.
June. John Faver & Susanna Meads, widow.
July. Samuel Bayly & Eliza Baker.
July. William Woodbridge & Sarah Brereton, widow.
Augt. Leonard Phillips & Eliza Faver.
Nov. William Bertrand & Susanna Foushee.
Dec. Wm. Stonum of Northumberland County & Sarah Davenport.
Mar. William Griffin & Ann Burgar.
Mar. John Opie of Northumberland County & Ann Metcalfe.
1714.
June. Stanley Gower of Westmoreland County & Winifred Spencer, widow.
July. Thomas Jenkins & Eliza Porter.
July. John Morton Jr. & Mary Mountjoy.
Augt. John Green & Abigall Tippett.
Augt. Austin Brockenbrough & Mary Metcalfe.
Augt. Thomas Turner of Essex County & Martha Taliaferro.
Sept. Wm. Pecurara & Ann Denham.
Sept. Hugh Harris & Flora Dew.
Oct. John Bramham & Ann Green, widow.
Dec. Edward Jones Jr. & Margaret White, widow.
Dec. Nicholas Rogers & Elizabeth Ford, widow.
Dec. Thomas James & Grace Kirkham, widow.
Feb. Jeremiah Greenham & Dorothy Durham, widow.
1715.
April. Nathaniel Jackson & Ann Berrick.
May. Wm. Lambert & Ann Baley, widow.
June. John Knight of Stafford County & Katherine Phillips.
July. John Hill & Margaret Port.

These licenses not yet delivered to the Sheriff.

Nov. Wm. Lampton & Frances White, widow.
Jan. John Lawson & Mary Dew.
Feb. Richard Davis & Mary Berrick.
Mar. Isaac Webb & Rebecca Suggett, widow.
Mar. Rowland Thornberry & Mary Baylis.
1716.
April. Charles Dean & Eliza Jordan.
April. Joseph Bragg Jr. & Mary Suttle.

The above is a just and true account of what Marriage Licenses have issued out of my office since the 19th day of Jan'y., 1709, a list whereof according to Custom I Annually in October gave to the Sheriff of the County to collect, but by whom, or to whom, or in what manner they have been discharged I cannot Certify; and as to the above Licenses not yet delivered to the Sheriff I have ordered of Isaac Webb Twenty Shillings for the Governor. Given under my hand the 7th Day of May, 1716.

MARMADUKE BECKWITH, CLK.

A Copy — Teste:

E. CARTER DELANO, DEPUTY CLK.

Warsaw, Va., Nov. 12. 1921.

LINES TO A CONTINENTAL SOLDIER

By Harold Vernor Smedberg

Faded and grimed by the cobwebs of age,
Tarnished and torn in its braiding and flaps,
Hangs this quaint line from our hist'ry's first pages.
Ah! the brave tales that its dinginess wraps.

Tales of the fog-hidden Germantown battle,
Tales of the charge with Mad Anthony Wayne;
Clash of crossed sabre and musketry rattle,
Gleaned from the carnage of Eutaw's red plain.

Legend of foray, the blare of the trumpet,
Scaring the foe from his uneasy sleep,
Only to flee from our terrible onset,
Only to die 'fore our falchions' bright sweep.

Tattered in struggles of Liberty's dawning;
Yet hath Fame's brushes in great splendid runes,
Gilded these rags with the glory adorning
Our gallant, gone Continental dragoons.

MARRIAGE RECORDS FROM FRANKLIN, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TENN.

Copied by Penelope J. Allen,

State Historian, Tennessee D. A. R.

John Hagan, Nancy Rigar, Nov. 24, 1807.
Simeon Bateman, Penny Brady, Nov. 4, 1807.
Thomas Due, Mary Smith, Nov. 5, 1807.
John Meairs, Nancy Germain, Oct. 30, 1807.
James Shannon, Polly Kegler, Oct. 24, 1807.
Luke Patterson, Hannah Westbrook, Oct. 19, 1807.
Hinchey Petway, Caroline Parrish, Oct. 23, 1807.
Robert Buchanan, Sarah Hampton, Oct. 12, 1807.
Mark Blake, Susan Bruce, Oct. 8, 1807.
Thomas Duff, Lila Borin, Sept. 28, 1807.
Levi Hughes, Jency Gibson, Sept. 19, 1807.
Willie Brown, Peggy Wisner, Oct. 8, 1807.
James McKnight, Nancy McClellan, Oct. 10, 1807.
Peter Estes, Polly Hicks, May 14, 1807.
John Beaty, Thomas Moore, May 27, 1807.
Isaac Miller, Nancy McManes, May 9, 1807.
John Whitlock, Sally Hammond, Apr. 28, 1807.
Thomas Shannon Eyeviah Pickins, Feb. 23, 1807.
John Garner, Sally Cockran, June 20, 1807.
Robert Hendrixson, Peggy Shipman, June 30, 1807.
Benjamin Pritchet, Dinnah Kennada, June 17, 1807.
Nelson Chapman, Sarah Summers, June 13, 1807.
James Oliphant, Sally Henderson, June 9, 1807.
John Davidson, Fanny Brady, May 6, 1807.
Isaac Potete, Nancy Green, July 20, 1807.
John Clark, Patsy Moore, July 23, 1807.
William M. Calpin, Patsy Wooton, July 17, 1807.
Daniel Cartwright, Polly Hailey, July 15, 1807.
Martin Shandden, Ailey Dodson, July 13, 1807.
Jesse Turner, Alcey Carmichael, July 7, 1807.
Hightover Dotson, Sally Dotson, July 4, 1807.
James Moore, Anne Cahoon, July 2, 1807.
Hy Clanton, Blanchy Dillard, July 2, 1807.
John Armstrong, Nancy Benthal, July 28, 1807.
Harris Gunter, Franky May, Aug. 6, 1807.
John Slone, Nancy Dotson, Aug. 6, 1807.
James Wilson, Jenny Wilson, Aug. 6, 1807.
Amos Dunkin, Christina Derreberry, Aug. 6, 1807.
James Fitzgerald, Fanny Hawks, Aug. 7, 1807.
William Cochran, Sally Corder, June 20, 1807.
James Cox, Ferrity Allen, March 8, 1807.
Joseph Rhodes, Serenah Denton, Feb. 26, 1807.
David Barker, Betsy Spencer, Jan. 6, 1807.
Thomas Duty, Polly Tarkington, July 14, 1807.
Robert Crowder, Jezabele Pinkerton, July 14, 1807.
Daniel German, Fanny Puckett, July 7, 1807.
John Winston, Polly Jones, Jan. 17, 1807.
German Stephens, Charlott Mitchel, Jan. 26, 1807.
Peter Ragsdale, Mary Mitchell, Jan. 26, 1807.
Britain Garner, Patsy Gilbert, Jan. 17, 1807.
John Dickey, Nancy Page, Jan. 19, 1807.
James Boling, Charlotte Barton, Feb. 2, 1807.
Spencer Hill, Patsy Gozbwinn, Feb. 9, 1807.
Michald Nolen, Nancy White, Feb. 10, 1807.
John Creasey, Nancy Hill, Feb. 10, 1807.
Robert McDaniel, Betsy Young, Feb. 16, 1807.
Samuel D. Waddell, Betsey Browder, Feb. 20, 1807.
David Lancaster, Nancy Radford, Feb. 21, 1807.
Thomas H. Harding, Lucey Nolen, Aug. 7, 1807.
William Williams, Elizabeth Grey, Aug. 3, 1807.
John Williams, Jean Williams, June 1, 1807.
George Bradley, Polly Oxford, May.
James Huddleston, Isabella M. Kenley, Jan. 29, 1807.
Germain Winsett, Sally Clark, May 23, 1807.
John Chambers, Anna McKey, Jan. 14, 1807.
Theophelus Park, Polly Lyons, Apr. 9, 1807.
Samuel Cole Polly Deal, Apr. 14, 1807.
Richard Williamson, Nancy Crech, 1807.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

Elizabeth Cummins Jackson Chapter (Grafton, W. Va.) was represented at the State Conference held at Clarskburg. W. Va., in 1922, by our Regent and alternates.



MISS PRUDENCE SARAH HINKLE, REGENT OF ELIZABETH CUMMINS JACKSON CHAPTER, REPRESENTING HER INTREPID ANCESTOR, ELIZABETH CUMMINS JACKSON IN A TABLEAU OF THAT NAME

We observed Constitution Day and on Armistice Day took part in a parade. The Chapter gave a reward of $5 to the high school student who would write the best essay pertaining to the history of West Virginia. A large poster containing the law of West Virginia on the defilement of the Flag was hung in the high school, Chamber of Commerce, City Hall, etc. These posters were framed and stamped with the insignia of the D.A.R., and the name of the Chapter printed on the margin. Five hundred American Creed cards were stamped and distributed through the schools. Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a reception. Officers were in Colonial dress. At the December meeting the Regent, Miss Prudence Sarah Hinkle was presented with a chapter bar pin, also an insignia pin, in appreciation of the work she had done in organizing and building up the Chapter. Magazine chairman, Mrs. F. P. Donahue, sent in thirteen subscriptions. The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine was placed on the reading table of the High School by Mrs. Fanny C. Loar. A silver tea was given by Mrs. Sallie Poe Robinson. The Chapter put on an appropriate float on Memorial Day. The Fourth of July was celebrated. America First day was observed by a union meeting of the churches, patriotic songs, flags and flowers. The Chapter gave $6 to our American Shrine, Mt. Vernon, $1.50 to Mrs. Scott's miniature and Philippine School fund, to the liquidation and endowment fund, $50. Gave a miscellaneous market and realized $150, gave $5.75 toward publishing the Immigrants' Manual; $28 was given to the West Virginia corridor in the new Administration Building, Washington, D. C.; $20 to the Joffre Institute for the Care of French Children. Our Chapter has the honor of planting the first Liberty Tree in West Virginia on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1922.

Our Chapter was named for Elizabeth Cummins Jackson, a famous heroine of the American Revolution.

Elizabeth Cummins was born in England in 1724 and died in America in 1825. She came to this country in 1747 as a passenger on the sailing vessel commanded by Captain John Jackson. On the long voyage their acquaintance developed rapidly and the romance culminated in their marriage in 1775. They settled in what is now Upshur County, West Virginia, and built their cabin and "Jackson's Fort," now owned by one of their descendants.

At the outbreak of the Revolution there commenced a long period of Indian warfare. John Jackson and his four sons bore an active part in repelling the incursions of hostile Indians, and during these trying times Elizabeth Cummins shared with her husband and sons the dangers of frontier life. While they were serving with the Continental troops, she was

left in command of the Fort, a trust she bravely kept, fighting when need arose, side by side with the soldiers. Her woman's wit and courageous soul inspired all with whom she came in contact.

Later John Jackson and his wife moved to Clarskburg, West Virginia; and there on Main Street at Elk Creek, she participated in her last Indian fight, coming out victorious.

At the annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held at Clarksburg, on October 10, 1922, an interesting feature was the impersonation of Elizabeth Cummins Jackson by her great, great grand-daughter, Miss Prudence Sarah Hinkle. In the tableau, Miss Hinkle, dressed in the costume of that period, showed Elizabeth Cummins defending Fort Jackson. The gun she carried was several hundred years' old, the barrel being of the finest steel, while the stock was hand-carved and inlaid with gold and silver.

PRUDENCE SARAH HINKLE,
Regent

Omaha Chapter, (Omaha, Neb.). At the annual meeting of the Chapter held in May, 1922, the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Frank P. Larmon; First Vice Regent, Mrs. John J. Foster; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Samuel H. Blackwell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Timothy D. Dinan; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Olive Huntley; Treasurer, Mrs. Maynard C. Cole; Registrar, Mrs. Harry B. Foster; Historian, Mrs. Lorenzo Dow Shipman; Chaplain, Mrs. Homer C. Stuntz; Advisory Board, Mrs. Robert A. Finley, Mrs. Edgar H. Allen and Mrs. Charles H. Aull.

There have been throughout the year in addition to the regular monthly meetings several delightful social gatherings. A joint meeting of the Major Isaac Sadler and the Omaha Chapters was held on Flag Day at the Happy Hollow Club. A luncheon was served to about a hundred guests. The tables were beautifully decorated in patriotic colors, the red, white and blue flowers. All past Regents present responded with toasts to the different Flag Days.

On July 12th a benefit Bridge and Kensington was given at the Happy Hollow Club. A unique feature of the Kensington contest being a prize awarded to the maker of the most attractive and original quilt block made of materials furnished by the committee in charge. The sum of $150 was thus added to the Chapter funds.

This past year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the granting of the Charter to Omaha Chapter which was organized in 1896 with a membership of 15. It now has 250 members.

This anniversary was celebrated with a reception and musical at the home of Mrs. J. M. Metcalf when all Chapter Regents, State and National Officers were invited. There were about 200 present.

During the time the Chapter has been in existence it has been instrumental in marking the Oregon Trail, has placed a huge boulder near Lincoln Boulevard to mark the California Trail, in conjunction with the State Historical Society it has placed a marker at Fort Calhoun where Lewis and Clarke camped and had a parley with the Indians, and has awarded mountain schools five yearly scholarships.

It has also placed a sun dial in Riverview Park. Mrs. John Ross Key, charter member of the Omaha Chapter, designed the recognition pin, known to all D.A.R. members.

The Omaha Chapter has sent in its full quota for the furnishing of the Nebraska room in the new administration building, this amount being $118. It has made a voluntary contribution of 25 cents per capita to the Manual Fund, amounting to $59. It has given $50 to the American Indian institute at Wichita, Kansas; $50 to Tamassee School; $10 to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial; $12.25 to Old Trail's Road and $2 for the work at Ellis Island. Two D.A.R. baby spoons have been sent to the twin children of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gerald Weaver, as it is the custom of the Chapter to give spoons to all babies born to D.A.R. members.

Added to the above amounts contributions to Americanization, Welfare Work and Christian Colleges in the Orient amount to over $400 for the year. Early in the year, a resolution was passed that the work of the National Society be supported first, and this is now preventing other matters being presented.

The Magazine Committee has sent in 40 subscriptions. The Magazine has also been placed in the Library by the Chapter. Nine Lineage Books have been ordered which makes 63 volumes that Omaha Chapter has given to the Library.

One thousand copies of the Manual have been received. Social parties have been arranged for the foreigners at the night schools where they were served with refreshments. Omaha Chapter presented the playlet the "Melting Pot," when a large class of new American citizens became naturalized. A costumed march by 43 Mason school children ended when they emerged wearing banners of

America and carrying American flags. Standing before the Goddess of Liberty they recited in chorus an oath of allegiance and sang America. The D.A.R. Manual is presented at these meetings. A Mothers' class has been organized by the Americanization Committee, the object being to instruct in methods of home making and health and the foreign born are taught to speak the English language.

Donations of food were made to destitute families of the American Legion at Christmas time; 100 books, a gift from the Chapter members, were sent to Ord where the American Legion is collecting a Library. Six hundred and fifty wall charts of the ten Commandments have been ordered and will be placed in all Omaha schools by the Chapter. On Lincoln's Birthday the members and their husbands gave a dinner at the Athletic Club when toasts appropriate to the occasion were given. The talk by Mrs. Guernsey, when she was honor guest at a luncheon at the Fontenelle Hotel, was an inspiration and was greatly enjoyed by all. On Washington's Birthday the members were in costume at a Colonial Tea at the home of Mrs. F. P. Kirkendall, when a fine musical program was rendered. Besides the card party, a rummage sale and a food sale very greatly increased the funds.

At the annual meeting in June, 1923, Mrs. F. P. Larmon was re-elected Regent. On the whole the Chapter is to be congratulated on the year of increased membership, many enjoyable social occasions and financial prosperity.

JOSEPHINE W. SHIPMAN,
Historian.

Cayuga Chapter (Ithaca, N. Y.). This Chapter is doing very good work under the efficient leadership of the Regent, Mrs. W. W. Ellis.

The first meeting of the year held October 3d, was addressed by Prof. O. L. McCaskeil of Cornell University. His subject was "International Relations." At the November meeting an interesting program was given by the members who reside in Groton, New York. Mrs. Bourne read a paper on "The Historic Manor Houses along the Hudson." A fine musical program was also given. Other speakers during the year were Rev. J. H. Gagnier of the Baptist Church of this city, his subject being "Some American Problems of Today"; Prof. R. S. Saby of Cornell University, spoke on "Immigration and Americanization"; and at the April meeting Mrs. Riley Vose of Spencer gave a sketch of the life of James Fennimore Cooper.

The members of Cayuga Chapter living in Spencer have erected and dedicated a beautiful monument to honor the memory of eleven Revolutionary soldiers who were buried in that place. A huge granite boulder was drawn from the hills and placed on a concrete base, and the Spencer Daughters placed a bronze tablet upon this, inscribed with the names of the eleven men who had fought in the cause of Freedom. The ceremonies in connection with the unveiling were in charge of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Spencer.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Nash, visited this Chapter in January and gave a most helpful talk. A luncheon was given in her honor at the Ithaca Hotel and a reception was held at the home of the Regent to which all Past Regents, Officers, and Chairmen of Committees were invited to meet Mrs. Nash.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a musicale at which Mr. George C. Williams of the Ithaca School of Expression gave readings and Mr. Bert R. Lyon of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music sang several selections.

Flag Day, June 14. was observed by a picnic and business meeting at the old historic residence of our member, Miss Diantha Johnson, of Jacksonville, New York. Chief Taughannock Chapter of Trumansburg, New York, accepted an invitation to join with us and thus much was added to the success of the affair. Mrs. Edward S. Tabor, Mrs. Caroline Slater and Mrs. W. W. Ellis, delegates to the 32nd Continental Congress at Washington, gave interesting reports of it.

The membership of Cayuga Chapter is rapidly increasing, and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when a real home may be provided, where the activities of the Chapter may be held and the many valuable relics which have been donated may be safely housed.

During the year the Chapter has made the following contributions: To the National Society, quota of 60 cents per member, $74.40; to publication of Manual, $36.50; Tamassee building fund (an additional contribution), $40; prizes for foreign classes in Ithaca Night School, $10; for worker at Ellis Island, $2, and also contributed on Memorial Day a wreath for the Soldiers' Monument.

(MRS.) ADAH G. HORTON,
Historian.

John Clarke Chapter (Social Circle, Ga.) was organized in 1917 with 21 members, and has now a membership of 54, many of these

being non-resident members. Under our Regent, Mrs. Sanders Upshaw, with the splendid cooperation of each member, we are doing good work.

The Chapter has marked two Revolutionary soldiers' graves. At the unveiling of each monument we sang America, had prayers and short talks by our pastors. Our Chapter adopted a French orphan, from whom we often receive letters. We celebrated LaFayette Day and Columbus Day with appropriate programs. Armistice Day we had a public meeting with an address by Clifford Walker, Governor-elect of Georgia, after which the school children decorated the grave of our World War soldier. Georgia Day we entertained the local U. D. C. Chapter with a program about George Washington. We had a program for Flag Day in June and Independence Day in July. Our Independence Day meeting was observed in the form of a spend-the-day party with one of our out-of-town members.



TABLET ERECTED BY LONE TREE CHAPTER

The Chapter gives a medal each year to the pupil in the seventh grade making the highest average in American history. A gold medal was also given to the pupil in the high school who wrote the best essay on "The Causes of the World War." Besides these medals, prizes were given the pupils in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades who had the best average for general excellence. The Chapter has also placed a number of books in the school library.

Each year the birthday of the Chapter is celebrated in some way. This year we had a reception, to which each member invited one outside guest.

LENA WILEY,
Historian.

Lone Tree Chapter (Greensburg, Ind.), was organized April 6, 1907, with sixteen Charter members.

We have lost by death 13, by transfer 5, withdrawals 7; our membership is now 65. Our name is derived from a tree of world wide fame which grows on the tower of our Court House and is 110 feet from the ground. It has been heralded throughout the world and is one of its wonders; poems galore, fairy stories and songs have been written about it.

While we do not aspire to attain the fame of "our tree" we are endeavoring to promulgate the objects for which our organization was founded; every call so far as we are able has been met.

In November 1916, we placed a boulder marking the entrance of the Michigan road into Greensburg. On the bronze tablet the following is inscribed.

To commemorate the Michigan State Road.
Surveyed 1828–1830, completed 1837.
"Though the Pathfinders die the paths remain open."
Placed by Lone Tree Chapter, D. A. R.
Greensburg, Indiana, 1916.

November 11, 1922 a boulder, a gift to our Chapter from Mrs. Mary Stewart Carey, Past Vice President General, was unveiled and dedicated to the memory of her grandparents, Col. Thomas Hendricks and his wife. This was the first family to locate in Greensburg, 1821. Col. Hendricks donated 100 acres of land on which the Court House is built and surrounded by the public square. Mrs. Hendricks named the town for her home town, Greensburg, Penn., June 14, 1822.

Mrs. Carey, in a pleasing address, recalled the happy days of her childhood in Greensburg, and presented the memorial to Lone Tree Chapter, which Mrs. Daisy Magee, Regent, with a few well chosen words accepted, and in turn presented it to Decatur County. Thos. E. Davidson, County Attorney, responded, accepting it in behalf of the county, commending the women of our community for "keeping alive the fires of patriotism burning upon the altars of our country."

A very fine address was made by Rollin A. Turner, a great grandson of Col. Hendricks, in which he paid a high tribute to his ancestor and pioneers of the county. Short talks were made by Mrs. Kate Milner Rabb of the State Historical Society, and Dr. John W. Oliver, President.

The tablet was unveiled by three granddaughters of Mrs. Carey; Martha and Barbara Haines and Irving Moxley, and bears this inscription.



MARKER ERECTED BY LONE TREE CHAPTER

1822 1922

Colonel Thomas Hendricks
Veteran of the War of 1812,
Founded this town in 1821.
He built the first log cabin and
donated one hundred acres of ground
to the new town.

On June 14, 1822 Elizabeth Trimble Hendricks, wife of Colonel Thomas Hendricks, named Greensburg for her native town in Pennsylvania.

Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Six members of Lone Tree Chapter are descendants of Thomas Hendricks.

ELIZA J. CRISLER,
Historian.

Sarah Franklin Chapter (Washington, D. C.) Doing service with good will is the record of Sarah Franklin Chapter, during the splendid regime of our retiring Regent, Mrs. Milton Johnson.

Many events of special interest have marked the year of 1923. We have contributed to Kenmore in Fredericksburg, Va., the home of Betty Lewis, sister of George Washington. Mrs. Milton Johnson gave a flag in the name of the Sarah Franklin Chapter to the Boy Scouts. The Chapter gave a book to the Library of Continental Hall, "A Registry of American Families Entitled to Coat of Arms," by William A. Crozier. Money was appropriated for the chandeliers in the District room.

Mrs. Milton Johnson and Mrs. James E. Alexander will have biographical sketches in the "Chapter Book of Ancestry," for the benefit of the Chapter House. We now have four names in the book.

Our D. A. R. branch in Paris has been organized, by Mrs. Willoughby Hanger, a former member of our Chapter. It will be known as the Benjamin Franklin Chapter (father of Sarah). Mrs. Hanger pointed out the binding ties between France and the United States, as sufficient reason why a chapter should be located in Paris.

Our meetings are held in the homes of our members, and are always enjoyable and pleasant. During the year we have made a study of the Constitution. There is much interest in our work and entire harmony in our Associations. An occasional backward glance strengthens our effort to make the future worthy of the past, and we are looking forward to a new year of work, hoping much may be accomplished.

(MRS. ROBERT) JULIA BROWNLEY HARRISON,
Historian

Mordecai Gist Chapter (Forest Park, Md.), has had one of the most successful years of work in every line. Nine regular meetings have been held, and one special meeting called by the Regent, Mrs. Gault, for the reading of the by-laws. The open meeting, June 25th will close the year's work. All meetings have been well attended. There has also been a social hour, to which guests were asked. Meetings were held at members' homes with one exception, and that was held at the Forest Park Presbyterian Church.

As every organization needs adequate means with which to carry on its work, our Ways & Means Committee with Mrs. E. Palmo Dowell as Chairman, opened the year's work with a most successful bazar, July 14, 1922, at the

home of Mrs. Dowell. The event of the affair was the presentation of a beautiful American flag of silk to the Chapter by Mr. Howard W. Jackson, through the kindness of Mrs. Dowell. A handsome Maryland Silk Flag was presented to the Chapter by our member, Mrs. William A. Wheatley. Owing to the splendid financial success of the bazaar and of a card party given at the Emerson Hotel, October 20th, our Chapter was enabled to answer all calls for worthy philanthropic and patriotic work. We gave to Cool Springs, Kenmore Association, Ellis Island, Sulgrave Manor, Maryland Room Continental Hall, Children of Republic, Tax per capita toward Manual, A Scholarship Student's deficient fund at St. Mary's American International College for our American Girl, Preservation of Historic Spots, National and State Obligations, assisted one Normal School Girl, and gave to our Carrie B. Gault Scholarship at the State Normal. One Book for Maryland shelves at Memorial Continental Hall was given. We have contributed more, in proportion to our membership, than any Chapter in the State, and hope always to do our part. The Chapter took a day at Stewart's store and sold $40.00 worth of Red Cross Seals for the Maryland Tuberculosis Society. Several families were supplied with Christmas dinners.

For our personal benefit, we joined two clubs in the expense of three lectures given by Dr. Gallagher of Goucher College. Talks were also given by Mrs. James H. Dorsey, on Conservation and Thrift, and by Mrs. Frederick Mosher, on her visit to Sulgrave Manor. Mrs. David Clarke, the reader gave us a pleasant afternoon, and music for different meetings was supplied by friends and Peabody talent. Our own members gave us two splendid papers; Mrs. Wright on Art in Washington, and Mrs. Blakislee on Mordecai Gist.

Our Chapter tried by letters and flowers to help cheer our sick and bereaved. To show our love for our Mother Regent and Chapter Organizer, Mrs. Theodore H. Ellis, who died October 9, 1922, the Chapter has taken one of the small springs at Cool Springs as a Memorial of appreciation.

The Chapter had two great social events during the season. A tea was given to Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook at the Belvedere Hotel Nov. 17, 1922. To this all State Officers, Club Presidents, Chapter Members, and their friends were invited. It was voted a success in every way, and was the means of our meeting and knowing better our new President General. Mrs. Cook. Our own Regent, Mrs. Gault and our Vice Regent, Mrs. Murphy, were hostesses at a reception, January 24, 1923, at the home of Mrs. Gault. All members and prospective new members were invited, and through this lovely affair everyone was glad to belong to the Mordecai Gist Chapter. All these things help to promote better fellowship and sympathy in the wonderful work of our Organization.

This is only an outline of the many phases of our year's work. All members have done nobly, but our success has been due to the splendid leadership and guidance of our own Regent, Mrs. H. Matthew Gault.

Respectfully submitted,

SUE GRIFFITH FORD,

Recording Secretary.

Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter (Wollaston, Mass.). On Flag Day, June 14th, our Regent, Mrs. William S. Sayward, entertained the chapter members at her home.

On September 27th, the Regent and several members of the Chapter attended in Boston the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Samuel Adams, "the Father of the Revolution." At twelve o'clock a "town meeting" was held in Faneuil Hall with Mr. Louis Coolidge as moderator. This meeting was attended by several patriotic societies and was very interesting. At one o'clock we went to the Old South Meeting House where, after the invocation by Rev. George A. Gordon, we listened to a memorial address by the Hon. Michael J. Murray. We then proceeded to the burial place of Samuel Adams in the Old Granary Burying Ground on Tremont Street where fitting decorations had been placed on his grave.

The Chapter has held eight regular meetings during the year. Among the speakers we have had Mrs. Field, chairman of the State Flag Committee, who gave the history of "Our Flag"; at another meeting Mr. Stanley Kelley of New York, brother of our Vice-Regent, who told us of his work in organizing the "American Youth League," the purpose of which is to unify all agencies working to develop the character of young people; and at another time Mrs. Ropes, our former Regent, who spoke to us on the subject, "In the year 1789," earnestly urging the preservation of the Constitution. Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Regent, and Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, State Corresponding Secretary, were our guests of honor at one of our meetings. In December the Chapter gave a Christmas party to the Hannah Watts Weston C. A. R. and in February members of the C. A. R. presented a pageant at our meeting.

A wreath was placed on the grave of Abigail Phillips Quincy for whom our Chapter is named, on April 14th, the anniversary of her birth.

During the year members of the Chapter have knit stockings, scarfs, caps, sweaters and wristlets for the "boys" that served in the World War, who are now in the nearby hospitals. This knitting was in charge of Mrs. Seth Crocker, a member of the State Committee for this work.

The Chapter has also contributed to the following during the past year:— Americanization work in Quincy, Quincy Day Nursery, Quincy Branch of North American Civic League, Manual for Immigrants, Flag Leaflets, Worker at Ellis Island Detention Rooms, Belleau Wood Memorial, Education of a Girl from the Philippines, International College at Springfield, Hillside School for Boys, Tamassee School, and Hindman School. We also contributed towards the repairs on the Massachusetts Room in Continental Hall. Through Mrs. Crocker, State Librarian, who is a member of our Chapter, we gave to the library of Memorial Continental Hall four books — namely, "Josiah Quincy, Jr.", "Letters of Mrs. Adams", the wife of John Adams, second President of the United States (in two volumes) and "Journal and Correspondence of Miss Abigail Adams", daughter of John Adams.

(Mrs.) Carrie H. Gooch,
Historian

Sycamore Shoals Chapter (Bristol, Va.), chartered in 1903, continues to wield a wonderful influence for good in this section. Four new chapters are credited to us this year, and our membership continues to increase.

The opening meeting of this year was wonderful. In the home of one of our members, Mrs. H. G. Peters, we listened to an address by the Hon. John Trotwood Moore, Chairman of Tennessee Historical Society and a popular author. To his book, "The Bishop of Cotton Town" was attributed the passage of the Child Labor Law. The vocal music was furnished by Prof. Samuel Lyungkvist and he was assisted by Miss Chrisman, a talented daughter from Mississippi.

The Chapter work has been commemorative, educational and memorial. We have a great work planned in marking historical places in this, one of the most historical sections of our great country.

An event of wide interest was the Pageant of Freedom given on Sycamore Shoals Day, October 7th, which was held at the birthplace of American Civilization — Sycamore Shoals. Here the soldiers gathered under the leadership of Generals Wm. Campbell, John Sevier, and Evan Shelby, to meet the British under Ferguson. History records that they fought at Kings Mountain and gained the victory which turned the tide of the Revolutionary war. One of the most thrilling episodes in the Pageant of Freedom was the siege of Fort Watauga by the Indians. A palisade was constructed to represent the original one at Sycamore Shoals. In this episode was represented the rescue of Bonnie Kate Sherril by John Sevier whom she afterwards married. The pageant also celebrated the 150th Anniversary of the purchase of this land from the Cherokee Indians in 1773 and the signing of the Peace Treaty with the Indians, at Sycamore Shoals on the banks of the Watauga River. At that time this country was the favorite hunting ground of many tribes of Indians. It has belonged to many states, first it was known as the Watauga Settlement in Virginia, later it was a part of North Carolina, then formed a part of the Free State of Franklin and now is in the state of Tennessee. No state could claim a fairer land.

A Chapter of the Children of the Revolution has also been formed under the guidance of Sycamore Shoals.

The D. A. R. Magazine is widely read among our members and much interest manifested in the work of the National Society. Our Chapter is always represented at the State Conference and Continental Congress.

Mrs. Henry FitzHugh Lewis,
Honorary Regent.



A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



BELT.

The American Belts although traditionally Scotch, probably descend from the Belts of "Bossal Hall," Yorkshire, England, who trace their origin to Lombardy.

Leonard Belt, Gentleman, son of Robert, of the Parish of Styllynflete Co. York 1548, was Freeman of York City 1580 & his son Robert was first Alderman, then in 1627, Lord Mayor of York and in 1640 was knighted. He married Grace, dau of Daniel Foxcroft of Halifax. Sir Robert Belt was so intensely loyal to the cause of Charles 2nd, that after the Battle of Marston Moor, 1644, he was dispossessed of his estate "Bossel Hall." However in 1660, upon the restoration of the Stuarts, the estate was restored to his grandson Sir Robert Belt.

The American ancestor of this family, Humphrey Belt, sailed from Gravesend, England, in the ship "America" and landed at Jamestown, Virginia 1635, when he was twenty years old. In 1663 he removed to Ann Arundel County, Maryland, with his family.

His grandson Joseph Belt b 1680 in Ann Arundel County, acquired several large estates and in 1725 patented "Chevy Chase" which remained in the family for many years but now is one of Washington's most attractive suburbs. Colonel Joseph held many public offices, he was also one of the founders of Rock Creek Parish 1726, the oldest glebe in the District of Columbia, its Parish Church St. Paul's was erected abt 1773.

Colonel Joseph Belt married two sisters, daughters of the famous Colonel Ninian Beall & his wife Ruth Moore.

Through their various marriages, the Belts are connected with the Spriggs, Clagetts, Brookes, Perrys, Magruders and many other colonial families of Maryland.

BRYANT.

Engelbert 1st, Seigneur de Brienne, d 990, is the earliest ancestor of the name to which this family can trace. Five generations later Erard 2nd, Count de Brienne d 1189, married Agnes de Montbelliar. Their oldest son Gauthier married the daughter of Tancréde, King of Sicily; their third son Jean de Brienne, 1150–1237, went to the Holy Land. He married 1209 Marie, daughter of Conrad and Isabelle de Monserrat, heiress of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, he married secondly Berengaria, daughter of Alphonso 9th, of Castile and Leon. It is through his second marriage that the line is continued.

Their gr. gr. gr. grandson Guy de Bryan, Baron of Chastel Walwyn 1336, Lord of nine townships, distinguished himself at Crecy, and his son Lord Guy de Bryan, Baron Chevalier, performed missions, also military and naval services in the reigns of Edward 3rd and Richard 2nd. In 1361 he was made Admiral of the King's fleet and in 1370 was elected 57th Knight of the Garter. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury.

Six generations later, Sir Francis Bryan, Chevalier Baronet, 1490–1550, was appointed Governor General of Ireland and in 1549, Lord Chief Justice. He performed important services for Henry 8th and married the daughter of Sir John Montgomery.

Their descendant, Thomas Bryant, Planter, of the Barbadoes, married in 1618, Martha, daughter of Edmund Chaplin, of Suffolk, and emigrated from England 1634. Their grandson William Bryan-Bryant, born in the Barbadoes 1645, died 1697 in Boston, Massachusetts.

These Bryants are connected through marriage, with many of the most attractive families of the Old Bay State, among whom may be mentioned the Lowells, Phelps, Walcotts, Masons, Browns and Cades.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

KNOX.— In the Logan family burying ground, Shelbyville, Ky. is found the following inscription on one of the stones. Col James Knox, born in Ireland, came to America at the age of 14 years, served in the Rev. & died 24 Dec. 1822.— *Mrs. G. B. Wandling,* 704 Bennington Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

10127. LUPFER.— Casper Lupfer & w are buried in Perry Co., Pa. He served in the militia.— *L. D. Emig,* 1767 P. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

10156. JOHNSON.— Phebe Johnson Clark b Middletown Conn. 18 July 1796 dau of Wm & Jemima Hubbard Johnson d 7 Sept 1864 (gravestone). The Wm Johnson asked for was the bro of Phebe, who m Reuben A. Clark & was b 1 Nov 1787. He m Sally Lee at Middletown & removed to Kirkland, Oneida Co., N. Y. & later to Pa.— *Frank L. Johnson,* Minneola, Florida.

10157. RICE.— Jacob & Eliz. Rice are buried in Juniata Co. Would Rev rec for ances of Jacob Rice be acceptable?— *Mrs. L. D. Emig,* 1767 P. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

10431. CAPELL.— Benj. Capell, will prob Anne Arundel Co., Md. 20 Aug 1711. He mar the wid of Thos. Parsons abt 1684. According to the wills of Benj. & also of Isabell Capell there were no ch mentioned as of the 2nd marriage. The mother of Jacob & Capell Holland was the dau of Thos. & Isabell Parsons b abt 1661 & mar Anthony Holland. The following ch are mentioned in will of Thos. Parsons:— Isabell, Mary, Susannah, Eliz., Sarah & Hannah. Isabell m Anthony Holland; Mary m Benj. Price; Susannah m —— Tucker; Eliz. m John Norris; Sarah m —— Carter.— *H. A. Davis,* 316 Shepherd St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

10268. AUSTIN.— The following data is taken from the original rec kept by the fam in an old note book, now in the possession of G. F. Austin of Rhode Island. Edmund Austin & w Mary Hunt had only son James who mar Catherine Hunt and their ch were Eliz. b 10 Nov. 1761; Mary b 10 Nov. 1763; Catherine b 22 Sept. 1765 m Capt Daniel Fones; Henry b 30 Aug. 1767 w Susanna ——; Patience b 18 Aug. 1769 m Ezra Sweet d 15 Nov. 1860; Margarett b 30 Sept. 1771; James b 24 Oct. 1773 d 20 Aug. 1788; Russell b 7 July 1775; Sarah b 31 Mch. 1777 m Capt Stephen Bryant; Samuel b 24 Aug. 1779 m Mary Mitchell d 16 Oct. 1874; Ruth b 10 Oct. 1783 d 8 July 1802; George b 1 June 1785 d 11 Dec. 1871. Have no rec of parentage of Edmund Austin but think he d abt time of his son's birth. Have will of Ezekel Hunt written 1742 that speaks of Mary (w of Edmund) as widow.— *Mrs. W. H. Moore,* 82 Parkdale Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

10403. COINER.— This name is spelled in various ways. Michael Koiner was b in Winterlingen, Wurtemberg, Germany 29 Jan. 1720, came to Phila. Pa. 1740 d 7 Nov. 1796. On 21 Feb. 1749 he mar Margaret Diller b 1734 d 18 Nov. 1813. Both died in Augusta Co. Va. Their ch were George Adam, Conrad, George Michael, Eliz., Mary, Casper, Catherine, John, Martin, Jacob, Christian, Philip Frederick.— *Mrs. P. C. Hiser,* Box No. 246, Greenfield, O.

10426. WADE.— Your answer can be found in D. A. R. Magazine for Feb. 1923, page 100. — *Mrs. W. E. Darner,* Sapulpa, Okla.

10464. LANE.— Isaac, son of Tildence Lane was b 14 Feb. 1760 d 9 Nov. 1851 in McMinn Co., Tenn. He enlis in Rev. in Pittsylvania

Co. Va. June 1776 under Capt. Peter Perkins. Next year was transferred to Tenn. under Capt Wm. Bean. 1780 served as Lieut. in Battle of King's Mt.[1] 1772 mar Sarah Russell in Washington Co., Tenn. Their ch were Russell b 1773 mar Milly Sherman; Tildence Co. Eliz. Sherman, John Fuller who m 1st Cynthia Miller, 2nd Ollie Walker; Mary (Polly) b 32 Mch. 1789 mar Elijah Hurst; Letta mar David McReynolds; Eliz. mar George Hill; Jemima mar Joab Gibson; Sarah mar John Neil; Ollie mar David Schultz. Am compiling the gen. of Abraham Sheppard Lane, son of Christian, who lived in Edgecomb Co., N. C. during Rev. later removing to Ga. Any data of this family will be appreciated.— *Mrs. Julian C. Lane,* Statesboro, Ga.

10467. Botts.— Seth Botts had ch Thos. b 1742,Eli z. b 1741, Wm. b 1744. Aaron b 1746 & Joseph b 1748. Wm. b 1744 m 1769 Priscilla, dau of Stephen Lee & had ch Geo. W. & Seth, Co. Judge of Flemingburg, Ky. who m Amy Hedges & had ch John Hedges Botts, Wm., Geo. W., Seth, twins Betsy & Priscilla Lee, Arthur Lee, Edmond, Thos. R., Mary & Augustus Hedges. Priscilla Lee Botts mar Wm. Smith Dulin son of Edwin Dulin & Mary Poytheress Hedges, sis of Seth Botts' w Amy Hedges.— *Mrs. W. E. Darner,* 1121 E. McKinley St., Sapulpa, Okla.

10476. Burgess.— Col. Wm. Burgess was b in Eng 1622 mar 1st Eliz.[1] dau of Edward Robins of Va. Justice of Quorum; mar 2nd Mrs. Sophia Ewen, and 3rd, Ursula, dau of George Puddington who survived him. Col. Wm. died in Md. 1686/7. His son Capt. Edward Burgess d 1722 in Anne Arundel Co., Md. he mar Sarah Chew who died 1738 and their dau Sarah Burgess mar 1709 Benjamin Gaither b 1681 d 1741. Ref: Md. Calendar of Wills, Vol. 2, p. 12, Vol. 5, p. 143, etc.—*Gen. Ed.*

10499(a). Randolph.— The parents of Mary Randolph who m John Railey were Isham Randolph of Dungeness, 1684–1742, & w Jane Rogers whom he m in London 1718. He was son of the immigrant Wm. Randolph of Turkey Island. Two Raileys mar Mayo sisters, daus of Wm. Mayo, & a Pleasants grson of John Railey mar his cousin, a dau of Wm. Mayo, Jr. Should like to corres with persons of Railey descent.— *Rev. B. L. Ancell, D.D.,* Mahan School, Yangchow, China.

10517. Hoyt–Kimball.— Thos. Hoyt, 1731–1778, was of Capt. Shepard's Co., at Cambridge 1776. Enlisted in Col. Thos. Stickney's Reg't for three years or duration of War 1777 Train Band. Signed Association Test Tax list 1776. Ref: History of Canterbury, by James Otis Lyford. Vol. 1, pages 111, 113, 127, 135, 137, 141, 152, 163.— *Gen. Ed.*

10532. Judd.— Elnathan Judd was b 17 Aug. 1724 d 4 Jan. 1777 at Watertown, Conn. He was 6th ch of Capt. Wm. Judd who d 29 Jan. 1772 aged 82. Ref: No. 389, Judd Record, also page 37, Dr. Henry Skilton & His Descendants. — *Mrs. Chas. H. Skilton,* Box No. 172, Watertown, Conn.

10549. Boyer.— Henry Boyer is buried in Christ Churchyard, Alex. Va. Part of inscription on tombstone reads, "In memory of Henry Boyer who departed this life March 7, 1799 aged 43 years & 4 days."— *Mrs. M. G. Powell,* 201 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Va.

11558. Hedden.— Luther Hedden was supervisor of the town of Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y. 1834. Josiah Hedden, supervisor of the same town 1829 and had been a member of the Assembly 1828.— *Mrs. Alvin C. Beal,* Ithaca, N. Y.

10744. Taylor–Dickinson.— Crafts History of Whately gives the following: Sophia Dickinson b 18 July 1809 m Dannis Taylor of Buffalo, N. Y. (not Springfield). She was the dau of Moses b 2 Mch 1781 d 29 July 1812. mar 27 July 1803 Mary Graves b 15 Nov. 1778 d 20 Aug. 1876. Moses was the son of Samuel b Hatfield, Mass. 9 Mch 1749 m 8 Feb. 1774 Mary Dickinson b 15 Dec. 1754 d 15 Apr. 1842. Sam. d 24 July 1803. Corp. Capt. Enoch Chapin's Co., Col. Elisha Porter's Regt., engaged 23 Sept. 1777, disc. 13 Oct. 1777. Service 27 days, travel included, on expedition to northern dept. Roll sworn to in Hampshire Co. Page 752, Vol. 4. Mass. Sol. & Sailors. Ch., Chas. b 2 Apr. 1779, d unm; Moses b 2 Mar 1781; Oliver b 23 Oct. 1782. David Graves b 7 June 1733 d 20 Dec. 1815 m 4 May 1758 Mary Smith. Ch., Joanna b 21 May 1769; Martha b 13 Feb. 1759 m Lieut. Abel Scott; Moses b 12 Aug. 1763; Abigail b 12 Feb. 1767 m Oliver Graves, Jr.; Levi b 7 Nov. 1769; Phineas b 13 Aug. 1772; Calvin b 6 Oct. 1774; David b 3 June 1777; Mary b 15 Nov. 1778. David Graves was sol in Capt. Oliver Lyman's Co., Col. Ezra May's Regt. Enlis 20 Sept. 1777 disc 14 Oct. 1777. Service 30 days, travel included an expedition to Stillwater & Saratoga. Ref: page 746, Vol. 4, Mass. Soldiers & Sailors.— *Frances E. Emerson,* Plymouth, Ind.

11508. Cobb.— Samuel Cobb b 3 Sept 1753, Taunton, Mass. d 19 Dec. 1839 Coventry, Vt. Lived in Westmoreland, N. H. when ch were born, moved to Coventry abt 1800. Pensioned 1833. Ch., Betsey, Tisdale, Samuel, Silence, Nathaniel, Lotte, Hanover, Arabella, Sabrina. Samuel mar Silance Barney b 21 Feb. 1756 d 6 Apr. 1814, Coventry, Vt.— *J. M. Spaulding,* Walpole, N. H.

11512. Ijams.— Thos. Ijams who set. 1st in Washington Co., Pa. & d in Belmont, Ohio. Came to Maryland. Mar Eliz. Hampton. Was Sergeant in Rev. Ref: Arch. of Md.— Council

of Safety & Journal of Correspondence, Jan. 1 to Mch. 20, 1777, page 252.—*J. R. Haudenshield,* Box 470, Carnegie, Pa.

11526. LANE.—Sir Ralph Lane left gr son Edward Lane who was a res of Va. One branch of the fam set in Bucks Co., Pa. by writing to the Court House there you may obtain records. E. W. Lane, President of Atlantic National Bank now resides in Jacksonville, Fla.—*Mrs. E. M. Lane,* 2017 Fannin St., Houston, Texas.

11526. LANE.—The Lanes are connected with the Strother fam of Culpeper Co. although the Lanes were from Westmoreland Co., Va. James Lane of this fam came to Va. & set in Westmoreland Co. where he d 1760. Mar. Martha, dau of Wm. Carr of "Carrsville" & had four ch. Another branch of the Lane fam was founded by Joseph whose son Joseph removed to N. Car. where he d. His ch were Joseph, Joel & Jesse. Can give more data.—*Mrs. Sallie S. Hollingsworth,* Edgefield, S. Car.

11532. FAIRBANKS.—* * Freelove Fairbanks b 25 May 1734, dau of John Fairbanks of Wrentham, Mass. (son of John (4), John (3), John (2), Jonathan (1) b in Wrentham 28 Feb. 1706 d there 19 May 1754. Had no Rev. rec. Married 30 July 1729 Jane dau of Michael & Jeane Wright Ware. She d 17 June 1788. Ref: page 80 Fairbanks Genealogy. Ebenezer Pond's ances. can be found in Edward D. Harris' Pond Genealogy.—*Mrs. H. F. Spencer,* 483 Washington Ave., West Haven, Conn.

11613. BAKER–ERSKINE.—Eliza. Baker Askey or Erskine, was the dau of Col. Robt. Baker who d 1768 leaving wid Frances (Stephenson) who lived in Path Valley, Cumberland Co., & the following ch:—Rebecca m John Wallace; Wm; Eliz. m Thomas Askey (Erskine) 12 June 1764; Rosannah m Robt. Lythe; John m Jane Ross; Samuel m Mary Beatty; Annw m John McCray; Mary unmar. Ref: Eagle's Notes & Queries, 1898, p. 167. Col. Robt. Baker was in the Prov. ser. 1747–48, Col. Thos. Crookson's Associated Regt. of the West End of Lancaster Co. on the Susquehanna. Ref: Pa. Arch. Vol. 1, page 22, 5th Series Seilheimer's Notes, Vol. 1, Pa. State Library.

11620a. WETHERELL.—Mary Wetherell was the dau of Thos. & Ann Fearson Wetherell. Thos. was the son of Christopher ancestor of the Wetherell Family of N. J. & Phila., Pa. Ref: "The Crispin Family."—*Mrs. E. D. Humphries,* Sac City, Iowa.

11627. HUFF.—The following data is copied from the tombstones of Samuel Huff & of his w Mary Proctor who came to Illinois from Logan Co., Tenn. "Samuel Huff b 16 Aug. 1778 d 24 Apr. 1845 aged 66 yrs, 8 mos & 8 das." Mary, his w b June 10, 1778 d Oct. 19, 1947, aged 69 yrs, 4 mos & 9 das." Ch were Nathan, Wm. Hicks, Joshua Pennington, Barthena, Rachel, Cynthia, Tabitha. Rachel Huff a sis of Sam. b 1776 is also buried there. —*Mrs. E. R. Charlton,* 308 S. Washington St., Salem, Ill.

11621. WELLS.—Hezekiah Wells b abt 1738 d 1815, m 9 Sept 1762 Phebe Talcott b 27 Dec. 1744, dau of Benj. & Deborah (Gillette) Talcott. Their ch were Phoebe b 5 June 1763; John b 4 Nov. 1764 d 1766; Rhoda b 26 Feb. 1766; Hezekiah b 22 Sept. 1767; Simeon b 10 Apr. 1769 d. 1845; Lemuel b 31 Mch. 1771 d 1830; Joseph b 14 Dec. 1772; Levi b 22 Aug. 1774; Elijah b 1776 d 26 Mch. 1829. In a list of Wethersfield men to whom military commis. were issued from the Gen. Assem. of Conn., in the Rev., there is a record as follows:—"Dec. 1776, Hezekiah Welles, Capt., John Belden, Lieut., Chester Welles, Ensign. The Battallion under Col. Noadiah Hooker."—*Mrs. A. Van D. Honeyman,* 234 East 9th St., Plainfield, N. J.

11524. SCOTT–EAKER.—Write to Mrs. Virginia S. Fendrick who can give data on both lines. Franklin County Chapter, D. A. R. has marked the grave of George Eaker. His stone states "He fought for liberty and lived to enjoy it."

11558a. HARROUN.—In the "Old White Church" graveyard, N. Park St., Cambridge, N. Y. are the following:—"In memory of Mr. Oliver Harroun who departed this life Nov. 6th 1827 in the 64th year of his age." "In memory of John Harroun, Esq. who died Oct. 18th 1819 in the 82nd year of his age." "In memory of Martha, wife of John Harroun, Esq who died Nov. 20th, 1818 in the 81st year of her age." In the same yard is Cena Harroun, wife of Geo. died 11 Mch. 1832 aged 31 yrs & 5 mos. In New York in the Rev. p. 237, 16th Reg. Albany Co., Mil-Land Bounty Rights, are the names of Oliver & John Harroun (Herrune). In an old acct book of Paul Gale's, 1758–1825, res of Barre, is the rec of the death of Huldah Harroun, the dau of Paul & Huldah Holman Gale, Dec. 27, 1811.—*Mrs. Dorcas A. Uhl,* 1248 South Maple St., Carthage, Mo.

11590. WOOD–CHURCH.—Priscilla b 17 Apr. 1699 was the dau of Wm. Wood & Susannah & Wm. was son of Thos Wood. See deed Aug. 11, 1701 recorded Liber 4, p. 279, Taunton, Mass. The parents of Thos. were John Wood & Mary Church, see deed Nov. 14, 1695, Liber 3, p. 457. Mary was the dau of Joseph Church & Mary ——— his wife, see deeds Apr. 6, 1691, Liber 3, p. 419 & Feb. 7, 1709, Liber. 6, p. 329 & Sept. 5, 1700, Liber 3, p. 183, Taunton Clerk's Office. Joseph was bro of

Capt. Benj. Church, hero of King Philip's War & both were sons of Richard Church who came over with Gov. Winthrop abt 1630. This is all the Church data I have.—*Mrs. J. E. Irvine,* 501 Park St., Charlottesville, Va.

11593a. BRYAN.— War rec with dates of ser of John Bryan can be found Winchester Acct Book M.W.D. 233, W.D. 246 & Acct 1780 141 I.P., D 35, Soldiers of Va. p. 67, Supplement p. 49. Will be glad to corres.—*Mrs. Warren Robinson,* Limestone St., Jamestown, Ohio.

QUERIES

11648. GRIFFIN.— Wanted infor. of Col. Sam Griffin of Northumberland Co., Va. whose dau. Katherine mar Wm. Fauntleroy in 1680.

(a) BUSHROD.— Thos. & Richard Bushrod, bros. Quakers, removed from Mass. to Va. Thos. never mar. Richard b 1626 mar Apphia ——, had chil John b 1663 d 1719 mar Hanna, dau of Wm. & Eliz. Keene. Their dau Apphia of "Bushfield," Westmoreland Co., Va. mar Col. Wm. Fauntleroy b 1684 d 1757. Thos. 2nd son of Richard & Apphia had dau Ann who mar Griffin Fauntleroy 7 Feb 1708 & d 1760. Did Richard, John or Thos. Bushrod give Col. service? Griffin & Ann Bushrod Fauntleroy had son Bushrod b abt 1724 mar Eliz Foushee of Richmond Co. Made Capt. of Foot 1755 from Spotsylvania Co., Va. Did he give Rev. service?— M. E. F.

11649. DRURY.— Wanted dates & places of b & d of Joseph Drury, who ser. in Rev. with troops of Chas. Co. Md. 1790 Census shows he resided in St. Mary's Co., Md. at that time. He mar Sibba Wigington 1776.— C. H. D.

11650. NORCROSS.— Wanted names of desc. of Sam. Norcross 1752–1838, mar Hannah ——. Served as fifer in Capt. Oliver Colburn's Co., Mass. minute men. His w b 1757 d 1844. Wanted names of desc. of Asa Norcross b 9 Mar. 1740 d 1830 mar 1st 1760 Eliz. Greenwood & 2nd 1774 Eliz. Fairbanks of Medway, Mass. who was b 11 Aug. 1749. They lived in Dublin N. H. & Hollister, Mass. Rev. rec desired. Wanted also names of desc. of Nehemiah Norcross b 1742 mar Mch 1763 Ruth —— & lived in Charlestown, Mass. Wanted full gen. with dates & Rev. rec.— C. N. R.

11651. PALMER.—Wanted parentage of James Palmer b 1785 mar 1807 Olive Eggleston. Ch Richard, Davis, Lydia, Peter, Harriet, James, Martha, Zadie, Mariah, William, Olive Electa & Elbert Coates.

(a) ROBERTS.— Wanted ances of Daniel Roberts & w —— Palmer. Ch were Rachel, Theresa, Minerva, John, Heman b 1816, Richard, Sally, Erastus, Drusilla.

(b) EGGLESTON.— Wanted parentage of James Eggleston who mar before 1779 Lydia Rich, nr Williamstown, Mass. Ch were James, Davis, Harvey, Lydia & Olive.

(c) COATES.— Wanted information of James or Joseph Coates & w Eliz. who had son Elbert b 1803, mar Lucy Ann Bennett dau of Aaron & Sarah Bennett.— J. T. C.

11652. BROOKS.— Wanted Rev. rec. of James Brooks of Dorchester Co., Md. who mar Sarah, dau of Rogers Woolford of Dorchester Co., also his parentage, Rev. rec. & dates of his b, d & mar & Rev. rec of his father.

(a) LEE.— Wanted ances with dates of Nancy Lee, w of Wm. Seward, Rev. sol. of Dorchester Co., Md.— C. E. P.

11653. COLLIER.— Wanted gen. of Daniel Collier b in Md. 1764, mar Margaret Prather, removed to Ohio 1789. He ser as Col. in Collier's Regt. in War 1812. Did Col. Collier have Rev. rec?— E. C.

11654. ELLIS.— Wanted Rev. rec of John Ellis b 17— mar Abigail Gurdy & came from N. H. to Belgrade or Dearborn, Me.—M. S. H.

11655. BILL.— Wanted dates of b, d & mar, Rev. rec & any inform of Jabez, son of Oliver Bill, prob of Rome, N. Y. who ser in Rev. & rec'd pension. His dau mar Benj. Cogswell.— L. T. S.

11656. ROWLEY.— Wanted parentage & ances of Rev. Sam. Rowley of Vt. b 1784 d Batavia, Ill. 30 Dec. 1864. Mar 1st Mehitable Needham & 1830 mar 2nd Phoebe Buel Smith b 1791 d 1852, dau of Daniel Buel & w Eunice dau of Elias & Eunice Allen Bascom. All N. Eng. families.— C. C. C.

11657. HUTCHINS — Wanted Rev. rec with proof of James Hutchins who lived in central N. H. His son James lived in Bath, N. H. from 1830–1845. Would like to correspond with members of this family.

(a) MARTIN.— Wanted infor of Seaborn Martin. Fam tradition is that he was born on Mayflower. Wanted proof of this.— E. H. P.

11658. BURTON.— * * Wanted n of chil & to whom mar of Robt. H. Burton, son of Col. Robt. of Rev. fame; also parentage of Rachel Mullen who mar Thomas Johnston. Had she Rev. ances?— M. W. R.

11659. CARR–BETTIS.— Wanted gen & Rev. rec of ances of Mary Carr b in Va. 1801, removed with parents to Raleigh or Memphis, Tenn. abt 1820. Mar 1st Wm. Irvine, 2nd James Hunt & d Marshall Co., Miss. aged 83. She was dau of Wm. (?) Carr & his 1st w —— Bettis. Wanted information on any of these lines.

(a) WOODS.— Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of ances of Eliz. Woods b in Rowan Co., N. C d in Marshall Co., Miss. 1841 mar W. H. Cowan in Statesville, N. C. abt 1838.

(b) ALEXANDER–SADLER.—Wanted parentage with dates & other infor. of Isaac Alexander of Sugar Creek Cong. N. C. & his w Lucy Sadler. Their dau Mary Sample Alexander b 1811 mar Richard Abernathy 1833 & d in Miss. 1890. Richard Abernathy b 1811 d 1866, was son of Wm. & Sally Rocket Abernathy. Was this Isaac, son of Isaac Alexander, M.D. Pres. of 1st Board of Trustees of Liberty Hall?—A. B.

11660. CROFT.—Wanted n of wife & date & place of death of Jacob Croft, native of Germany who set in York Co., Pa. & enlis at Phila. serving during Rev.

(a) BUTTER.—Wanted n of wife, dates & place of d of Samuel Butter who came from Wales to Pa. & during Rev. served with a Conn. contingent. Wanted also inform of Smith Austin of Dutchess Co., N. Y. & of Elias Sloat of New York City.—A. E. H.

11661. TAYLOR.—* * Wanted place of res & name of husband of Sarah Taylor b Mch. 5, 1766 in Va., the dau of Wm. & Eliz. Anderson Taylor; gr dau of John & Catherine Pendleton Taylor; gr gr dau of James & Mary Taylor & of Philip & Isabella Hart Pendleton.—R. L. F.

11662. CHEATHAM.—Wanted ances of Wm. Cheatham b 1761 Chesterfield (?) Co., Va. mar 1780 Eliz. Goode b 1762. Their dau Eliz b 178– mar Robt. Cannon b 1782. Wanted also Rev. rec of ances.—H. C. A.

11663. WYATT.—Wanted parentage of Richard Wyatt of Charlotte Co., Va. who mar Ann Garrett. Their sons were John & Overstreet. Richard's will dated 8 Mch. 1782 speaks of land in King & Queen Co. Did he have Rev. rec? John son of Richard Wyatt mar Mary —— & their ch were Col. Richard, Martha Gilliam, John, Benj., Sarah Watson, Nancy Mitchell, & Thos. H. Wanted maiden n of Mary. Would like to Corres. with desc. of above.—S. B.

11664. SUTTON.—Wanted ances with Rev. rec. of Joanah Sutton b 21 Mch. 1761 in N. J. d 4 Jan. 1837 Ind. mar Ebenezer Heaton of N. J. b 26 June 1750.

(a) HEATON.—Wanted Rev. rec of Daniel Heaton b 1713 Conn. d 1796, mar 1734 Ruth Wadsworth, wanted also her ances.

(b) BLUE.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of fam of Eliz. Blue b 3 Nov. 1769 d 23 Nov. 1868 mar in Knox Co., Ind. nr Vincennes, Samuel Ferguson.

(c) WHITE.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of f of Joseph White b 1772 nr Balto., Md. d 2 Aug. 1858, Ohio, mar Mary Heaton 1782 of Pa. mar in Fayette Co., Ind.

(d) HOTCHKISS.—Wanted name & dates of gr father of Wm. Hotchkiss b 1795 Conn.—M. F. H.

11665. ELLSWORTH.—Wanted ances of Jacob Ellsworth, Sr. of Harrison Co. Va. whose dau Lydia mar 1800 Joseph Cox according to court records of the Commonwealth.—T. S. W.

11666. SIMMONS.—Wanted ances with dates of John Simmons who mar 1 Feb. 1786 in Easton, Mass., Ruth Mitchell b 26 Feb. 1763, dau of Col. Abial & Mary Leonard Mitchell. John & Ruth Simmons had ch John Jr. d age abt 19; Almena b 1791 mar Jonathan Tilson as his 2nd w & lived in Pittsford, Vt.; Betsey mar Daniel Keith; Susan b 1797 mar Scott Keith. The Keiths were bros, sons of Scotland Keith who removed from vicinity of Easton & Bridgewater to Pittsford, Vt. Wanted date of d of John Simmons & names of his other ch. He d before his w who was living in Easton in Census of 1843.

(a) LEONARD.—Mary, w of Col. Abial Mitchell of Easton, was dau of Eliphalet Leonard & w Ruth Fenno. Eliphalet was son of Capt. James Leonard, Jr. b 11 May 1677 & his 1st w Hannah Stone mar 1698/9. Wanted names of ch with dates, of Capt. James, particularly the dates of Eliphalet.

(b) LINCOLN.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Lincoln of Taunton who mar Jonathan Morris Jr. b in Woodstock, Ct. 1758, the son of Capt. Jonathan & Mary Skinner Morris. Jonathan & Hannah removed to Sturbridge, Mass. where their ch were b; later to Brookfield & 1822 to De Peyster, N. Y.

(c) CHAPMAN.—Wanted fam rec of Nathaniel Chapman who lived in Warwick, R. I. during Rev. Mar 2 Mch. 1767 Phebe Rhodes Greene, wid of Giles Greene, & dau of Capt. John Rhodes, Jr. Date of d of Nathaniel Chapman & name of his ch greatly desired.

(d) OVIATT.—Wanted n of ch with their dates & date of mar. of Benj. Oviatt & w Eliz. Carter of Plymouth, Litchfield Co., Ct. Did they have son Samuel? Whom did he mar?—M. K. C.

11667. BURLINGAME–SALISBURY.—Wanted parentage of Chas. Burlingame of Cranston, who mar Ruth Salisbury (of Miel, of Martin, of Cranston) wanted also Rev. rec of Chas, Miel & Martin.

(a) HOXIE.—Wanted gen of Solomon Hoxie who mar Mary ——? of Hopkinton.

(b) CLARKE–DEAKE.—Timothy Clarke (John, Timothy) of Stonington b 29 Mch 1719/20 mar 14 May 1747 Susannah Deake of Westerly. Wanted date of his d & Rev. rec & gen of Susannah Deake.

(c) BRIGGS.—Wanted date of d & Rev. rec of Ebenezer Briggs who lived in Kingston. Wanted also parentage of Martha Tanner who mar Sweet Briggs, Rev. sol of S. Kingston.

Wanted also parentage of Hannah Sheldon who mar Bowen Briggs of Kingston & Charlestown.— G. N. McC.

11668. BENNETT-WILLIAMS.— Wanted parentage of James Bennett, Rev. sol. b 1749 m 1771 Lydia Williams b 1750, both of Canterbury, Ct.

(a) BARRETT-PIERSON.— Wanted parentage of Hannah Barrett who mar 1752/54 Ephraim Pierson, wanted his gen also.

(b) BELDING.— Wanted parentage of Martha Belding, 1756–1842, who mar Sam. Bassett, Rev. sol, 1754–1834. Also Rev. rec of her father.

(c) YOUNG.— Wanted parentage & Rev. rec. of f of Wm. Young who came from R. I. to Ohio 1825 bringing his sons Wm. & Thos. b Lippitt's Mills, R. I. 1813 & 1815.

(d) ORME.— Did Col. Archibald Orme of Md., Rev. sol., have a son Jesse?

(e) TURNER.— Wanted parentage & n of w of Nathaniel Turner of New Haven, Ct., lost in "Phantom Ship" whose dau Rebecca mar. Thos. Mix, 1649.— M. A. S.

11669. WILSON.—Wanted gen of Elias Wilson of Richmond Co., Va. whose dau mar Thos. Newman.

(a) BURDETT.— Wanted gen of Henry Burdette, Jr. whose dau Eliza mar. John Newman.

(b) FILMER.— Wanted also any information of the Filmer fam. of Va.— M. N.

11670. GRAVES.— Wanted parentage, Rev. rec of f & n of bros & sis. of Charlotte Graves who was b 5 Dec. 1789 & d 30 Oct. 1844 mar 28 Mch 1809 Hubbell Ransom & lived at Chazy, N. Y. Their ch were Fidelia, Justin, Hubbel Harvey, Eliza A., Alonzo, Charlotte, Rebecca, Lyman G., Amelia L., Martha, Henrietta Helen. —K. H. V. F.

11671. FRY.— Barbara Fry mar 1803/04 Henry Neely. Would like to corres with her desc.

(a) SHOUP-SHUPE.— Frances Shupe mar Paul Neely who was killed in Rev. would like to corres, with her desc.— L. M. B.

11672. DUFF.— Wanted Rev. rec & date of d of John Duff b 1739, Culpeper Co. Va. also of his son Col James Duff b 1761.

(a) HALL.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Hall b 1750, Va. mar Thankful Doak Surrey Co., N. C. 1774, killed by Indians 1785 in Sumner Co., Tenn. Wanted also parentage of Thankful Doak.

(b) PEARCE.— Wanted any infor. of Sir James Pearce & his desc.— E. L.

11673. DAVIS.— Wanted parentage & any infor of ances of Sera Davis who mar abt 1798 James Baker of Madisonville, Hopkins Co., Ky. Would like to corres with her desc.— K. B.

11674. WOODWARD.— Wanted dates of b, m & d of Wm., son of Thos. Woodward the Regulator of S. C. also all possible infor of Wm.'s w Nina (?) Barrett of Huguenot desc.

(a) HILL.— Wanted parentage & dates of Thos. Hill of S. C. who m Jemima, Dau of Wm & Nina Woodward, also rec of Rev. ser in his line.

(b) FORD.— Wanted parentage & dates of John Ford of Fairfield Dist. S. C. who m Lucretia, dau of Capt. Charnal Durham. Wanted also n of his ch. Did his f have Rev. rec?

(c) COWAN.— Wanted date of m & n of w of Wm. Cowan, Sr. b in Ireland 1701 d nr Statesville, N. C. 1791. He was a Regulator in Col. times. Wanted also dates & Rev. rec, & n of w of his son Wm. Cowan Jr. Wanted also parentage of both Wm. Hyram Cowan & his w Eliz Woods, of Statesville, N. C.

(d) PARSONS.— Wanted dates, Rev. rec. & full name of w of Joseph Parsons of Montgomery Co., N. C. who m N. Berchum.— A. B.

11674. HOSKINS.— Wanted names & dates of w & ch. of Edmund Hoskins, a western pioneer, the son of Richard & Winnifred Wiggins Hoskins of Edenton N. C. Wanted n of Richard's other ch.— D. H.

11675. MARSHALL.— Wanted dates of b, m & d of Samuel Marshall who was b in Mecklenburg Co., va & d in Henry Co., Va.— F. K.

11676. STERLING.—Would like to corres. with desc of Peter Sterling b 1 Mch, bapt. 27 July 1788 Warrensbush, Montgomery Co., N. Y.— E. S. M.

11677. BARNES.— David Barnes set nr Balto, Md. 1748, a yr later he mar & had several ch. Wanted names of his w & the w of his son Abel. Abel had sons Peter, Henry & Abel. Peter mar Margaret Mahala Burkett & lived in Frederick Co., Md. Wanted Rev. rec in this line.— W. E. C.

11678. HAIGLER-TROUTWINE.— Am compiling the Haigler, Hagler, Hegler & Troutwine records soon to be published & would be glad to corres, with anyone interested in these families.— F. L. W.

11679. BAKER.— Wanted parentage & Rev. rec. of f of Nancy Baker b 1775, S. C. m abt 1794 Abraham Casey, 1772–1841/2 & moved to Smith Co. Tenn & in 1817 to Ill. where she d 1865.

(a) CASEY.— Wanted names of w & ch of Levi Casey, 1749–1807, Lieut Col & Col. in S. C. troops later Brig. Gen. Militia, State Senator & Congressman 1803–1807, d in Wash. D. C. & is bur. in Congressional Cemetery.

(b) TAYLOR.— Wanted dates of b & d, name of 1st w & Rev. rec. of Billington Taylor b S. C. moved to Tenn & thence 1827 to Ill. Had sons Matthew & Billington, Jr & dau Rhoda who m F. S. Casey. Billington Sr. d at an advanced age in 1836. m 2nd w also named

Taylor, subsequently moving to Missouri with his sons.— A. C. B.

11680. HOWES.— Wanted proof that Ebenezer Howes, Jr. b 8 Sept. 1705 Yarmouth, Mass. & mar Mary Brinsmaid is the same man who moved to Stratford, Conn. abt 1735.— E. B. L.

11681. BOOKER.— Wanted parentage & dates of Caroline Booker who mar 1772–73 Richard Lewis of Mecklenburg Co., Va., who served as Sergeant in Lytell's Co. 10th N. C. Regt from June 1781 to June 1782. Their ch were Walker, Richard, Fields, Gabriel, Henry, Cosby, Wm., Soule, Polly, Rebecca, Nancy. They moved to Greene Co., Ga. aft. Rev.

(a) EDMONDS.— Wanted parentage & dates of Nancy Edmonds who mar Henry, son of Richard & Caroline Booker Lewis, 1 Jan. 1807. Their ch were James, Lucissy & Lurany.

(b) PARROTT.— Wanted ances of John H. Parrott who m Lurany Lewis 7 Feb. 1831. Their ch were Louisa, Abner, John Annette, Julia Edmonds Jeff, & Cosby.— E. J. P.

11682. HILL.— Wanted parentage, date of b & Rev. rec. of Samuel Hill of Portsmouth, N. H. & of his w Patience Meader of Portsmouth or Kittery.— L. I. C.

THE BLIGHT OF WAR

By Woodbury Pulsifer

Is mine a land of grasping greed,
Of ruthless trampling on the weak,
Controlled by men who only heed
The value of the gold they seek?

Is this a world of jealous hate,
Forgetting love of man and God?
Is reason banished from each state;
Each facing each with lifted rod?

Have we but reached the shining height,
And kindled there the sacred fire,
To turn our backs upon its light,
And wallow in the filthy mire?

The words of Christ. are they forgot?
The edict of the living God —
His plain "Thou shalt" and "Thou shalt not"
But scraps of paper on the sod?

The sages tell us of the gloom,
Which hung about in ages past.
Each age has seemed to face its doom;
Yet each climbed higher than the last.

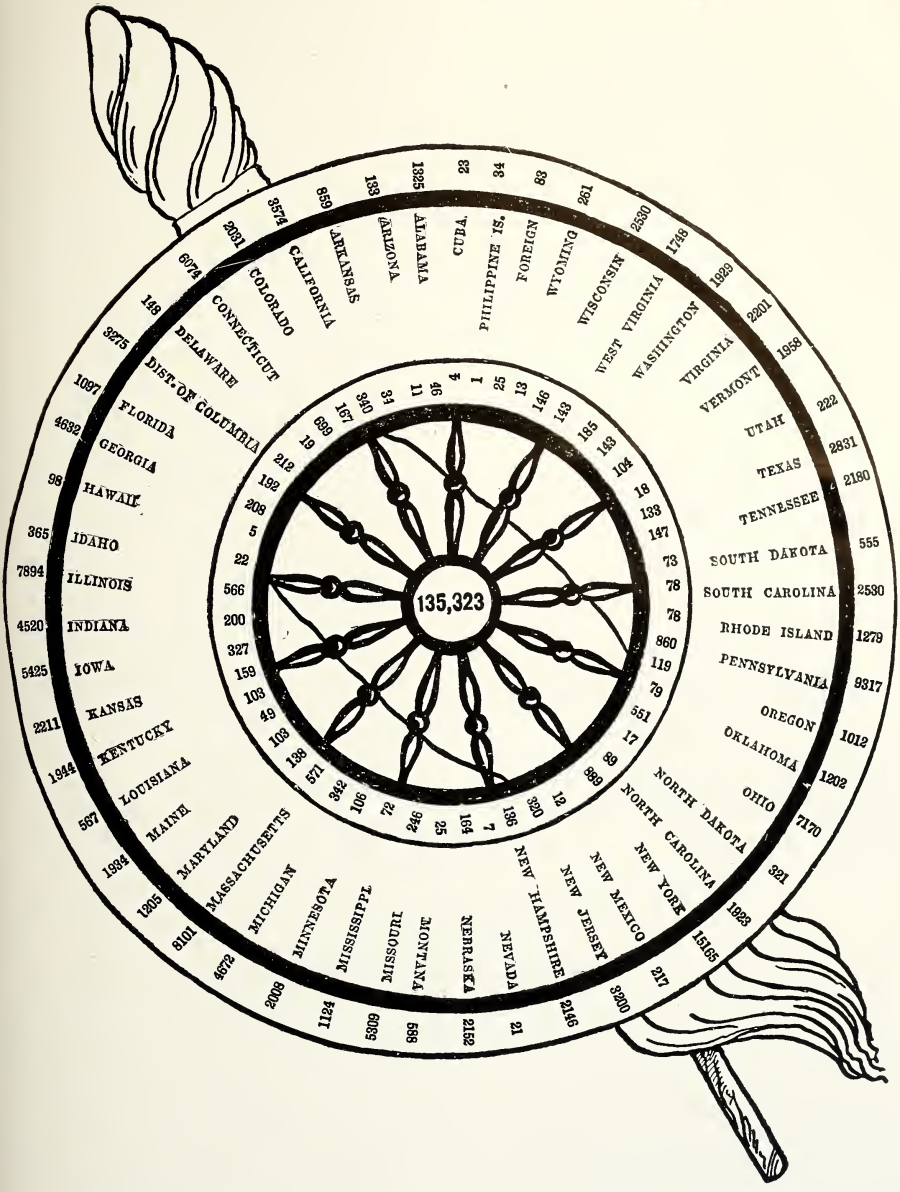
Gaunt, cruel war has left its scars,
Deep graven on the souls of men;
But time has healed the wounds of Mars;
And time will heal those wounds again.

Not league nor law nor solemn pact
Can bind rapacious man to peace.
While lust for gain rules every act,
Grim, ghastly war will never cease.

One only power can stay the hand
That feels the might to grasp and hold.
'Tis Christ within the heart of man,
Alive and warm; not dead and cold.

A new crusade full well might move;
To fan to flame the dying spark,
Of Christian faith and brother love,
In Christian lands — God save the mark!

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



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Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

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Franklin Simmons

"VALLEY FORGE"

DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION · MAGAZINE ·

VOL. LVII, No. 12 DECEMBER, 1923 WHOLE No. 375

THE AMERICAN WESTMINSTER

By the Reverend W. Herbert Burk, D. D.

"THE AMERICAN Westminster," was the title given to the Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, Pa., by a representative of the King of England, Wilfred Powell, who was the official spokesman of the British Empire at the dedication of the lectern in honor of Washington, the British soldier. Lord Bryce had hoped to make the address, but was prevented from doing so by his official duties in Washington at the adjournment of Congress. By this title the Chapel is known the world over, and its appropriateness is felt more and more as the long list of American patriots commemorated steadily lengthens and the multitude of pilgrims rapidly increases.

President Wilson named it "The Shrine of the American People." This title was given to it during the World War, when thousands and tens of thousands of Americans came to Valley Forge to consecrate themselves to the service of God and Country. What the Washington Memorial Chapel was to the Nation no one can estimate, but one incident may illustrate its influence. I was coming from Providence, Rhode Island, after a lecture on Valley Forge, and in the dining car sat at the table with an officer of the Navy. While we were talking he suddenly asked me if I were located at Valley Forge. When I told him I was the rector of the Washington Memorial Chapel he said that that morning at breakfast in Boston he had told his wife that he was so disappointed at being ordered to his ship three days earlier than he had expected, because he had planned to spend a day in the Washington Memorial Chapel. He said he wanted to carry its inspiration with him in his long exile from America.

It takes more than stone and wood and glass to win such titles or to exercise such an influence. There are cathedrals, and churches, and chapels everywhere, but there is only one "American Westminster," only one "Shrine of the American People," and unfortunately not many



INTERIOR OF THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL AT VALLEY FORGE

places of worship which make men seek them for inspiration before entering upon some great undertaking. St. Peter's in Rome, St. Paul's in London, impress one by their size and antiquity and their place in history. The Washington Memorial Chapel is the work of the last twenty years, and it is so small it could be easily set in either of these great cathedrals, and occupy only a fraction of their vast space. It is not one hundred feet long, as my ideal was a wayside chapel for the wayfaring American.



WASHINGTON'S CELEBRATED HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE

For the multitude of worshippers who gather for some special service we have our Woodland Cathedral. Here the elms brought from Mount Vernon by the late Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, and planted in the form of a great cross, will make our vaulted aisles. From our open air pulpit our lamented President Warren G. Harding preached (for his address was a much needed sermon) to over fifteen thousand people and all heard his great message. The Chapel will comfortably seat one hundred and twenty-five, but four hundred Boy Scouts have packed it for a service! Last Washington's Birthday over eleven hundred scouts, representing Delaware and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania, marched in silence up the aisle and out through the Cloister of the Colonies to stand in the snow for their annual service. The idea of that service, and the place for it, was the thought of the Scouts of eleven years ago. The Chapel led to the thought. Men tell me now of what these services have meant to them in the formation of ideals and the giving of service. To have had even a small part in helping them to be better Americans is a rare privilege for which any one might be truly grateful.

I planned to build a Chapel; I hoped it might become a shrine.

Many were disappointed because the architecture selected was not "Colonial,"

as we call it. My answer to that objection was this: Colonial architecture was Georgian; the men of Valley Forge gave their lives in a struggle against the tyranny of a Georgian King. Why mock their memory by building a Georgian Chapel in their honor? In the Commander-in-Chief's standard, which, by the way is one of the greatest treasures of the Valley Forge Museum of American History, — the stars follow the lines of the British "Jack." In the Grand Union flag, there were the thirteen stripes, but there was also the "Jack." In other words, the Men of Valley Forge were fighting as Englishmen for the rights of English citizens against the tyranny of a Prussian King. Valley Forge was the outcome of Runnymede. It was another rallying point for freedom-loving patriots, who valued the liberty won by their fathers, and who would enlarge it always, but never lessen it. To express this spirit I selected English perpendicular Gothic, taking King's College Chapel, at Cambridge, for my ideal. In addition to the historical reason, there was the artistic reason, that Gothic made possible those many memorials which I hoped to associate with the Washington Memorial Chapel. There were two years of study, thought and prayer before my idea was mentioned, except to a few friends. Meanwhile Valley Forge was fast becoming only a picnic ground. Even now there is a plan to turn these hills and vales into a golf course! Yet over three thousand American patriots lie buried here in unmarked graves. It is a vast cemetery of the Nation's honored dead. Their dust makes it hallowed ground, as the blood from their frozen feet made the old Gulph Road, up which the defeated army marched to Valley Forge, the Via Sacra of the American people. To trample this ground in thoughtless levity, or boisterous sport is a desecration of their graves, an insult to their memory, and a crime against the Republic which



Bela Pratt

"SACRIFICE AND DEVOTION"
In Honor of the Mothers of the Nation
Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge



THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL AND CLOISTER OF THE COLONIES, VALLEY FORGE



THE CHOIR STALLS, WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL, VALLEY FORGE

their sacrifices won for us. The Chapel was built to keep watch and ward over their dust, to foster their ideals, to make their prayers for the Nation perpetual, and their spirit of patriotic service and sacrifice national. No effort was too exhausting, no cost was too great for such a sacred undertaking.

To the oft-repeated question, "What did the Chapel cost?" My answer is "Over $360,000 and fourteen attacks of nervous exhaustion." Of course it will cost much more than that ultimately, but what is cost in such an endeavor as this? You can not economize in love and devotion to your Country, or in honor to its heroes, and be worthy of its citizenship.



THE LITANY DESK, WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL, VALLEY FORGE

Of course I had nothing with which to begin except an idea, an ideal, and a purpose to honor Washington and his heroic men. We laid the cornerstone on the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Evacuation of Valley Forge, June 19, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. I. Heston Todd and Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Todd joined in the gift of the land on which the Chapel is built. Up to that time, although I had suggested the erection of the Chapel in a sermon preached on Washington's Birthday, in All Saints' Church, Norristown, Pa., I had been able to raise only enough money to buy two loads of stone—but why tell of difficulties? Money raising is always a difficult and thankless task. Only those who must do it to realize their beneficent purposes know what a struggle and strain it is.

By fall the little frame Chapel was built, a congregation was gathered, and a Sunday-school organized. Money came in slowly. A year rolled by and aid came from a most unexpected source. The Honorable Philander Chase Knox, Secretary of State, told President Roosevelt of my

ambition. The idea appealed to the President, and he demanded to know how he could help the unknown preacher. Mr. Knox told him, and on the 19th of June, 1904, for the first time in history a President of the United States was at Valley Forge, and in the modest little barn-board Chapel President Roosevelt paid tribute to Washington and his men and in doing so made one of his greatest addresses. At the last national gathering of the veterans of the Spanish War, a resolution was adopted looking to the erection of Roosevelt Hall,—one of the Halls of History which are to be built at Valley Forge. In this memorial of Roosevelt and his fellow patriots who gave new glory to our Flag, will be preserved the little Chapel in witness to the spirit of the great American to whom no American was insignificant and to whom no movement for the betterment of America was unimportant.

Building only as money was raised, the Washington Memorial Chapel rose in the sheltering woodland, but under its paper-covered roof were being gathered the memorials which to-day adorn the beautiful Chapel, and year after year larger and larger numbers sought the shrine at Valley Forge. Individuals vied with patriotic organizations in giving memorials, but the poor preacher prayed for money with which to carry the walls up to their destined height.

At the beginning my greatest concern was not money, but the selection of an architect, for only from a great design could a great memorial be built. Through the good offices of Mr. Charles Custis Harrison, at that time Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, the selection of the design was committed to Professor Warren P. Laird, of the Department of Architecture. I had prepared the syllabus, setting forth my dream. Mr. Milton B. Medary, Jr., then of the firm of Field and Medary, was the successful competitor in the competition for the design held by the University. In his report on the competition Professor Laird paid this tribute to Mr. Medary's design:



SOLDIERS' HUT, VALLEY FORGE

"Its ensemble expresses truthfully the theme of the competition; a memorial chapel with auxiliary structures. The chapel dominates the group while not overpowering it, and the tower, higher than the chapel and sufficient to its purpose as an observatory, is placed at the right point to complete the balance of the group. This is as simple in plan as it is effective in mass. The chapel, while pure in historic character and fine in proportion, has an expression of dignity, repose and strength, which it would be difficult to carry further toward harmony with the sentiment of Valley Forge. In its wall and window treatment there is presented, as nearly as possible in a place intended for worship rather than defense, the mediaeval approach of the church to fortress building. The other portions of the group are true in character and in proportion with the chapel. The plan arrangement of this group combines more of simplicity, compactness and economy, both of construction and administration, than any other in the competition. In architectural quality it is scholarly and tasteful to an unusual degree and possesses real charm and distinction."

The promise of the design has been more than fulfilled in the completion of the Chapel, and to Mr. Medary America is indebted for a work of art which will always stand in the forefront of America's greatest artistic achievements.

At the suggestion of the Rt. Reverend Thomas J. Garland, S. T. D., Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison formed a committee to raise money to complete the Chapel. This committee was like all other committees, and while all the members did something, the real work was done by Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, through whose splendid efforts the Chapel was completed and made ready for its great service to the Nation in the World War.

I have spoken of the smallness of the Chapel. I wish I could write of its beauty or tell of its glory. Mr. Medary has often said to me:

"I have tried to create a casket of jewels in which to set your thoughts." I can only tell of its effects.

One day friends were entertaining Miss Violet Oakley and Mr. John McLure Hamilton at Valley Forge, in the grove back of the Chapel. The artists were in the Chapel while their friends prepared the luncheon. When it was ready, word was sent to the office, so going into the Chapel I announced that luncheon was waiting. Instantly Miss Oakley replied, "Pray, why should we leave a feast for a luncheon?"

To our artists in stone and iron, lead and brass, wood and glass we owe a great debt. Every one has caught the spirit of the place, and each has given what no money can buy, no design can secure; works of real inspiration. Each has contributed to the beauty of the whole, working toward one great goal, and the result is a work of rare beauty and harmony.

We have used art to glorify religion and to illustrate history. For instance, the 1st of June, 1774, was a day of prayer for peace between England and the Colonies. On that day Washington wrote in his diary: "Went to Church & fasted all day." This record, as Washington wrote it, is cut in brass and set in the Litany Desk. The desk is beautifully carved, and suggestive of the soldier's prayer for his Nation; a Continental soldier carved in oak, with his uniform properly colored, stands below the book shelf presenting arms toward the altar. It recalls the words carved in the stone of the entrance porch: "While we are zealously performing the Duties of good Citizens and Soldiers, we certainly ought not to be inattentive to the higher Duties of Religion. To the distinguished Character of Patriot it should be our highest Glory to add the more distinguished Character of Christian." This was Washington's message to his soldiers when he gave the orders for the Sunday services at Valley Forge. The desk com-



THANKSGIVING TOWER
Patriots Hall, Porch of the Allies and Library

memorates Washington's prayers for his Nation.

Close by the Litany desk is the President's Pew, one of the "Pews of the Patriots," as our Chapel pews are called. Each of these pews commemorates either a patriot or a group of patriots. The John Morton Pew, given by the Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, honors that distinguished patriot, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Continental Army Pew was given by the Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Continental Navy Pew was given by Liberty Bell Chapter, of the same organization which has done so much for Valley Forge. Carved on the bases of the pews are family arms, Colonial seals and State arms. While each has its story and each its interest, The Presidents' Pew is the one of supreme importance to Americans. It was given by Mr. William H. Pearson, of West Newton, Massachusetts, in honor of Washington and Monroe, the two men who were at Valley Forge and later became Presidents, and in commemoration of President Roosevelt's visit and address, and in memory of Mr. Pearson's parents. The only President, so far, who has occupied the Presidents' Pew was President Harding.

The Pew Screens commemorate the Major Generals and Brigadier Generals of Washington's Army at Valley Forge, and were given respectively by Mrs. William H. Pearson and Miss Elizabeth Swift and Mrs. Sarah Swift Zulich. Along the front of these screens

are the flags of the Revolution, carved and colored, while on the shields along the bases are names of Generals. That of General Charles Lee, the traitor, is defaced in witness to his infamy, for he had planned to betray the American army. Washington foiled his attempt at Monmouth and he ceased to be a menace to the American cause.

The beautiful carved stone pulpit, perclose and lectern were given by Mrs. Alan Wood, Jr., in memory of her husband and in honor of Washington, the Church Warden of Truro parish and Lay Reader in the French and Indian War, in which he read the burial service at the interment of General Braddock.

The Choir Stalls were designed by Mr. Medary, and were carved by Mr. Edward Maene. Each is a memorial and each commemorates one of the brigades at Valley Forge. They are of hand carved oak, nearly twenty feet high. In the niches stand Continental soldiers carved in oak, with their uniforms properly colored. In the seats we have retained the misereres of Europe, known in England as "nodding benches." The latter name is suggestive of their use in keeping the monks and choristers awake, for the sloping corbel gave no support for the sleepy worshipper who woke automatically. On one of the corbels is carved a cat bringing home a rabbit, perpetuating the tradition that the Morris family was saved from hunger by a cat which brought home a rabbit in the hour of need.



WASHINGTON'S MARQUEE, HIS FIRST VALLEY FORGE HEADQUARTERS

The beautiful prayer desk, so richly carved and tastefully colored, bears the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for it was given by Valley Forge Chapter in memory of its founder and first regent, Mrs. Anna Morris Holstein, through whose efforts Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge was saved to the Nation. Mrs. Story, then President-General, took part in the dedication of this memorial, June 19, 1916. The Society of the Lees of

Virginia will give the Choir Pew in honor of the Lees who served in the Revolution, including Richard Henry Lee, the great patriot leader and "Light Horse Harry Lee" who was with Washington at Valley Forge. On the ends of the Pew will be carved Continental Soldiers kneeling in prayer.

Above the Choir Stalls are reproductions of the flags of the Revolution. Of the flags now in place all are gifts from individuals, and several are memorials. I am hoping to create a Memorial Flag Fund large enough to permit us each month to present to a State a flag which has hung in the Washington Memorial Chapel, and which shall be given by the Governor of the State to one of the schools of the commonwealth. No faded flag should hang at Valley Forge, the place of unfading national glory, and every flag used at Valley Forge should carry its inspiration to the new generation of Americans throughout our Country.

The organ was given by Mr. William L. Austin in honor of Lieutenant David Snyder. The first time it was used two hundred and fifty sailors and marines, after silent prayer for the Nation sang "America," and the organ tones and the voices of the men united in the national hymn of thanksgiving and praise. One morning during the war as I was coming through the woodland to take my place at the Chapel I heard the organ played by a master. I found the organist was a soldier from California, and more than a hundred soldiers were listening to the music. After I had shown the men the Chapel and the Museum they fell in line to march away, and I stepped out to see them on their way. One of the men called to me and asked whether they could sing the Battle Hymn of the Republic with that organ. "Of course you can," I replied, and soon the order was given to march back into the Chapel. As they concluded the hymn every man knelt for me to ask God's blessing upon them before they left Valley Forge for France. From that day to this the organ has been doing national service, and never has the key been turned in the lock, for organists are coming from all over the world and they count it an honor to play at Valley Forge. Sometimes it is an organist with a small group of friends, sometimes a choir with its leader, sometimes a school or a social or business organization, but all through the year one hears the deep tones of the organ blend with the voices of patriotic men, or carry the soprano voices of children in the praise of God, whose Providence is so distinctly visible in the history of our Nation.

On these occasions I use Washington's Prayer for the Nation. Mrs. Beatrice Fox Griffith has made for the Chapel a beautiful illumination of this great prayer, and I hope that some day we may be able to complete the fund for its reproduction in colors and gold so that every school in the land may have a copy. I selected it from Washington's many prayers, as the one to be hammered in silver for the base of the altar cross. It was reprinted by many Chapters for use during the War. But we daily need the faith and the patriotism which it represents, and it should be America's prayer in peace as well as in war. If the Chapel can teach the Nation Washington's prayer for the United States it will do a greater service than that rendered by our legislative halls or our armories.

Even the doors of the Chapel are works of art, records of history, and prophets of patriotism. The front door, the Washington Door, was the gift of

Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Through the shields with which the door is decorated one can read Washington's relation to State and Church, while those on the other sides, with their richly colored armorial bearings tell the long history of the Washingtons and of their relation to the great families of old England. The Commander-in-Chief's Door, given by the Colonial Dames of America, Chapter II, Philadelphia, records Washington's election as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Colonies, while that given by the Society of New York State Women, is "in Gratitude to Almighty God for those Providential Aids by which Our Government was Instituted and George Washington Inaugurated the First President of the United States." These doors open into the Cloister of the Colonies, so each bears the arms of the thirteen States. The Door of the Allies, commemorates "all Allies who gave Help and Hope to Washington and His Soldiers," and was the gift of Pennsylvania Chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. It bears the arms of such allies as Lafayette, Rochambeau, Pulaski, De Kalb and Steuben. In honor of the last, Washington's greatest drill-master, there will be built the Steuben Bay in the Porch of the Allies. Mr. Henry M. Justi, of Philadelphia has given $10,000 for this purpose. The Bay will be a memorial of Mr. Justi's father, the late Mr. Henry D. Justi.

In the Cloister of the Colonies is the Choir Door, given by Mrs. George Alfred Fletcher in honor of Francis Hopkinson, the poet and musician of the Revolution. St. Cecilia is carved on the upper panel, while on the lower panels are carved drums and bugles. In the choir of the Chapel is the Huntington Door, given in honor of General Jedediah Huntington, who commanded the Connecticut Brigade at Valley Forge. When Lord Charnwood was at Valley Forge he told me he had never seen in any museum of Europe a more beautiful lock than that on this door. Like all our hardware and locks, except two made in Paris, this was forged by the famous iron worker, Mr. Samuel Yellin. Every bolt has the stamp of individuality, of real thought and wondrous skill. He made the beautiful wrought iron gates at the entrance given in memory of Lieutenant Samuel Waples and Lieutenant Thomas Custis by their descendants, Charles Custis Harrison and Alfred Craven Harrison.

The "Roof of the Republic" represents what all American patriots have achieved by their service and sacrifice. Every State is represented by a panel on which the arms of the State are carved and colored. Unfortunately little more than half of the Panels have been given. The Daughters of the American Revolution of the following States have paid tribute to their founders and patriots, by the presentation of State Panels: Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas. The Florida Daughters are completing the fund for their State Panel.

The windows of the Chapel have been pronounced by English art glass makers, the greatest in the world, surpassing all the famous windows of Europe. They were made by Nicola D'Ascenzo, of Philadelphia, and tell the story of the Country up to the inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States. It is impossible to speak of them in the limits of this brief article.

At Valley Forge we celebrate America's Victory Days as they are celebrated nowhere else, by placing flowers on the Washington Altar in honor of the men

who won our Nation's victories. Every day of the year is a Victory Day for our Flag. Several of the days are endowed and we propose to endow every day, so that our tribute may be perpetual. Individuals thus remember their beloved dead and societies honor their friends in this beautiful union of affection and patriotism, and the House of God has always the beauty and fragrance of flowers, as well as those of memories. The vases, or rather five of them, were given by the National Society of the Daughters of the United States War of 1812 in honor of George Washington, first President of the United States. The other vase, the first to be given, is in memory of Lieutenant Thomas Johnston, of the Continental Army, and was given by his descendant, Mrs. William H. Whitridge. The beautifully carved Altar Cross was given by a member of the family of Abraham Lincoln.

Before leaving the Chapel, I must speak of another worthy memorial. This is the Credence, given by Quaker City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in memory of its first regent, Minnie Murdock Kendrick. This Chapter offered the first memorial for the Chapel.

The Cloister of the Colonies will consist when completed, of thirteen Bays, each commemorating one of the original Colonies, and to-day all are built except those of Georgia and North Carolina. Seven of these were the gifts of individuals. In the marble floor of each is the Colonial seal, cast in bronze. The arms of the State are in the carved oak ceiling. The Virginia and Rhode Island Bays form the entrance archways. The Cloister is a unique monument of patriotism. In the Garth, which it encloses is the beautiful tribute to the Mothers of the Nation, Bela Pratt's, "Sacrifice and Devotion." The lamp in the mother's hand represents her hope for the life of her child. The setting of rare rhododendron and evergreens, surrounded by the rich stone tracery of the Cloister, makes this one of the entrancing spots at Valley Forge — a place for thought and feeling, memory and prayer.

Corresponding to the Cloister of the Colonies on the west will be the Porch of the Allies on the eastern side of the Chapel. Back of it will be the great Patriots' Hall, a small part of which is already built and is used by the Valley Forge Historical Society for the Valley Forge Museum of American History. The Library will form the extreme eastern part of this great national memorial of Washington. The Thanksgiving Tower surmounting the entire group will be given by the bankers of America in memory of Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution. In this Tower will be the National Peace Chime of thirteen bells, the first of which, the "Paul Revere Bell," was given by the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution. The Maryland, New Hampshire and New York Daughters will give the bells for their respective States. The Pennsylvania and New Jersey Bells will be the gift of the Daughters of the Revolution in those States, while the Delaware Bell will be given by the Delaware Society, Colonial Dames of America. Every hour a patriotic air will be played on this National Chime, and at sunset the National Anthem will fill the air of Valley Forge with its music.

Washington's religious life is represented in the Chapel from the porch to the altar. The story of Isaac Potts finding Washington at prayer at Valley Forge has been ridiculed by so-called historians, not one of whom ever made a

study of Washington's prayer-life. Mr. Potts should have had a photograph made of the act, witnesses present to testify to the truth of his discovery, and each should have been made to take an affidavit to the truth of their statements, and a topographical map made with the exact point marked and sworn to by a competent engineer. Without such proof the modern skeptic cannot be convinced.

Responsibility sat heavily upon Washington at Valley Forge. Franklin Simmons, in his famous "Valley Forge," the bronze statue in the Washington Memorial Chapel, has given to the face the anxiety of one who felt the burden of leadership. In his earlier work, the "Valley Forge," presented to the Valley Forge Historical Society in memory of Henry Eddy Cobb, by his daughters, the face is full of suffering. Indeed it is the picture of helplessness and hopelessness, which at a touch might pass over into despair. But in the later statue earnest, anxious thought are shown, but there is a confidence, a hopefulness in the pose, which I believe belonged to the living man. He never used these words: "With God one is a majority," but he believed it. That spirit breathes through his letters. It was that faith which made him the victor at Valley Forge. His confidence was absolutely in God, and in prayer he found the alliance which gave to America the power to be free. At the very entrance therefore, in the windows of the porch, I have had written in glass his valedictory prayer for the Nation:

"I commend the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to His holy keeping."

Valley Forge is the place of prayer, as well as the memory of prayer, the memorial of prayer. The Chapel awaits the prayerful patriot. I do not know where Isaac Potts found Washington at prayer, but I do know two places at Valley Forge where he prayed, because I have studied his prayer-life. One was the Headquarters; the other was his Marquee, in which he spent that first, awful week at Valley Forge. The State of Pennsylvania has marked the site, and I brought the Marquee to Valley Forge, having purchased it from the late Miss Mary Custis Lee. It was his sanctuary.

The font, given by Mr. William M. Sullivan, to whom we are indebted for the beautiful stonework throughout the Chapel, commemorates Washington's birth and baptism. The record from his mother's Bible is cut in the stone back of the font as follows:

"George Washington, Son of Augustine & Mary his Wife, was Born ye 11th Day of February, 173½ about 10 in the Morning & was Baptized on the 3th of April following, Mr. Beverly Whiting & Cap't Christopher Brooks Godfathers and Mrs. Mildred Gregory Godmother."

His baptismal robe, red, white and blue, is preserved in the National Museum at Washington. On several occasions he acted as Godfather. In the French and Indian War he acted as Chaplain, when the Governor failed to give him a chaplain for his troop. He was a Vestryman and Church-warden of Truro Parish, Virginia, and a Church-builder, as his diaries and the old Church records prove. He was a member of the Church of England, as he testified under oath.

The stone Sedilia in the Chapel are memorials of his rectors, two of whom were made Bishops; Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Provoost, of New York. Of these Sedilia one bears the insignia of the Daughters of the

American Revolution, as it was given by Philadelphia Chapter, in memory of the Reverend Thomas Davis, rector of Christ Church, Alexandria. The Pennsylvania Society of New England Women gave the Sedilia in memory of another rector of Christ Church, namely the Reverend David Griffith.

The Altar of the Chapel is a single block of Indiana limestone, weighing over ten tons, the gift of Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, who also gave the reredos. It commemorates Washington and the men who made us free. The only carving on the altar is the inscription, as I wanted to have the altar represent Washington's simplicity, dignity and strength of character. In the face of the altar is set the name plate from Washington's cedar coffin. It bears this inscription:

George Washington
Born February 22, 1732
Died December 14, 1799

In the steps leading up to the altar I have cut these lines from Tennyson:

"HIS WORK IS DONE;
BUT WHILE THE RACE OF MANKIND ENDURE,
LET HIS GREAT EXAMPLE STAND,
COLOSSAL SEEN OF EVERY LAND,
AND KEEP THE SOLDIER FIRM, THE STATESMAN PURE,
TILL IN ALL LANDS, AND THRO' ALL HUMAN STORY,
THE PATH OF DUTY BE THE WAY OF GLORY."

CHAPTERS, ATTENTION

Because of the illness and death of Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, Portland, Me., former chairman of the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee, a collection of papers from D.A.R. Chapters all over the country was received too late for inclusion in the 1923 list. They are now being filed in Memorial Continental Hall, and will be utilized the current year to answer calls for articles on subjects of which they treat. They will appear in the 1924 list.

Mrs. Herbert M. Lord,
National Chairman, Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



HRISTMAS GREETING!

In my inability to express what is in my heart that I wish so much to say this Christmas, I have turned to an old scrap-book to recopy a familiar poem. In this last month of 1923, it seems to symbolize the whole world's trouble and the whole world's hope:

Two sorrie Thynges there be — Ay, three;
A Neste from which ye Fledglings have been taken,
A Lambe forsaken,
A redde leaf from ye Wilde Rose rudely shaken.
Of Glad Thynges there be more — Ay, four;
A Lark above ye olde Neste blythely singing,
A Wilde Rose clinging
In safety to a Rock; a Shepherde bringing
A Lambe, found, in his arms,
And Chrystemasse Bells a-ringing.

(Willis Boyd Allen)

Since writing my message last month, I have attended a number of our State Conferences, widely separated as to distance, closely knit as to endeavor; and in the significance of these meetings there are "Chrystemasse Bells a-ringing."

During our lifetime, we will think every Christmas of those war Christmases we lived through — the paradox of them! I thought of them during these State Conferences; and it seemed to me that in the spirit of these meetings was realization of what we looked forward to then — that the New Day we worked for was at dawn.

I mean that there was in that spirit something even greater than enthusiasm for the work of our Society. It was the broad, universal outlook of American women serving their country in their homes; in their churches; in their local civic agencies; in their women's clubs; in the very kind of lives they lead, with all the channels they have to work through. I thought of the three million women working through the Federation of Women's Clubs; of the millions ready for any emergency call of the Red Cross; of how naturally and how remarkably women have learned to work through organization to gain great, unselfish, ends.

Thinking this, I naturally thought much also of our own avowed purposes as a National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the animating spirit that made us an organized body of women. Here in these Conferences were splendid reports from our various committees, showing local problems met, local services rendered; showing too, our national projects furthered. Here were women, many of them heavily burdened with home and public tasks, gladly going "the extra mile" and giving the further gift.

It seemed clear that the instinct of loyalty that pledged allegiance to the lofty purpose of our forefathers; the instinct of love that pledged itself to cherish those memories, places, objects and aims they had made sacred; and the instinct of service that pledged itself to work with head and hand and heart for our country that all this had created a great spiritual force.

This was the meaning of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This was the force that gave power to every individual Daughter's honest effort.

Christmas spirit, indeed!

Well may our Christmas be one of thankfulness and hope.

Lora Haines Cook,
President General.

ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

BY FLORA A. WALKER

Organizing Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R.

THE request for this article suggested the delineation of the duties and responsibilities of the office of the Organizing Secretary General but it is truly a subject of too great detail to be handled in the allotted space and is therefore possible of treatment only with rather broad strokes.

It may be said in a general way that this office has to do with everything in connection with the life of a Chapter, from encouraging the members who originally form it, guiding it through the shoals of authorization, organization and confirmation, to advising the Chapter upon a thousand and one problems which confront it during its life.

Before a Chapter is finally presented to the National Board of Management for confirmation, six months to five years, or even more, may have elapsed, and from a dozen to a possible one hundred letters may have been exchanged. A group may think itself quite ready to organize formally and may send in organization blanks to this office for approval, whereupon the checking up reveals the fact that Mrs. So and So failed to pay her dues, or her transfer has not been recorded, or some one has not signed the organization report or the proper officer has not been appointed or elected, or the required statement that a majority was present is not received, or the "member to be" has not been admitted to membership prior to the organization date (though her papers may be pending), or the sketch of the history of the name desired for the Chapter has not been submitted, and so on. It can be readily understood how much correspondence this entails and how often a Chapter, for these reasons, may just miss being confirmed by the National Board of a certain date, but these points, which are either By-Laws or Board Rulings, must be complied with to make a Chapter legal; in other words, it is the duty of this office to start a Chapter off on its right foot.

A Chapter must have twelve members to organize in a locality where there is no Chapter and these members may be new or transferred; but in a community where there are already one or more Chapters, the By-Laws governing the situation are quite different. In the first place it is necessary that all other Chapters in a city or town shall have a membership of fifty before a new one may organize and even then the new Chapter *must* have among its organizing members twenty-five women who have never before belonged to any Chapter. Note carefully that this does not mean that they must be newly admitted, for they may have been members at large for many years, but they must never before have been on any Chapter roll.

When a group has proven eligibility on all these points, it may organize on a chosen date and when the National Board meets next, it will officially recognize the Chapter by confirming that organization date. Some misunderstanding prevails as to whether the date of Chapter organization or the date of confirmation becomes the legal birthday of the Chapter; the date of organization is the Chapter's birthday. Between the date of organization and confirmation, Chapters may meet socially and informally but cannot transact business in connection with the National Society. Many Chapters plan to organize on patriotic holidays with the idea of having this annual date for Chapter birthday celebration as well. If the date of confirmation were made the legal date, this beautiful sentiment would be destroyed.

After final confirmation, a Chapter is eligible for a charter, for which a charge of ten dollars is made by the National Society. A charter does not alter nor in any way add to the legal standing of the Chapter, as it does in other Societies, and therefore many Chapters never buy one. Our Board Ruling allows a Chapter to keep its charter open for one year or it may be closed at any time within the year by vote of its members. Some buy a charter as soon as organized, some as late as ten years after organization and, as I have said, some never buy one. When applying for a charter, a list of eligible names is submitted by the Chapter and this office must do the same careful checking up, as in the case of organization reports. This often reveals the names of members who were accepted into the Society after the one-year time limit and yet are desired on the charter. Perhaps Mrs. So and So has been "one of our best workers and her name must be on the charter." Again, more exchange of letters, feelings are hurt and we are possibly made to feel that we are blamed personally when we are merely carrying out the By-Laws of *your* Society. If a charter is to be taken out at any time in the life of a Chapter, the sooner after its organization, the better.

The entire catalogue of membership is in the hands of this office and the time of one clerk is required to keep it corrected to date for change of address, transfer from Chapter to Chapter, resignation, marriage, death or dropped for non-payment of dues of the 138,000 active members. Another clerk keeps the changes in State and Chapter Officers, and when you think of any problem in connection with a Chapter, multiply it by 1,956 for that is the number from which we may receive questions on any point within our jurisdiction. For instance, we answer dozens of letters weekly in reply to requests for the name and address of members from whom applicants hope to get information in genealogical data. These letters come to the Registrar General but are answered by the office of the Organizing Secretary General because the membership catalogue is under this office. A multiplicity of questions and problems come each day and are answered cheerfully and as promptly as is physically possible.

Permits for official ribbon and for Chapter Regents and Chapter Ex-Regents bars are issued from this office; here also are prepared for publication and sale to members the lists of Chapter Regents.

The daily mail of this office indicates strongly that there is a lack of comprehension of the magnitude of the business side of our Society; many seem to think of it in the classification with their local

clubs, even imagining that the business offices are closed during the summer weeks. Nothing could be farther from the facts. We are a large business concern and operate the year around in the most business-like manner. A clerical staff of forty-five is constantly employed and the National Officers, who serve gratis, also find more than enough to occupy their time. The only way in which to gain a true conception of the business side of our organization is to visit the Society's National Headquarters and this is really the duty of every Daughter who finds it possible to come to Washington.

In naming Chapters, let us particularly recognize and emphasize the patriotic services of Revolutionary *women*. This plan is more in keeping with the ideals of our Society than by merely taking the name of the locality of the Chapter. Suggestion for Chapter names of men and women of the Revolutionary period will be furnished upon application to this office.

Our Society is growing rapidly; there are 195 Chapters at some stage of organization.

The Organizing Secretary General makes a plea here for the formation of even more Chapters, especially among the young women of our land while they are in colleges and universities; it is there that relationships are formed which are surrounded with the sentiment of school days and which they are most likely to continue after leaving our institutions of learning. The Daughters of the American Revolution should be one of these accepted relationships. Our young women will be better citizens for having lived in touch with a Society which stands for loyalty to the United States, past, present and future.

THE RESTORATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN

Word has just reached me that the funds for the restoration of the world famous Library of the University of Louvain were absolutely exhausted and work on the Library would have to be discontinued unless America's pledge is fulfilled. To that end Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt has made a contribution of $20,000; Yale University completed its contribution of $5,000, and the Police Department of the City of New York made a cash contribution of over $7,500.

At the last Continental Congress, our National Society endorsed the Louvain project. The million dollar fund to restore Louvain will represent the gifts of American students, American men and women and war-time organizations. It will memorialize those who served at home and abroad.

A letter has gone from me to our State Regents, calling attention to the need of our aid in this project. We, as individuals and as a National organization, can, by responding to the emergency, with splendid accord, perform an act which will have far-reaching significance; for the rebuilding of the Library of the University of Louvain will be a perpetual reminder of America's friendship for oppressed peoples and of her fight for democracy.

Lora Haines Cook,
President General.

JAMES MONROE, SOLDIER

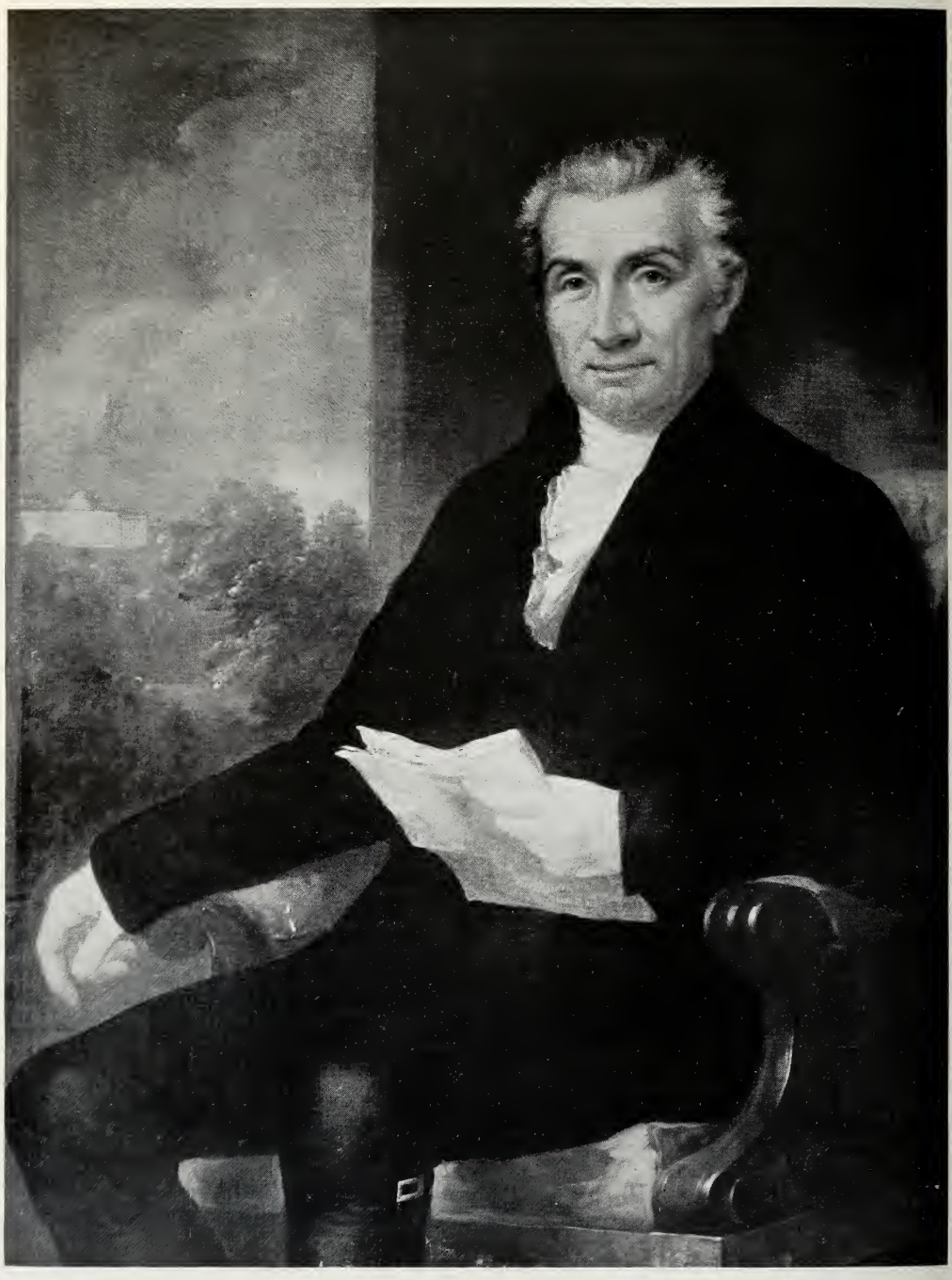
His Part in the War of the American Revolution

By Rose Gouverneur Hoes

IT can be truthfully said of many of our early patriots that they breathed Americanism with their first conscious breath. Some of them, indeed, sprang from stock that was native to American soil at least one hundred years before the war of the Revolution, and in this manner they were really sons of the western world. This certainly was the case of James Monroe. His great-grandfather, Andrew Monroe, migrated to the United States as early as 1647 and was given a grant of land in Westmoreland County, Virginia, more generally called the Northern Neck. It was on this land in 1758, one hundred and eleven years later that the boy, James Monroe, first saw the light of day; a distinction in a new country conferred upon few persons to have been born on the actual ground of which his ancestor was the original grantee.

The history of Andrew Monroe, the immigrant, is decidedly picturesque in character. He was a direct descendant of the Monroes of Scotland, known as the Barons of Fowles, a house which for nearly eight hundred years has existed in uninterrupted descent in the male line. He had the distinction of fighting under Charles I with the rank of major at the battle of Preston, an engagement in which the Scotch army was completely routed, and Major Andrew Monroe, with three thousand others was taken prisoner. Some of these prisoners were sold for slaves, while others were more fortunate in being sent to the plantations in America. Andrew Monroe was among the latter. And it is through this ancient house of Monroe in the old country that James Monroe's ancestry has been traced back, by an eminent genealogist, in direct line of descent to William the Conqueror, and in another line, equally distinguished, to Robert Bruce. Thus the American born lad, James Monroe, who always prided himself on being a plain, every day citizen under the flag bearing the stars and stripes, came quite naturally by his fighting blood.

It was at the age of seventeen that Monroe left his primitive home in Westmoreland County for William and Mary College. These were Colonial times, and the simple, quiet country life led by him had made him unusually tall and strong. He had learned almost from infancy to swim in Monroe Creek, a stream which flowed directly by his front door, named in honor of his family, and his young feet often trod the virgin forests of the Northern Neck of Virginia in search of game for the family table. Family traditions have been passed down that he was a splendid shot, and his gun

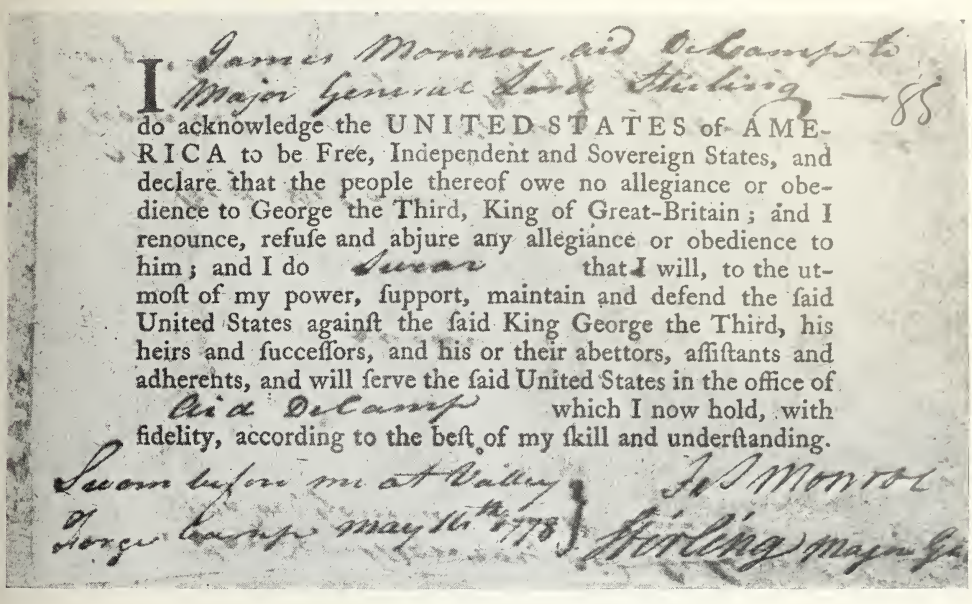


Reproduction of a painting owned by Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes

JAMES MONROE

President of the United States, 1817–1825, and author of the world famous Monroe Doctrine.

today is treasured by one of his descendants. That he also learned early to ride and follow the hounds, as was the fashion of the day for both old and young, is amply proved by the fact that even in extreme old age, almost up to the time of his death, it was a familiar sight to see him in the saddle. Therefore it can readily be seen that James Monroe possessed the requisites of the soldier,—courage, health, strength and skill.



I James Monroe aid DeCamp to Major General Lord Stirling — 85 do acknowledge the UNITED STATES of AMERICA to be Free, Independent and Sovereign States, and declare that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George the Third, King of Great-Britain; and I renounce, refuſe and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him; and I do Swear that I will, to the utmoſt of my power, ſupport, maintain and defend the ſaid United States againſt the ſaid King George the Third, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and his or their abettors, aſſiſtants and adherents, and will ſerve the ſaid United States in the office of Aid DeCamp which I now hold, with fidelity, according to the beſt of my ſkill and underſtanding.

Sworn before me at Valley Forge head qrs may 16th 1778 — Jas Monroe — Stirling Major Gl

JAMES MONROE'S OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

It seems somewhat difficult in this day to believe, when most of our well known colleges are over crowded, that such a distinguished Colonial college as William and Mary at the time of Monroe's matriculation possessed only about sixty students. Most of them, however, represented the distinguished families of Colonial Virginia, and this little band shared with one another the never to be forgotten experiences of the winter and spring of 1775 and the first half of the year of 1776. Events of the greatest possible significance came thick and fast, including the Boston Tea Party, and state affairs incident to Patrick Henry's leadership of the Virginia democracy were familiar tales. It was for America the spring-time of the rising tempest, and the shot first heard at Lexington and Concord and then around the world, penetrated the school room at Williamsburg and there was a buzz of excitement. Each student at old William and Mary sat up and took notice. Fresh news came almost hourly, and undoubtedly with every new rumor goose flesh crept persistently up and down the spines of each and every student. There was scarcely a day without new thrills. Strict concentration to study under these adverse circumstances was a downright impossibility, and in more sedate fashion older heads shared the enthusiasm. Fairly bristling with the desire to cast aside musty school books and seize the musket, which they recognized intuitively they

must eventually shoulder, each student stood ready for action. It was finally Patrick Henry's electrifying speech in which he declared "after all we must fight," which set them going, and a few hours later on the campus every boy echoed the words, "we must fight."

Such was the condition of affairs at William and Mary College when early one morning astounding news reached the students. Directly under their noses a body of British marines had broken into the powder magazine at Williamsburg, a stone octagon built in 1716 by Governor Spotswood, seizing fifteen kegs of gunpowder, which they carried to a vessel anchored in the nearby harbor. The whole of Williamsburg was up in arms. Almost immediately there was a large gathering of citizens on the college green, and every college lad was there to voice his indignation. The quarrel with the King had been brought directly home overnight. Moreover the rights of the people had been invaded.

James Monroe, along with all of the other students, returned to his quarters after this meeting. Rumors ran wild from dormitory to dormitory, and when the day was done, under the cover of darkness, a military corps was formed. One startling event followed another in rapid succession, and forthwith martial tramp was heard throughout the whole village. War apparently had come. One day there appeared on the streets a company of frontiersmen so oddly arrayed as to astonish all observers. They were dressed "in green hunting shirts, home-made, home-spun and home-woven, with the words 'Liberty or Death' in large white letters on their breasts. In their hats were buck-tails. In their belts they carried tomahawks and scalping knives." The question on every side was asked who are these savage and warlike looking men? The inquiry was readily answered by Student James Monroe, for there among the number was Lieutenant John Marshall, one of his schoolmates in his own country home at Parson Campbell's school. They were a company of soldiers who have passed into history as the original minute men of Culpeper, Fauquier and Orange counties. In subsequent years, John Randolph of Roanoke, in a caustic speech made in the United States Senate, in speaking of this military company, said that they "were raised in a minute, armed in a minute, marched in a minute, fought in a minute and vanquished in a minute." All of which may be true but it serves to illustrate that such occurrences made the college boy a man in a minute, and in the shortest space of time transformed the man into a soldier.

Mention is frequently made by historians of James Monroe as a cadet in the Third Virginia Regiment. The question naturally arises what was the status of a cadet during the war of the Revolution? According to the Orderly Book of General Andrew Lewis, who succeeded Patrick Henry as Commander in Chief of the Virginia forces, and whose headquarters were at Williamsburg during a portion of the Revolution, "cadets were young men serving in the ranks with the view of obtaining commissions." This same general idea was carried out during the late World War, except in the training camps they were designated privates.

The query has occasionally been raised as to the exact date that James Monroe first joined the Third Virginia Regiment, and it can be readily answered. On June 24, 1776, he was one of six students at William and Mary College who removed the arms of the British stored in the

palace (Lord Dunmore's headquarters), to the powder house, and in less than two months from that date he marched north under the command of Captain William Washington, a kinsman of the Commander in Chief. Washington was only six years the senior of Monroe, and it is apparent from their close intercourse as soldiers-in-arms, that the older man learned to rely upon Monroe, who acted as his first lieutenant; indeed the Westmoreland lad in the course of time became his chief dependence. And at this period Monroe was barely eighteen years old.



PRESIDENT MONROE'S DESK ON WHICH HE WROTE THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The march from Williamsburg to New York was a long, steady summer tramp, and the Third Virginia Regiment arrived just in time to take part in the battle of Harlem Heights. This was Monroe's first battle, fought in what is now the very heart of New York City, and the forerunner for him, of a series of battles at the rate of about one a month.

It is well to state that it was during these irksome days which have been so aptly described "as trying men's souls," during the campaign of 1776, that Monroe saw and realized that American affairs were sinking to their very lowest level. Such critical conditions must have left an impress on the minds and lives of all thoughtful men, especially the young and susceptible. "Coming events casting their shadows before" made even the bravest heart tremble, and the Virginia boy, far from familiar scenes, including a devoted mother, must have frequently felt the pangs of home-sickness steal over him. Such sensations, however, were soon pushed aside by stern military duty. Captain William Washington's men had from time to time been used for scout duty, and Washington's sorely tried army was about to cross the Delaware. It was Christmas eve. Each man in the ranks was ordered to carry three days' rations and forty pounds of ammunition. Silence was enjoined and orders ran "no man is to quit the ranks on pain of death." Some of the soldiers were bare-footed and others were so poorly shod that they left a trail of blood on the frozen ground. It was a severe night, the frost was sharp, the ice increasing, the wind high, and

worst of all at midnight it began to snow. Hail beat upon the evergreens and weighted down the branches. It smote the men in their faces in the early stages of the march and when they turned their backs it seemed to shift around and beat them in another direction. It was indeed a hopeless night, and in this utter desolation and suffering General Washington's stirring words rang in the ears of both officers and men, " Soldiers, now or never ! "

It is generally conceded by historians that Lieutenant James Monroe was the first man to cross the Delaware. In fact there is a record in existence which states positively that " Monroe, with a piece of artillery, was sent across the river to Pennington's Road but joined the Army the next morning." Scout duty has always been regarded as the most difficult in military service, and it must have required superhuman strength to scout all night and fight all day. After rejoining the Army, however, Monroe found his company on the right of Lord Sterling's brigade, and in this manner he soon participated in the real fight.

The British soldiers entered Trenton pell-mell, in such haste that it might be likened to the rush, fright and confusion which will likely occur when the last trumpet sounds. They tried to form in the streets of this village, but our troops soon dislodged them. Backs of houses were resorted to for shelter, and finally they were driven through Trenton to an open plain just beyond. Some of the Hessian guns stood in the open streets, where they had been manned and ready to deliver fire, when Captain Washington and Lieutenant Monroe rushed upon the gunners and captured the pieces. Both officers were wounded in this exploit, the Captain in both hands and Monroe was hit in the shoulder by a ball which cut an artery. The ball remained in his left shoulder as long as he lived. It is probably in his coffin today. The gallant action on the part of these two officers helped materially to demoralize the enemy and materially hastened the victory of the Americans at the battle of Trenton. For " bravery under fire," Monroe was promoted by General Washington on the battlefield to the rank of captain.

A letter written by Monroe six months before his death in New York, and owned by one of his descendants, dated January 9, 1831, gives a modest description of his part in this great revolutionary battle. It reads:

" After General Washington had passed the Delaware, and the British Commander Howe had put his troops in winter quarters from Trenton, through Jersey to New York, our commander marched to attack the post at Trenton. In a council of war, Captain Washington of the Third Virginia Regiment, was appointed to command the van-guard, and it being known, I offered to accompany him as Lieutenant and second in command, which was promptly accepted. I belonged to the same regiment. We crossed at Coryell's Ferry ten miles above Trenton, with orders to pass down the road leading to Princeton, and cut off the communication with the former, which we did. At daylight our Army with its commander at its head approached us; we advanced, attacked the picket, shot down the commander, advanced in front of our Army into the town, attacked and took the cannon that was placed on the main street. Advancing further, Captain Washington was wounded, and the command fell upon me. Soon afterwards I was shot through the shoulder by a ball which grazed the breast. I was carried by two or three soldiers, for I fell, to the room where Captain Washington was under the care of two surgeons, by whom my wound was likewise dressed. I was removed that night to Mr. Coryell's where I remained ten days, kindly treated, when I was removed to Mr. Wyncoop's, where I remained for nine weeks, and was attended by a physician from Newtown, three miles distant, and whom I paid myself and never was repaid."

As soon as Monroe recovered from his wounds he rejoined the Army. After taking an active part in the battle of Brandywine he became a full fledged aide-de-camp to Lord Sterling. The winter of 1777 was spent at Valley Forge, and in the Orderly Book of General George Weedon appears the following: "James Monroe, Esquire, formerly appointed an additional aide-de-camp to Major General Lord Sterling, is now appointed aide-de-camp to his Lordship in the room of Major (William) Wilcox, resigned, and he is to be respected as such." Sterling personally administered the oath of office to Monroe. As time passed, however, Monroe realized that he had made a mistake in accepting this military service, as he found the fighting branch of the Army more congenial than staff duty. But certainly as a junior officer at Sterling's headquarters he had opportunities of studying men and affairs which seldom come in a life time.

The part taken by Monroe in the battle of Monmouth is indicated in a letter addressed by him to General Washington. He had been ordered on the important duty of following the enemy's movements and reporting them directly to the Commander in Chief. Monroe says:

"Upon not receiving any answer to my first information and observing the enemy inclining towards your right, I thought it advisable to hang as close upon them as possible — I am at present within four hundred yards of their right, I have only about seventy men who are now fatigued much. I have taken three prisoners. If I had six horsemen I think, if I co'd serve you in no other way, I sho'd in the course of the night precure good intelligence w'h I wo'd as soon as possible convey to you."

Thus it will be seen that James Monroe barely out of his teens had participated in the battles of Harlem Heights, White Plains, Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth and had borne a useful part in each.

The Centennial of the "Monroe Doctrine" will be celebrated throughout the United States during December, 1923 — Editor.

CHRISTMAS PROBLEM SOLVED BY D. A. R. MAGAZINE

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE as a Xmas present solves your problem. It will furnish something of interest for a whole year — a gift twelve times repeated.

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The National Society will send an embossed card announcing your gift with the season's greeting to your friends. Thus you are at once relieved of all further troublesome details.

THE AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

By Charles Moore

Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts

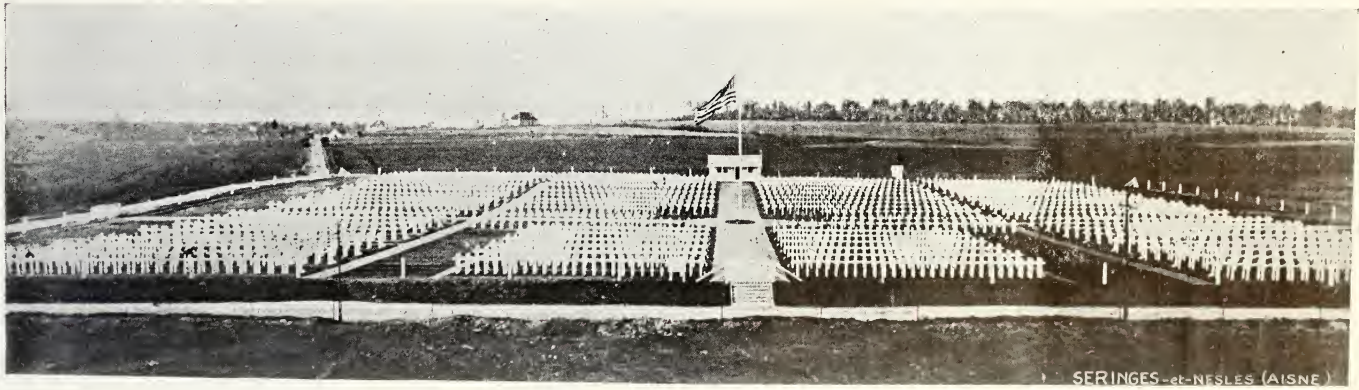
IN Europe the most impressive and the most enduring memorials of the participation of the United States in the World War will be the eight American cemeteries — the six in France, the one in Belgium and the one in England. This country lost in killed and in deaths from wounds and diseases in the A. E. F. in Europe 84,000 persons. Of this number the bodies of about two-thirds have been returned for burial in accordance with a promise made before sending any troops abroad that "no American soldier who died fighting for his country and for the liberties of nations should be left to lie in foreign soil except at the express wish of his next of kin." The number of our "men in France," therefore, is about thirty thousand. This is a small number as compared with the total of three million World War dead lying in the soil of France. It is imperative, therefore, that if our participation in the struggle to maintain liberty is to be marked adequately, that the result must come from the manner in which our foreign cemeteries — eight in number as compared with 1,500 of the British — are designed and cared for.

Moved by such consideration the War Department provided for the traveling expenses of three members of the Commission of Fine Arts, who went to Europe in 1921 and there made the plans for the cemeteries already located, mainly on or near the battlefields where our men fought and died. These plans included the location of the graves areas, landscape treatment, necessary buildings and fences, relation to near-by towns, and the purchase of necessary or desirable lands in addition to the areas given by the French government. The plans were revised and approved by the War Department and are now being carried out. All the work is under contract at a total cost within the appropriations made by Congress and substantially in accordance with the plans as made by the National Commission of Fine Arts.

The Commission at the beginning decided that the type of the American military cemetery had been fixed by the soldier section of the Arlington National Cemetery and the cemeteries on the battlefields of the Civil War. The three elements are the small white headstone and ample spaces of green grass, all shaded by trees.

Peaceful, restful, dignified and impressive, these cemeteries have become hallowed places, which stir the tenderest feelings and thereby become the most sacred of memorials to the dead.





TWO OF THE AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN FRANCE — SURESNES, NEAR PARIS AND SERINGES-ET-NESLES

Next it was decided that each cemetery should have an area sufficient to afford landscape features such as those which give character and impressiveness to Arlington — ample driveways, a few spaces for general memorial features, and occasional plantations of trees. Flowerbeds were omitted, at least for the present, and attention was concentrated on trees and the larger shrubs, because experience teaches that whereas the effect of flowers is quickly obtained and soon passes, the lasting and really impressive effects come from the more permanent planting. Moreover, the latter results require less care and expense and so are much more likely to be maintained in lands so far from headquarters. Moreover, a care-taker who is devoted to flowers is only too prone to neglect trees and shrubs. This is human nature. Then again, a belt of trees surrounding a cemetery forms much more effective seclusion from the highway than does a fence or wall, and is quite in keeping with French practice. Also, it is less expensive to maintain.

The buildings, fences, and other architectural forms were to be designed in the manner of French rural architecture. The monumental and grandiose were to be avoided: simplicity, good proportions, and the sense of at-home-ness were to prevail. No consideration was given to monuments as such. Congress has created a special commission to deal with monuments to mark the battlefields and to regulate the erection of monuments on lands owned by the United States, and — this commission submits to the Fine Arts Commission for approval or criticism all matters of design and materials. In so far as the cemeteries are concerned, monuments are rather to be discouraged than encouraged. Outside the cemeteries the monuments do not so much matter. France is a large country with many monuments, by no means all of which are good. A few more will not mean much one way or the other. If a monument is really good people will go out of their way to see it. If it is poor they will neglect it. So the matter settles itself.

Every British cemetery has two monumental features, the " cross of sacrifice " and the " stone of remembrance." The cross is of stone bearing in bronze the Crusader's sword. The stone, raised on a platform, bears the inscription, selected by Kipling, " Their name liveth evermore." If the Battle Monuments Commission shall determine to place in our cemeteries symbols such as the British have adopted, they will add sanctity and make an appeal to the deepest and highest of human emotions.

Of the French cemeteries, the one at Suresnes with its 1,500 graves is, by reason of its proximity to Paris, the one most visited by Americans. Stretching along the Boulevard George Washington, the cemetery extends back to the steep wooded slopes of Mount Valerien, a military post which is one of the conspicuous features in the Paris landscape. Here, on each Memorial Day, there is a ceremony international in scope and attended by large numbers of people. It is being developed as a gem among cemeteries. Land along the edge of the bluff opposite the main entrance has been purchased and buildings for the caretaker and the office of the Graves Registration Service are under construction. These two buildings are connected by a terrace from which one gets a view over the Seine and the city of Paris. In the hillside is a location for an amphitheater, in case it shall seem best to construct one.





BONY CEMETERY IS IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF FRANCE, WHILE BELLEAU CEMETERY IS ON THE CREST OF THE HILL AT BELLEAU WOOD

Exceptional circumstances have given prominence to the cemetery at Belleau Wood, and have resulted in visits this year from 25,000 Americans. An extensive plateau cut by rocky gullies and covered with dense woods was the scene of desperate fighting, resulting in the dislodgment of the Germans from well-nigh impregnable positions. In this fighting the Marine Corps had a conspicuous part. Along the foot of the slope, on the segment of a circle, are 2,200 graves. For reasons doubtless sufficient, the War Department curtailed the plans for this cemetery by securing only the crest of the hill and a broad entrance through open fields. Thereupon an association of Americans, organized by Mrs. James Carroll Frazer of Washington, purchased the remainder of the plateau for the purpose of creating a battlefield park. This park was dedicated last July with impressive ceremonies, which included the lowering of the French flag at the word of Marshal Foch and the raising of the American flag to the music of our national anthem. More recently the Belleau Wood Memorial Association has purchased the two triangles on either side of the entrance, thus forever protecting the cemetery from encroachments calculated to destroy its serenity and isolation. An endowment fund for the care of the park is now being raised.

The largest of the cemeteries is Romagne, officially known as the Meuse-Argonne, containing 14,000 graves, or 2,000 more than the largest of the 1,500 British cemeteries. The graves area occupies one slope of a gently ascending hill, while on the opposite hillside are the administration buildings. The way from the little town of Romagne to Montfaucon and Verdun runs through the narrow valley between the two portions of the cemetery. This valley is being treated as a park, with suitable entrances at either end, a broad carpet of green grass outlined by tree-bordered roads (much like the Mall as planned between the Capitol and the Washington Monument) and ornamented with a circular pool and fountain in the center, where steps lead up to the grave section on the one side and to the buildings on the other. Altogether the place even now is most impressive, and when completed will be without a superior in France, in extent, in dignity, and in serenity. It will express faithfully and adequately American valor and sacrifice.

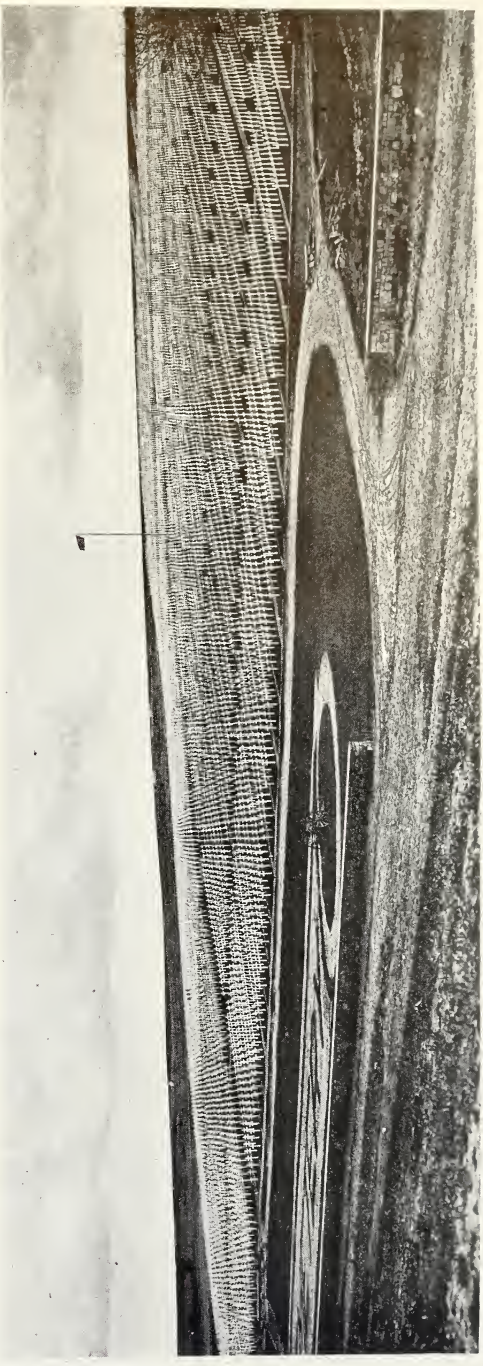
Next to Romagne in size is Seringes et Nesles, with 6,000 graves; then Thiaucourt with 4,150. In the northern sector of France is Bony (known on the official maps as the Somme), where the 1,800 white crosses look from a distance like a handkerchief spread on a hill to dry. These three cemeteries are limited in area available for landscape treatment. On Flanders Field in Belgium 359 Americans lie buried, a sad reminder to that brave little nation of American sacrifice on her behalf.

In England the men who died on their way to France, some 435 in number, are buried in the American section of Brookwood, one of the most beautiful and highly developed of English cemeteries. In an adjoining plot of ground lie Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders. Continuous walks and planting join American and Colonial areas, but the American section has its separate and special entrances, and the treatment of the two plots is radically different, in that ours depends on trees and shrubs whereas that of the British is marked by stone and flowers and more formality in

walks and planting. Then, too, there is the wonderfully beautiful resting-place of the 21 Americans who died in the hospital set up by Lady Astor at Cliveden, her country home; and the remote cemetery on the northern coast of Ireland, where a group of sailors lie buried.

Had it been humanly possible so to do, both British and Americans would have preferred to keep the form of the wooden cross for the over-seas headstones; but wooden design does not translate into marble — the breakage would be too great and the result would be a ragged appearance, even were the cemetery to receive the care that might reasonably be expected. As yet Congress has made no appropriations for headstones for the graves in France. Consequently there will be a delay of several years before the cemeteries are really completed. The design of the stone was made by Mr. Charles A. Platt of New York. The dimensions now fixed of the stone are height above ground 24 inches, width 13 inches, thickness 4 inches. There is no marked difference in the size of American and British headstones, but the latter are set much closer than are ours. Both use the V-cut Roman letter. In a circle at the top of the American stone is a circle, in which is inscribed either the Latin cross or the Star of David. Then come the full name of the soldier, the State from which he came, his rank, regiment and division, and the date of his death. There is no distinction between soldiers and officers, or any others who wore the uniform.

From time to time criticisms of the condition of the cemeteries appear in newspapers. These criticisms are usually mistaken and unjust, first in that they make no allowance for the fact that two graves out of every three have been vacated by the return of bodies to the United States and it takes time to dress



ROMAGNE, THE LARGEST AMERICAN CEMETERY IN FRANCE, IS OFFICIALLY KNOWN AS THE MEUSE-ARGONNE, AND CONTAINS 14,000 GRAVES

the lines, so to speak; and, secondly, because the last of the contracts for grading, planting and the like were let only in June, and that all the past summer workmen were swarming over the cemeteries doing construction work. Criticisms will appear from time to time in the future until the trees become sufficiently grown to cast their shade over the graves. But one has only to visit a Civil War cemetery to appreciate what in time these American cemeteries in Europe will become in the course of years. If it shall be objected that the time of waiting seems long, let us hope and trust that the sacrifice represented by those graves was not for time but for eternity. If so, then each year the debt of civilization will increase and the impressiveness of the cemeteries will progress with equal pace.

A NEW HISTORICAL SERIES

The Department of the Historian General takes pleasure in announcing a series of articles by Professor John Bassett, Ph.D., LL.D., on the men who thought out the American Revolution.

The series will commence in the January, 1924, D. A. R. Magazine and will be formed around Benjamin Franklin, James Otis, Patrick Henry, Sam Adams, and Thomas Jefferson. Other American leaders will be mentioned as they come into the sketches.

Following this series, the Historical Programs will be resumed in the D. A. R. Magazine in time for the use of Chapters in preparing programs for next year.

Professor Bassett ranks high as an historian. He has occupied the Chair of History at Trinity College, North Carolina; and Smith College, Massachusetts. He is the author of *The Life of Andrew Jackson, A Short History of the United States, The Plain Story of American History.*

The National Society is fortunate in securing valuable articles from his pen.

(Mrs. George) Mary De Bolt,

Historian General.

STATE CONFERENCES

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution held their 30th State Meeting on October 12, 1923, in the Congregational Church, Cheshire, Conn., by invitation of Lady Fenwick Chapter.

"America the Beautiful" was sung as the processional of State Officers and guests came into the church. The ushers then escorted the Governor of Connecticut, Hon. Charles A. Templeton, to a place on the platform, where Mrs. Templeton also was seated. In a front pew were the five remaining members of the town's Grand Army of the Republic.

The invocation was given by the pastor of the church, Rev. J. Herbert Bainton. After singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and giving the Salute to the Flag, using the revised version, Miss Nettie C. Smith, Regent of the hostess chapter, gave a most interesting account of the early history of the town of Cheshire. Mr. Frank Rice, first selectman, also welcomed the visiting Daughters. Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, State Regent, responded to these greetings in her usual happy manner. Governor Templeton made a short but emphatic speech, urging the need of self government, and obedience to law. Mrs. John L. Buel, Vice-President General, and Honorary State Regent, paid tribute to the hero of the day, Christopher Columbus — emphasizing faith in God, and the need of standing by the Constitution. Mrs. Frederick M. Peasely, General Federation Director of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and whose home is in Cheshire, gave her greeting to the Daughters. Rev. James W. Diggles of St. Paul's Church, Bantam, Conn., spoke on "Political Indifferences," and surely no one eligible to vote, could conscientiously decline to do so, after hearing this talk.

A recess was taken for lunch, which was served in the nearby halls. Miss Katherine A. Nettleton, State Vice Regent, spoke on the history of the Ellsworth Home at Windsor, Conn. Rev. James Gorden Gilkey, of the Second Congregational church in Springfield, Mass., spoke on "Changing America" — His statistics showed the alarming low birth rate among "We Americans," and said that under the circumstances we must educate the best of the foreigners to be good "Americans"; he cited several pathetic instances when environment had accomplished this. Good music by the choir was enjoyed at intervals during the meeting.

A message of love and greeting was voted to be sent to Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Honorary President General, and a beloved Connecticut Daughter.

A reception and afternoon tea was held at the close of the meeting in the Town Hall, and a banquet in honor of guests, was served in the evening at Waterman's Inn, which being of informal nature was greatly enjoyed.

ANNA M. G. STEVENS,
State Recording Secretary.

GEORGIA

The 25th Annual State Conference of the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Atlanta and was entertained by the Joseph Habersham Chapter, April 3, 4 and 5, 1923.

On Tuesday evening in the auditorium of the Habersham Memorial Hall, the Conference, one of the most brilliant in the history of the organization in Georgia, was called to order by Mrs. Christian Clark, Regent of the hostess chapter. After invocation by Rev. J. Sprole Lyons, chaplain, music "America" by audience, Salute to the Flag by audience, greetings from Joseph Habersham Chapter were given by Mrs. Christian Clark, followed by Address of Welcome by Hon. Walter Sims, Mayor of the city of Atlanta; greetings by Gen. David M. Shanks, U. S. A., and Mr. Alfred Newell, president of Chamber of Commerce; introduction of State Regent, Mrs. Charles Akerman, response to address of welcome, by Mrs. Herbert Franklin; introduction of Vice-President General, Mrs. Howard McCall; distinguished guests and State officers.

All the sessions of the Conference were marked by rapid dispatch of business and interesting programs. The Conference had an unusually large representation, 117 delegates, regents, and state officers present. Mrs. Akerman, State Regent, in her report stated that Georgia, D. A. R. had expended approximately $28,000 for educational and Americanization purposes. Her report was most inspiring. She was most happy in the appointment of her committees, and chairman, and a spirit of cooperation has existed throughout the State.

Wednesday morning Conference was called to order by State Regent. After Scripture reading and prayer by Dr. J. B. Mitchell and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" a beautiful Memorial Service was held in memory of Mrs. Wm. Lawson Peel, one of the founders of the Joseph Habersham Chapter and ex-Vice-President General and honorary State Regent, followed by memorials from several chapters to honor their dead. The floral offerings were placed upon the grave of Mrs. Peel. Reports of Credentials Committee, Roll Call, presentation of Program, Reading of Minutes, Reports of State Officers, Recess, Luncheon Craigie House, Guests of Atlanta Chapter.

Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Julius Talmadge, State First Vice Regent, presided. Reports — Chapter Regents and State Committees. Wednesday evening — Reception by Joseph Habersham Chapter in Habersham Memorial Hall.

Thursday — 9:30 A. M. Mrs. Paul Trammell, State Second Vice Regent, presided. Scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Ashby Jones, D.D. Reports of Standing Committees continued, new business, resolutions, Chapter reports continued. Luncheon, 1 to 2:30 P. M., by Joseph Habersham Chapter at the Piedmont Driving Club.

Thursday — Conference called to order by State Regent. Reports of Standing Committees continued, Chapter reports completed, unfinished business, Time and Place. Adjourned. Tea at 5 o'clock P. M., guests of the Atlantic Woman's Club.

Thursday evening was an historic and patriotic session.

A motor trip, Friday morning, was made to Stone Mountain, the site of the great memorial, the carving of which is in the hands of the noted sculptor, Gutzon Borglum.

Among the important resolutions adopted was the establishing of a memorial fund to Mrs. Peel, to be known as the Lucy Cook Peel Memorial Fund, for the preservation of records and history; a loan scholarship fund valued at $1,500 to be placed at Georgia State Woman's College, Valdosta; the endorsement of the Towner-Sterling bill; the nation wide movement to Americanize foreigners, teaching adults good citizenship, what our government stands for and teaching children to be good American citizens.

The services of the re-interment of General John Clark, were held at the National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga. Several hundred citizens of Marietta and many visitors from the D. A. R. were present. The remains of General Clark had rested for nearly a century near the shore of St. Andrews Bay, Fla., on what formerly was the estate of General Clark. Daughters of the American Revolution recently discovered that the graves of General Clark and of his two grandchildren were in the back yard of a private dwelling almost obscured by debris. Seven valuable Revolutionary relics for the Museum at Memorial Continental Hall were secured by Mrs. Reeves Brown, State Chairman, and displayed to the Conference.

(Mrs. J. A.) Anne Boisfeuillet Peacock,
State Historian.

VERMONT

The Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution held their 24th annual State Conference at St. Albans, October 3, 1923, by invitation of the resident Chapter, Bellevue. There was a good attendance, twenty-four chapters being represented. The meetings were held in the First Congregational Church. The Conference was convened with the usual ceremony. A page bearing aloft the American flag marched to the platform preceding six pages gowned in white. These were followed by the State officers.

The session was opened by the State Regent, Mrs. Farnham, followed by the invocation by Miss Jennie A. Valentine, chaplain. The singing of one verse of "America" by the entire assembly, was made more impressive by the new flag salute.

Mrs. E. C. Smith welcomed the conference to St. Albans. Mrs. W. F. Root, vice-regent responded. Mrs. Harman of Rutland brought greetings from the Vermont Colonial Dames. Greetings from the Daughters of 1812 were sent by Mrs. E. H. Prouty of Montpelier and read by the secretary, Mrs. D. A. Loomis. Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, vice-president general, N. S. D. A. R, gave cordial greetings from the National Society. Mrs. Healey of New Jersey extended greetings from the New Jersey chapters.

Reports of the State meeting at Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, D. C., last April and of the 23rd annual State meeting held at Rutland last October were given by the State secretary, Mrs. D. A. Loomis.

A duet, "His Greetings" rendered by Mrs. F. D. Post and Mrs. M. D. Armstrong, was much enjoyed. This was followed by interesting and valuable reports by the State officers and the reports of the chapter regents.

The afternoon program was as follows Singing of "The Star Spangled Banner"; reports by chairmen of national committees: Americanization, Mrs. A. V. D. Piper; Conservation and Thrift, Mrs. Martha Edgerton; Correct Use of Flag, Mrs. Lucia Darling;

Historical and Literary Reciprocity, Mrs. Lida Ripley; International Relations, Mrs. E. S. Marsh; Magazine, Mrs. A. W. Norton; National Old Trails Road, Mrs. W. E. Kidd; Patriotic Education, Mrs. A. S. Isham; Preservation of Historic Spots, Miss Shirley Farr; Revolutionary relics for Continental hall, Mrs. John Stewart; Genealogical Research, Mrs. L. C. Russell; Manual, Mrs. Ada Gillingham; Better Films, Miss Lora I. Blood; D. A. R. Student Loan Fund, Mrs. L. W. Hanson; Ellis Island, Mrs. Frank Warner; Publicity, Mrs. Charles N. Geer; Caroline Scott Harrison; Memorial Fund, Mrs. Gertrude S. Young; Liquidation and Endowment, Mrs. Julia K. Horsford; Girl Home Makers, Miss E. Dawn Hoag.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: Recording Secretary, Mrs. D. A. Loomis of Burlington; Treasurer, Mrs. R. W. McCuen of Burlington; Chaplain, Miss Jennie A. Valentine, Bennington; Auditor, Mrs. Esther L. Edwards of Poultney; Historian, Mrs. A. G. Coolidge of Rutland; Librarian, Miss Abbie Clark of Randolph.

The Regent, Mrs. H. M. Farnham, of Montpelier; Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. F. Root of Brattleboro, and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Putnam of Waterbury, were elected last year for a term of three years.

Senator Frank L. Greene, in an informal talk, stated that St. Albans did not have anything of historical importance as far as the Revolution was concerned as that war was fought far below this vicinity. He said that our forefathers came to Vermont with nothing but the shadow of a future staring them in the face. And here he stressed the vital importance of the home, the chief factor in the establishment of a stable government.

It was announced that a new chapter at Barre had been recently organized.

A telegram of sympathy was sent Mrs. J. J. Estey, Honorary Vice-President General for Vermont, who because of illness, was absent from the State meeting for the first time in many years.

The hospitality of the St. Albans Daughters and friends was shown in a most cordial welcome, careful arrangement of the details of the Conference, fine music, a Five O'clock Tea at the Rooms of the Autonoë Club and a most delightful reception in the evening, at "Seven Acres," the spacious home of Mrs. E. C. Smith.

The Twenty-fourth Conference was an expression of enthusiastic interest. State officers, standing committees and chapter regents reflected the same spirit of earnestness and patriotic zeal toward all the aims and purposes of the National Society.

(Mrs. A. G.) Rose Coolidge,
State Historian.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION RITUAL

The Ritual of the Daughters of the American Revolution, prepared by Mrs. Emma Waite Avery, has become indispensable to many Chapters over the country.

Nearly all organizations, religious, patriotic or social, have some form of service fittingly adapted to both special and ordinary meetings.

The publishing of a D. A. R. Ritual was not undertaken as a money-making scheme, but a New England Chapter deputed one of its members to prepare a Ritual for its own use. At the State Conference one of the typewritten copies disappeared and the Chapter soon found that in order to protect itself, an immediate copyright was necessary, which required a printed copy, and this accounts for the first edition of a thousand copies, which were readily disposed of. Its use has spread into nearly every State in the Union,— in one or two States nearly every Chapter uses it. The repeated orders from Chapters speaks well for it as an acknowledged necessity.

Anyone who has attended a State Conference where the Ritual has been used or on any Memorial occasion, could not but be impressed with the admirable way in which in its triple form — religious, historical and patriotic, it interprets the aims of our great organization, both to ourselves and to the world. It has always received the most cordial approval of our National Officers.

WORK *of the* CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.— EDITOR.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter (Bay City, Mich.) was organized June 22, 1900, with eighteen members. Today we have ninety-three with several papers in Washington.

With inspiring patriotic ceremonies a memorial flagstaff with bronze tablet was dedicated in gratitude and affection, on Memorial Day 1922 in Wenonah Park on the historic Saginaw River, the gift of our Chapter "In memory of the Bay Co. heroes of all the wars, and in honor of those who have given their services to the cause of humanity."

Sharply at 1:30 the patriotic organizations of Bay City, led by the band and colors of the Grand Army of the Republic, formed in line and marched from the Armory to the Wenonah Park Docks, where the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. conducted the ceremony of strewing flowers on the waters in memory of the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives at sea.



TABLET ERECTED BY THE ANNE FRISBY FITZHUGH CHAPTER

The organizations then formed in a hollow square around the base of the memorial flag pole, and Mr. Homer E. Buck, acting as Master of Ceremonies, introduced our Regent, Mrs. Irene Pomeroy Shields, who presented the memorial to the city in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter.

She said in part: "We have met to show our esteem and veneration for the veterans still left, and for the heroes who sleep the dreamless sleep, for they are heroes all. What matter where they lie? Theirs is the glory — ours the gratitude. The Daughters of the American Revolution ever strive to keep alive the memory of these heroes and to teach the principles of citizenship which is the foundation of all true patriotism."

The memorial flagstaff with steel pole rising 150 feet from base, will stand there for years to come, a monument of Love with a message of Peace, supporting our country's symbol, which was a gift from the Chapter a few years ago.

In June, we were again in Dow Gardens, Midland, Mich., the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Dow. Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter acted as hostess for the day, entertaining John Alden, Midland, and Saginaw Chapters, D. A. R. We had as our guest, State Regent Mrs. Victor Seydell of Grand Rapids, who gave us an instructive address, after which a luncheon, served in the garden, was enjoyed by all.

November 18, our Chapter together with John Alden Chapter D. A. R., helped celebrate the Twentieth birthday of Saginaw Chapter at the home of Mrs. Henry J. Gilbert of Saginaw. Mrs. Gilbert is one of Saginaw's very able Past Regents. A most delightful luncheon was served, centered around an unique birthday



SERGEANT NEWTON CHAPTER PLACING WREATH ON THE GRAVE OF H. E. BOWERS, A HERO OF THE WORLD WAR, ARMISTICE DAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1922.

cake studded with twenty candles. This was followed by a program of unusual merit. Again we had as our guest of honor, State Regent Mrs. Victor Seydell, who gave an inspiring talk on what the D. A. R. as an organization is doing throughout the country, mentioning in particular its Americanization work at Ellis Island.

Our own Mrs. Volney Young, State Treasurer, spoke on how the funds of the Michigan Chapters were being disbursed, which helped us to realize the need of co-operation.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter is particularly interested in citizenship work. A standing committee meeting with the classes, quarterly, at the Court House, assisting them in every way possible. A pamphlet entitled Law of Naturalization Made Easy, together with the Constitution of the United States is offered each, for sale at the cost of fifteen cents when the applicants secure their first papers. Upon having passed into their new legacy, that of citizen of the United States of America, a D. A. R. Manual with a small silk flag to honor and to cherish, is given them by the committee in charge.

We are deeply interested in State and National affairs of the D. A. R. contributing through the State Budget to Pine Mountain School, Schauffler, Berea Fireside Industries and Tamassee, S. C. and stand 100% in the three National Causes. Aside from this, the marking of old sites, graves of real daughters together with those of historic Indians and bringing forth from the musty past Indian traditions and history are among our plans.

As a body we have marked Bay City's oldest house, and are arranging for a marker for grave of a Real Daughter, Susie Corbin Dodge, which has just recently been discovered by us.

In conclusion might be added Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter is acting custodian of the skull and portion of Colonel's uniform of Ogema-ke-gato, Chief Speaker of the Chippewas, who through his eloquence when called to Washington by President Jackson in behalf of the Michigan Indians, was given a colonel's uniform, which he was buried in. We hope to place a boulder with bronze tablet to his memory at an early date.

MRS. HOMER E. BUCK,
Chapter Historian.

Pittsburgh Chapter (Pittsburgh, Pa.). Pittsburgh has been a pioneer city in many ways. Owing to its being the home of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, it has blazed the trail for Radio.

The first sermon to be broadcasted over the radiophone was from Calvary Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh. A bronze tablet is about to be placed on the church to commemorate the fact.

The Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, always progressive, is the first to make use of Radio. On Tuesday evening, April 3rd, a program by Chapter members was broadcasted from the Westinghouse Studio. "America" was sung by Mrs. Vida McCullough McClure. Mrs. William D. Hamilton, a member of the Board of Directors, spoke on the work of the National Organization. Patriotic Education was emphasized, as was also the fact, that Daughters of the American Revolution do not live in the past. They are interested in the questions and problems that confront the world to-day. Mrs. Anna Laura Cree sang most effectively — "America the Beautiful" as a closing number.

Reports are coming in to Chapter members

from interested persons who shared the program by "listening in." It was heard distinctly in Taunton, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., Waterbury, Conn., and many other cities.

MRS. MARCELLIN C. ADAMS,
Regent.

Sergeant Newton Chapter (Covington, Ga.), on Wednesday, May 9, 1923, held the last meeting for the Spring months, with Mrs. Lester. The meeting was well attended and much business was transacted. Plans were made to erect a fitting memorial to our World War heroes and the work was placed in the hands of the following committee: Mrs. Homer L. Hitchcock, Mrs. J. B. Robinson, and Mrs. W. C. Clark. The Chapter voted to use the Victory bonds to aid in the erection of the Memorial. A report was made by Mrs. Hitchcock concerning an historical pageant which was given in August for this memorial fund. Miss Josephine Franklin, of Covington directed the pageant.

Our delegate to the Continental Congress at Washington gave a fine report of it.

The following officers were elected for the year beginning Sept. 6th: Mrs. J. C. Upshane, Regent; Mrs. Homer L. Hitchcock, Registrar; Mrs. James E. Philipps, Treasurer; Mrs. V. W. Henderson, Historian; Mrs. James F. Rogers, Asst. Historian; Mrs. L. L. Bryan, Reporter; Mrs. Evans Lunsford, Chaplain; Mrs. James F. Rogers, Parliamentarian; Miss Sallie M. Lockwell, Rec. Secy.

A report was made showing that the D.A.R. ring, given by the Chapter for the finest record made by a pupil of the High School in the study of American history for the past year, was won by Charles Turner Lester. The Chapter offers this prize every year and the ring is a more popular award than the medal.

MRS. W. C. CLARK.

Otoe Chapter (Nebraska City, Neb.), was organized February 15, 1911, at the home of Mrs. O. C. Morton. We began with twenty-five members. The name is taken from the county (Otoe) and that from a tribe of Indians that once occupied this country.



COLONIAL TEA OF OTOE CHAPTER D. A. R., AT THE HOME OF MRS. W. S. CORNUTT, NEBRASKA CITY

We have an interesting historic background, for this town was the original Fort Kearney. In the early forties a company of troops was stationed here for the protection of settlers and travelers. The block-house, built by them, remained for many years a picturesque object on the principal street of our town, but was finally demolished to make room for a more ambitious building. In 1848 the Fort was moved further west where it protected the overland travelers.

We have here a place of which we are justly proud, the famous Arbor Lodge, the old home of the author of Arbor Day. It comprises a stately and beautiful mansion, surrounded by many acres of ground on which grow numerous varieties of noble trees. This place now belongs to the State of Nebraska, a gift from the son, Jay Morton of Chicago, to be kept as a memorial to his father.

Our first duty was to place a marker on the Overland Trail, for Nebraska City was one of the great freighting points westward. In the early sixties it was the government headquarters for the outfitting trains for the various forts from here to Salt Lake City, and long trains of wagons drawn by mules or oxen were familiar objects in our streets.

Our Chapter, starting out so bravely, soon passed through dark days and for a period of several years possessed only twelve resident members, but twelve earnest, faithful, patriotic women can do much in a town of this size (7,000) and much was accomplished. We placed flag posters in our public schools and buildings, also copies of the Constitution. Each year we have given a gold medal to the student in our grade schools standing highest in American History. During the war we met every obligation, contributing to the various patriotic demands made upon us, taking up Red Cross work with enthusiasm, giving to the mountain schools, to Tilloloy and other objects of like interest.

Since the war, with increased membership, we have placed a beautiful bronze tablet in the Court House containing the names of the twenty-eight heroic men from Otoe County who died in the service of their country. This tablet will eventually rest in the Community house to be built here by the American Legion.

For several years we have been studying the American Revolution and early history of this country. Several papers have been given on these subjects worthy of a place in D.A.R. annals, as they show both study and research work.

We begin our meetings with the salute to the flag, repeat in unison the American's Creed and the Lord's Prayer; a short business meeting follows, after that a review of the D.A.R. Magazine. Current events are given, then an original paper is read by one of our members.

We now number thirty-three members, having gained ten during the past year. We regret very much the resignation of our regent, Mrs. O. C. Morton. She was also our first regent.

Mrs. Jasper A. Ware,
Historian.

Nathan Hale Chapter (St. Paul, Minn.), has held during the year, seven regular meetings with an average attendance of twenty-seven, and seven Executive Board meetings with an average attendance of 11. It has been a particularly busy year, and therefore a particularly enjoyable one.

A campaign for raising funds for our marker was definitely launched and it has been carried on successfully because the spirit of the Chapter has been one of earnest co-operation. Each member has done something to increase our balance in the bank.

Two delightful covered-dish luncheons followed by auction sales of contributed articles of food and fancy work were given in November and February, and in March a sale of favorite recipes was held. The success of these will be shown in the Treasurer's report. The Ways and Means Committee is to be congratulated for its splendid and helpful suggestions and the members for their untiring efforts in carrying these suggestions on to success. The Marker Committee has spared no effort to secure the most artistic tablet to commemorate the enlistment of Josias R. King, who was the first man in the United States to volunteer, and the first Minnesotan to enlist in the Civil War, and to find the most desirable and historically correct location for it. Designs were submitted from three leading firms in the East and a selection was made from these. When the unveiling takes place in the Union Station on June 6th, we shall all feel proud to have had a share in this tribute to our Pioneer Minnesota Patriot, and in adding so beautiful a memorial to the city of St. Paul.

Under the direction of the Americanization Committee, sewing for expectant mothers and babies was done at our regular monthly meetings. Owing to the amount of work to be done, there was little opportunity for outside entertainment, though on one afternoon we enjoyed some delightful readings.

Antique curtain holders for the new curtains in Relic Room at Sibley House and a picture of General Sibley and his Staff were presented to Sibley House by the Chapter, and gifts of money were made to Berry School and to Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Dormitory for Girls at Oxford, Ohio.

All the Committees have been actively at work and their reports have been an inspiration to those of the Chapter who have been priviledged to hear them.

June Hecker Jobes,
Recording Secretary.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors — Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. **Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.**
2. **All queries must be short and to the point.**
3. **All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.**
4. **In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.**
5. **Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.**

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
The Portner, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10003. HALL.— Joseph Swetland & Salome Hall were married at Kent, Conn. 27 Sept. 1786. Ref: Kent, Conn. Vital Records. Would like to correspond with E. B.— *Mrs. Nellie Cessner,* Plymouth, Indiana.

10539. CRONEMILLER.— Martin Cronemiller is buried in "Lewis" Cemetery, nr Mifflinburg, Union Co., Pa. He d 26 Jan 1838 aged 76 yrs. Was a sol. in Rev. & pensioned 28 Feb. 1833. By writing to Commissioner of Pensions, Washington D. C. you may be able to find names of his w & ch. This rec. is taken from his tombstone & histories.— *Mrs. W. C. Bartol.* Lewisburg, Pa.

10784. MARTIN.— Samuel Martin m Nancy Braden-Breedon, no dates. Their ch were Robt., James, Walter, Samuel m Eleanor Breaden, Alex., Wm. 1821–1885, Agnes & Margaret, Robt. Martin m Sarah McLaughlin, "whose mother was a Wilson" He d 1781 aged 45 & Sarah d 1823 aged 41. Their ch were James Wilson, 1805–1896; Sarah, 1813–1902. These two m bro & sis, Alex. & Eliz Blair & Wm Martin m their sis Mary Blair. The Blairs were of York Co., Pa. ch of Robt. & Jean Allison Blair. See records of Guinston. The step father of Jean Allison was Samuel Martin, 1714–1804. Jean's aunt m Wm. Wilson, all of York Co. The tangle of MartinWilson names is all through the descent & orig. in York & Cumberland Co.s, later they removed to Beaver & Washington Co.s abt 1800. The will of Robt Martin bequeathed property in Cumberland Co.— *Mrs. E. B. Wall,* 1228 S. Maple St., Carthage, Mo.

11593a. BRYAN.—Wm Bryan who came from Ireland 1718 was b 1695 & d 1789. Their son John b prior to 1717 d 1799 was at battle of Great Meadows 1754, in Capt. Peter Hogg's Co. Ref. Va. County Records Vol 2, p 111, Augusta Co. After battle of Great Meadows returned to Capt Stobo's Co. 1754.— Gen Ed.

11593a BRYAN.— This query was also answered very fully by *Mrs. Joseph E. Bird,* Nampa, Idaho, Route 1, who gives as her authority "Notable Southern Families," by Zella Armstrong, Vol. 2, p 43. She would like to correspond with desc of this family.

11544. WEST.—Thos. West had Bounty Land on the Nolachuckey River in Tenn. as appears by the tax records of Green Co. His name never appears again on the Green Co. recs & his death is not recorded in Tenn. as far as is known. He m Eliz Hamilton but no rec of the m is known to exist except fam. recs. The only Thos West who rec'd bounty land in Tenn. (there were several who rec'd land in Ky.) Was Capt. Thos. West of Alexandria, son of John & Catherine Colville West. He is the only Va. West mentioned in Heitman. He d in Alexandria & left some of his property to his cousin Jemima West Adams. He did not desc from Lord de la Warre Gov. of Va. but may be from a younger son farther back.— *Mrs. B. A. Tyler,* Dalton, Ga.

11631(c) MATHEWSON.— In the Appendix of "The Green Family and Its Branches" by Lora S. La Mance, there is a very complete history of the Mathewson family. If your desired infor, is not there write direct to Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, Lake Wales, Florida.— *Mrs. Anna R. Rheineck,* 616 Hi Mount Blvd., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

11646. BEATTY.— John Beatty m Susanah Ashfordby 2 Jan. 1700. Their s Wm. m Eliz., (name not given). Wm. d 27 July 1757 & his will was prob 20 Aug. 1757. Wm. son of Wm. & Eliz. b. 7 Jan. 1739 d 25 April 1801, m Mary Dorothea Grosh 1 Mch 1757. Their ch were

Wm., Henry, Eliz., John, Cornelius, Sophia, Mary, George, Otho, Eleanor, Elie, Adam, John Michael, David, Wm., Augustus.—*Mrs. Francis H. Markell.* Frederick, Md.

11646. BEATTY.—Elizabeth, w of Wm. Beatty, was the dau of Cornelius Carmack whose will was made 13 May 1746. He styled himself as Cornelius Carmack of Monocksey, Prince Georges Co., Md. He ment. his w Guein, & chil John, Marey, Coren, Eliz. Evans, Catherine. This will is recorded on Liber A., #1, folio 27, office of Register of Wills for Frederick, Md. Ref:—Beatty-Asfordby Geneology, by Turk. pps 107, 149, 150, 151. *Gen Ed.*

QUERIES

11682(2). WILLIAMS - THORNTON.— Mercy Williams b 1784 m abt 1800 Elihu Thornton b 1780. Both b in R. I. prob Johnston, later removing to Otsego Co N. Y. Wanted date & place of m, parentage & Rev. rec of fathers of each. Their ch included Samuel, Oliver, Wm., Mary, Eliza were there others?

(a) ARMSTRONG.—Wanted parentage of Triphemia Armstrong b 1786 m Henry Knowlton & d 12 Feb. 1825 at Fly Creek, N. Y. Had her f Rev. rec.?

(b) KNOWLTON.—Wanted place of res. & Rev. rec of Rev. Gideon Knowlton b 1759 d 15 Aug 1810. Place mentioned in Stocking's Knowlton Ancestry is incorrect.

(c) HAYDEN.—Wanted parentage of Polly Hayden w of Rev. Gideon Knowlton who d 29 Aug 1822. Did her f have Rev. rec.?—R. K. M.

11683. TOMSON–HARRINGTON.—Wanted ances of Wm. Tomson of Canterbury, Ct. & of his w Prudence Harrington. Wanted also names of w & ch of their son Wm.

(a) HUBBARD.—Wanted parentage of Judith Hubbard who m Oliver Dutton b in Haddam, Ct. They lived & d in Ludlow, Mass.

(b) ENOS.—Wanted gen of Rachel Enos who m 1st Dr. Seth Hovey, by whom she had two ch, & later James Tomson who was b in Norwich Ct. He & w Rachel both d in Ludlow, Mass. & are buried in the Belchertown, Ludlow Cemetery.—H. H. W.

11684. HARDEN.—Wanted parentage of Sarah Harden, w of Uel Lamkin of N. C.

(a) JACKSON.—Wanted parentage of Oliver, Joseph & Abner Jay Jackson b Monroe Co., Ky. Father's n said to have been Ezekiel.—O. E. D.

11685. BIRD.—Wanted parentage, dates of b & m & n of w of Peter Bird who lived in Halifax Co., Halifax Dist, N. C. & d in Hancock Co., Ga. 1803. His ch. were James, Irvin & Nancy.—F. S. H.

11686. NEWTON.—Wanted ances of David Newton b 25 Mch 1753, lived in Hartford, Vt. & there m Mary Hazen 16 Sept 1773. Also gen of Nancy Wilder of Hartford, Vt. who mar Sheldon, son of David Newton.—A. T. W.

11687. MCLEMORE.—Wanted gen, dates & infor of Major Joel McLemore, Maj. in Col. T. Taylor's Regt. S. C. in Rev.—E. W. H.

11688. PEALE.—Wanted date of b, m, name of w, rec of b of ch, of Raphael, son of Charles Wilson Peale of Phila. (the artist)—C. M. W. W.

11689. HUDSON.—Wanted parentage & any infor of ances of Wm. P. Hudson b in Eng 1795, m Julia Catron in Va. or Tenn. Moved to Lafayette Co., Mo. abt 1810 from White Co., Texas. Had bro Hall & sis Mary. Wm. P. Hudson d abt 1841 in Dade Co, Mo. Would like to corres with member of this family.

(a) CATRON.—Wanted parentage of Julia Catron who m Wm. P. Hudson & d abt 1841 in Dade Co., Mo. Her sis & bros were Barbara, Eliz., John, Christopher & Solomon.—S. G. B.

11690. MORGAN.—Wanted parentage of Gen. Daniel Morgan of Rev. fame b in N. J. 1738 d in Va. 1802. Did his f have Rev. rec?

(a) BOONE.—Wanted names of w & ch of Squire Boone, Jr. son of Squire Boone. Did either have Rev. rec?—T. R. B.

11691. GILLENTINE.—Wanted parentage of Nicholas Gillentine & of his w Jane — who d in McNairy Co., Tenn. 1834 & 1839 respectively. The mother of Nicholas was Margaret — who also d 1834. Ch of Nicholas & Jane were Nicholas who went to Texas; Martha who m — Sandlin; Mary who m — Ballard. Were there other ch? Wanted Rev. rec in this line.—R. S.

11692. REESE.—Mr. Reese m Mollie Mackey & their son James Reese, 1747–1840, m Eliz Brown, 1775–1843, sis of Joseph Brown, Rev. sol of S. C. Joseph Brown Mackey Reese, 1792–1848 m 1st Melinda Reese Duff & 2nd Sophie Tazewell Emmerson. Wanted Rev. rec of James Reese.

(a) EMMERSON-BURWELL.—Arthur Emmerson m Ann Wishart & their son Arthur 1743–1801, mar Fann Vivian. Thomas Emmerson b 1773 m Rachel Burwell. Wanted Rev. rec of Arthur Emmerson & parentage of Rachel Burwell.

(b) WILLIAMS–MOORE.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of ances of George Williams who m Sallie Moore, 1799–1853, dau of Rodham Moore prob of Va. or N. C. Their son Stokely Donaldson Williams, 1823–1897, m Mary Porter Reese. Wanted also Rev. rec of Rodham Moore.—W. B. D.

11693. Wilson–Maine–Hoyt.—Wanted parentage, bros & sis of Abraham Wilson b 1751 d 11 Nov. 1819 & of his w whom he mar abt 1774 Joanna Maine b 1754 d 3 Dec. 1837. Their ch were Nathaniel b 8 Jan 1775 m Zilphia Wheeler; Hannah b 25 Feb. 1777; Noah b 4 May 1780 d 11 Nov 1818; Eunice b 23 May 1782 m David Nichols; Asenath b 22 July 1785 m 1st Sam. Parkis, 2nd Jabez Bachus; Zadoc b 23 June 1788 d 25 Dec. 1862 m Anna Robinson of Raynham, Mass abt 1815; Grafton b 27 June 1791 d 3 Aug 1871 m Zilphia Spaulding Nov 1817. Fam. rec state all above ch b in Plainfield, Conn but Plainfield Vital recs do not give them. Would like all infor possible of this fam.— V. P. H.

11694. Ramsey.—Wanted Rev rec of Samuel Ramsey of Rockbridge Co., Va. mar Eliz Lyle & moved to Ohio 1814. Their ch were Wm m Isabella Scott; Jane m Andrew Nuckols; Sarah m John Hagan; John L. m Martha Town; Margaret m Geo. Adair; Eliz. m Joel Van Meter; Sam. m Mary Keys; Nancy m John Garlow; James m Margaret Weyer; Mary m Maxwell Patton; Asenath m Roland Rogers; Margaret m Gamaliel Garrison.— H. A. W.

11695. Griswold.— Wanted parentage of Janna Griswold b 15 Aug 1758, Harwinton, Ct. d 31 Jan 1836 Johnstown, N. Y. mar Lucy Clark at Chatham, Ct. 22 Jan. 1786. Church recs at Chatham state, in recording his mar: Janna Griswold of "New York." He moved to Johnstown & Sharon, N. Y. aft Rev.

(a) Rhodes.—Wanted maiden n of w of Samuel Rhodes, Rev. sol. who enlisted from R. I. but according to fam. recs, was a res of N. Y. nr Johnstown. Any information on either of these fams will be most gratefully received.— A. R. C.

11696. Davis.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of Ezekiel Davis & of his w Mary Gibson. Their ch were Isaac, Mary, Sarah, Ruth, Ezekiel, Josiah, Olive & Samuel. Res during Rev. Acton, Mass.

(a) McNitt–McKnight.— Adam McNitt b Worcester Co., Mass 15 Sept 1763 mar Sarah Clark of Ashfield, Mass. Wanted parentage of each with Rev. rec of f & dates of Sarah Clark.—W. B. C.

11697. Cole.—Wanted gen of David Philip Cole b 1814 mar Martha Jane Wright & had dau Sarah Jane Cole b 25 Dec. 1836 who m Wm Singleton Beatty.— G. B.

11698. Chrisman.—Wanted d of b of Col. John Chrisman who d 1781 also names & dates of his w & ch. Would like to corres with any one belonging to this line.

(a) Elliott–Scott.— Wanted parentage of Rebecca Elliott b 1734 d 1813 mar John Scott b 1729. Wanted also n of their ch.

(b) Sousley.—Wanted maiden n of w of Henry Sousley who fought in Rev. from Bedford Co., Pa.— R. M. S.

11699. Underwood.—Wanted Rev. ances with dates of Wm. C. Underwood b 20 Jan. 1824, New Albany, Ind. Removed to Louisville, Ky 1836. He was the son of John & Mary Brick Underwood & had bro John & half bro Theodore.— C. A. M.

11700. Murray–Cox.— Wanted parentage with all dates of Capt. John Murray & of his w Diana Cox who lived in Carroll Co., Md. Their ch were Jabez, John, Wm., Eliz., Rachel & Lydia. Wanted also proof of Capt. John Murray's Rev. rec from Md. Arch.

(a) Chenoweth.— Wanted parentage & ances of Wm. Chenoweth who m Sarah Baxter abt 1795 & lived in Carroll Co., Md. Was he a lineal desc. of John Chenoweth who came from Wales in 1720 & mar Miss Calvert, dau of Charles, 3rd Lord Baltimore?— H. L.

11701. McCarty.—Wanted names & dates of the ch of Dennis McCarty & his w Sarah Ball (sis of Mary Ball, mother of Geo. Washington) of Loudon Co., Va. mar 22 Sept. 1724. Which son was the f of Dennis McCarty b 15 Jan 1792 in Loudon Co.? Wanted also n of w & date of mar of this Dennis.— J. T. C.

11702. Griffith.— Wanted names of w & ch, & Rev. rec of Hesekiah Griffith who came from Wales & set at Hagerstown, Md. His dau Rachel b in Md. 6 Apr. 1766 d 13 Aug 1833 mar Edward Mobley 1789/90. He was b 1756. Wanted also Rev. rec of Edward Mobley also his parentage. Would like to corres. with members of both families.— G. W. W.

11703. Wright–Parker.—Wanted ances of Sarah Wright b 1816 Phila, Pa. m 1838 in Ohio to Chas. Freeman Parker, removed to Cal. & d in San Francisco 1854. Their ch were Ann, Mary, Lucy, Henrietta Pamelia, Jane, Martha, Ellen & Emma.— A. S.

11704. Livingston.—Which Livingston Robt, Philip or Wm. had dau Margaret, who m Robt Grier of York Co., Pa. in Cumberland Co., Pa. 1775. Wanted also Rev. rec. of father.— F. C. F.

11705. Kent–Starkweather.—Wanted ances with dates & Rev. rec of f of Carlton Kent whose son George A Kent mar Lucinda Starkweather & all removed to Clinton Co., Ind in 1831 from Conn. Any infor of these fams greatly desired.— W. P.

11706. Puryear–Purreyer.— Thos. Puryear b 1753, Norfolk Co., Va. served as sol. from Va. & was given a grant of land for his services under land warrant No 842 issued 16

June 1783. Place of res. during Rev. was Halifax Co., Va. Wanted names of his chil.

(a) TAYLOR.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of f of Joseph Taylor Sr. a Baptist Minister b 1765 set. in Ohio Co., Ky. Think his ch were John S., Joseph Jr., Stephen & Alfred.— L. W. C.

11707. EMERY.—Wanted date of m of Dr. Moses Emery & Lydia Sprague Stowell of Hingham, prob bet 1820–1830.

(a) SWIFT.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Swift of Plymouth who mar Lucy Cornish 1780.

(b) PRATT.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec. of Stephen Pratt of Weymouth who mar Hannah Faunce.

(c) PLUMMER.—Wanted parentage of Thos. Plummer who m Huldah Hoyt of Belgrade, Maine, who was b 1804.— M. B. P.

11708. HORTON.—Wanted proof of Rev. rec of Caleb, son of Caleb & Phebe Terry Horton, b Southold, L. I. 1715 m 1737 Sarah Benjamin & moved to Chester, N. J. 1748. His bro Nathaniel Horton b Southold, 13 Oct. 1719 m Mehitable Wells & moved to Chester, N. J. 1748, d 1804. Had he Rev. rec.? His son Nathaniel b Southold 1741 d 13 Aug 1824 m Rebecca Robinson. Wanted his Rev. rec & her parentage.— A. T. S.

11709. WHITEHEAD.—Wanted dates of b, m & d & maiden n of w of Wm. Whitehead of Edgecombe Co., N. C. afterwards Washington Co. Their son Nathan was Member of the General Assembly of N. C. 1804/5 & his son Nathan mar Sallie Boddie.

(a) WYATT.—Wanted Rev. rec of Francis Wyatt of Va. who mar Miss Haden & removed to Mt. Sterling, Ky aft Rev.— M. W. G.

11710. ROBINSON.—Wanted parentage & all infor of Jonathan Robinson of Pa. b abt 1765 d & is buried in Yadsen Co., Fla. 25 Sept. 1833, w Anne. Their dau Sarah m John Lines.— F. S. H.

11711. VAUGHAN.—Wanted Rev. rec of John, Lewis & Maurice Vaughan of Nottaway & Amelia Co.s Va.— T. E. S.

11712. PUTTER.— Wanted parentage & any infor of Catharine Putter b 1769 in Avondale, Carroll Co., Md d 1839, mar John, son of Conrad & Juliana Dutterer of Adams Co., Pa.

(a) REINECKER.— Wanted parentage of Nancy Reinecker b 1798 d 1870, in Carroll Co., Md mar George Dutterer of Carroll Co., Md. She had bro Daniel & sis Tillie & Eliz.

(b) BAUMGARDNER.— Wanted parentage & dates of Daniel Baumgardner & of his w Lizzie Brunen. Their son Daniel b 1793 mar Margaret Heriter b 1797.— M. N. B.

11713. COY–CLEMENTS.— Wanted parentage & birthplace of Justus Coy b 23 Mch 1795 & of his w Eliz Clements b 8 May 1802 whom he mar 7 Jan 1821. They removed to Michigan 1839 from Cayuga Co., N. Y. Was there Rev. rec in either line?

(a) LATIMER.—Wanted Rev. rec of Keturah Latimer who mar Whitehill Kingman in 1770.

(b) LEWIS.—Wanted gen of Patty Lewis who m Justus Kingman who lived at Pompey, N. Y. & in Vt. & removed to Pa. Was there Rev. rec in this line?— H. B. A.

11714. HINMAN.—Wanted parentage of Luke G. Hinman who is buried at Volney Center, N. Y.— G. H. D.

11715. PADON.—Wanted gen of Wm. Padon and any information of the Padon fam. now of Ill. & Ky.— M. C. D.

11716. JOHNSON.—Wanted parentage of Jacob Johnson b in Va. 29 Sept. 1784 d in Gibson Co., Ind. 14 Feb. 1875. mar 1st Eliza Stewart 5 May 1821 in Gibson Co., Ind. He moved with parents from Va. to Ky 1798 & to Gibson Co., Ind in 1802. His bros & sis were Rebecca, Eliz., Mary, Hannah, John & David. all b in Va. Would like to know the County in which they were born.— F. G. P.

11717. COOKE.—Wanted parentage of Elisha Cooke b 30 Aug. 1791 d 30 Jan 1839 buried in old Union Cemetery at Hope, Warren Co., N. J. He mar 18 Sept. 1813 Eliz. Albertson dau of Nicholas & Jane Howell Albertson b 11 Nov. 1797 d 1 Mch 1853. Their ch were Jane, Ann, Garrett, Emmaline, Jehiel, Nicholas, Rebecca, Sarah, Elisha Johnson all b in Hope, N. J. Wanted also gen of Jane Howell. Was there Rev. rec in either line.— E. E. S. F.

11718. DARNER.— Wanted any data in re Andrew Darner b in Md. set in Zanesville, O. where he reared his family. His ch were Jacob b 1813 m Eliza Hull; John, Eliz. m Wm. Chambers; Hanna m Moses Linn; Isaac m Ann Wiscarver; Joseph m Hettie Outkelt; Mahala m — Beatty; Henry; Tamar m John Wiley.

(a) HULL.—Wanted parentage & n of w of Benj. Hull who set at Delaware O., abt 1800, whose dau Eliza b 1816 m Jacob Darner.

(b) DULIN.—Wanted ances of Edw. Dulin of Fairfax Co., Va. whose 2nd w was Mary Poytheress dau of Thos. & Priscilla Lee Hedges. Wanted also 1st w's n & ances.

(c) HUTTON.—Wanted ances of Jane Hutton b 1765 d 1844 who m 1783 Samuel, son of Jonas Scott of Abingdon, Va.

(d) POPE–LAIR.— Wanted inf re Andrew Lair & his w who were in Boone's Fort, Lincoln Co., Ky. also of Thos. son of Thos Pope of Va. who m their dau Eliz.— B. M. D.

11719. LEWIS–RAWSON.— Wanted dates & places of birth & parentage of Deacon Alvah Lewis b abt 1800 nr Batavia, N. Y. d Amherst,

O. mar abt 1823 pos. in Batavia, Mary Rawson who lived in Batavia at the time & witnessed the "Morgan Raid" & d abt 1888 at Amherst O. Their ch were James Rawson b 9 Oct. 1829 d 12 Aug. 1903 in Cleveland, O. mar in New London, O. 21 Aug 1853 Emaline R. Chandler b 20 Aug 1831/2; Andrew mar Calista Towne of Amherst, O; John; Chas. m Josephine Ballard of Quincy, Ill; Edwin B. b in Avon, O. mar Mrs. Esther Blanchard Lockwood.

(a) CHANDLER.—Wanted gen & name of w of Harlan Chandler whose dau m James Lewis. Any Infor of this fam. desired.

(b) REID.— Drusilla, dau of John & Charity Cresap Reid mar Elnathan Scofield & their dau Mary Jane, 1808–1885, mar John Trafford Brasee, 1800–1880. Wanted infor of John & Charity Reid & names of their other ch.

(c) SCHUYLER.— Jacob Schuyler b 1734 in N. J. d 1807, Montgomery Co. N. Y. mar Eva Schwackhammer. Wanted his parentage & names of his bros & sis.— M. A. R. P.

11720. DRUMMOND.— Wanted gen of Harriet Drummond of Farquhar Co., Va who mar Edwin Herrick. Should like to corres with members of this fam.— D. C. K.

11721. WAY.—Wanted parentage & d of b of Joab Way b abt 1771 lived in Westville, Conn. where he d 7 Dec. 1826. 6 Oct 1788 he m Betsy Sperry dau Caleb & Mary Downs Sperry of Woodbridge, Conn. Their ch were Charlotte, Jennet, Eliz., Henrietta, Harriet Louise, Rebecca, Mary, Ann Maria, Caroline, Martha, Henry Sherman.— H. H. T.

11722. COLE.— Wanted ances of Henry A. Cole b abt 1810 in N. Y. City d Muscatine, Ia. 1 Oct. 1862 while with the 37th Ia. Inf. in Civil War. He mar Sarah Outwater & their ch were Abraham, Henry, Peter, Mary, Jacob & John. He lived at one time in Bull's Ferry N. J. Had sis Effie who m — De Baun.— M. C. W.

11723. LEWIS.—Wanted parentage & place of b of James Lewis b 14 May 1743, m Hannah Seaver of Roxbury, Mass 24 May 1786. Their ch were Mary, Ann, Joshus & James. In Rev. was in Capt. Moses Whiting's Co., Col. John Graton's Minute Regt.— J. F. L.

11724. TARR.— I have Bible recs of a Major Tarr of Pocomoke Md. who d 21 Aug. 1832, aged 70. Mar Dec 4 1777/79 Eliz. Johnson & had 9 ch. Their dau Charlotta mar 23 Dec. 1832 Jeremiah Wrightston of St. Michael's Md. whose mother was a Kemp. Maj. Tarr is supposed to have been a Methodist Circuit Rider & preacher in Rev. Army. Wanted proof of this & his gen.— C. F. W.

11725. RAWLINGS.— Eliz Rawlings b 1789 Green Co., Tenn. m Pelateah Chilton, was the dau of Asahel & Margaret — Rawlings. Wanted gen of Asahel & also maiden n & gen of his w Margaret.

(a) SPENCER.—Wanted names of ch of Samuel Spencer (Rev. sol) & his w Eliz. Sharp of Anson Co., N. C.

(b) MILLER.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Stephen Miller of Anson Co. N. C. who m Miss Webb. Wanted also n of their ch & his Rev. rec.

(c) GRIFFIN.—Wanted gen of Daniel Griffin & of his w Neomi Mitchel of N. Car. whose son Archibald Mitchel Griffin was b 1805. He had half-bros James & Daniel.

(d) TANKERSLEY.—Wanted Rev. rec of George Edward Tankersley b 1740 Caroline Co., Va. & gen of his w Eliz. Baldwin of Bedford Co., Va. whom he m 1762. Wanted also Rev. rec of George Tankersley b 1762 in Bedford Co., Va & gen of his w Eliz. Tarrant who he m 1786.— A. L. N.

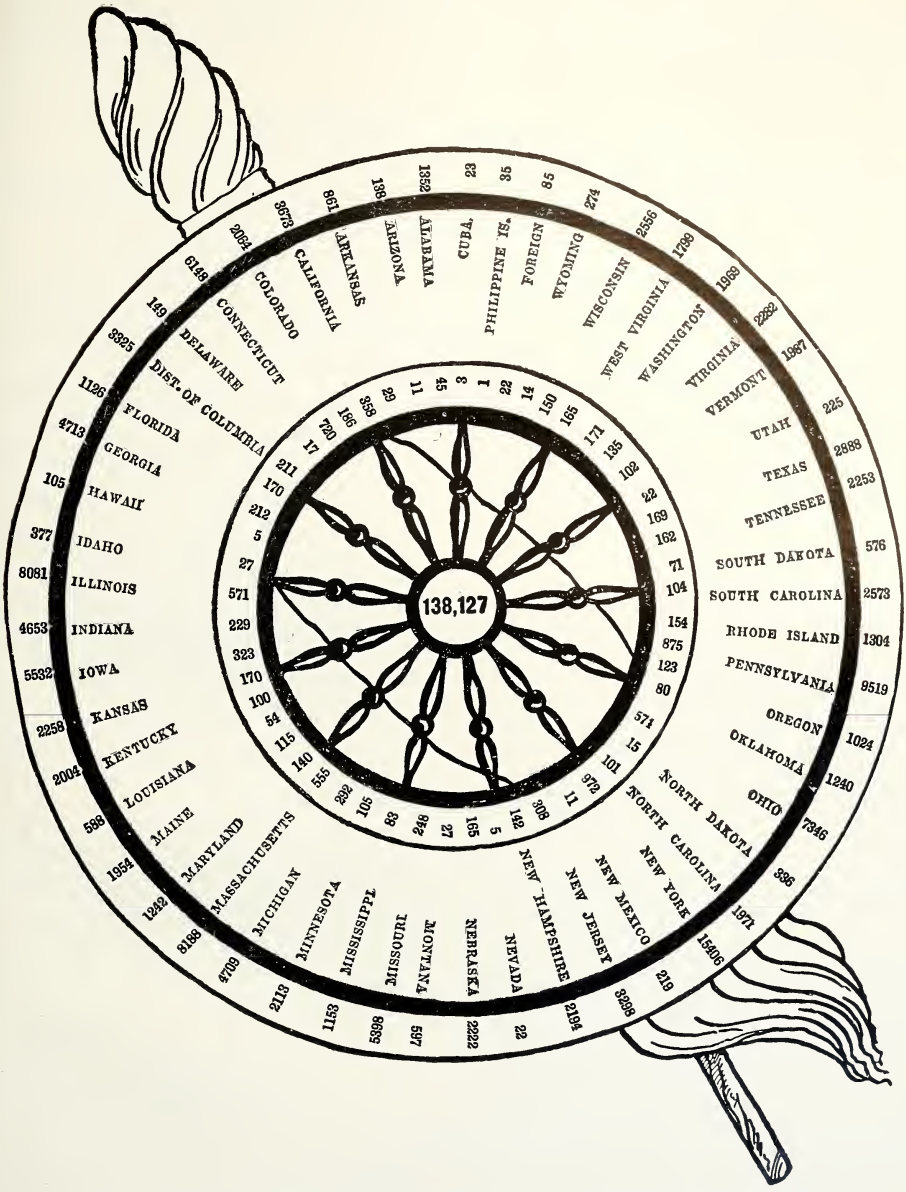
11726. CUNNINGHAM.— Samuel Cunningham was an early set. of Mt. Joy Twp Lancaster Co., Pa., had patent of land in 1747 & another in 1760: 15 Dec. 1762, he & w Jean transferred land to James Cunningham: July 1777 he d leaving w Janet & ch Robt. Sam. Sarah (Porterfield), Martha (Barr), Rachel (Campbell) & James. James Cunningham was Col. of 1st Lancaster Co., Bat. of Flying Camp 1776, Mem. of Assem. 1779. Left sons John, Robt. & Sam. Did this James m Eliz. Scotman 8 Oct. 1752 in Phila.? Would like to corres. with someone familiar with this fam. Would like also the gen of Andrew Cunningham of Lancaster Co. whose s Martin b 1 Mch 1770 m Sarah Delaplain b 19 June 1774 & had ch Robt., John, James, Wm. & Sam. & dau Mary. Wanted also gen of Sarah.

(a) FLEMING.— Wanted ances of James Fleming b 1797 nr Lock Haven, Pa. m Rebecca Lowry, served in War of 1812 & later became Gen. in State troops. Wanted also ances of both Mathew Sullivan & Catherine Fleming who were m abt 1850–60 of the same vicinity.

(b) KNIGHT.— Wanted ances of Jonathan who ser. as surgeon's mate in Rev. from Stamford, Conn. Was b nr Norwich & m Anna Fitch. Wanted also n & d of his ch. Would like to corres with someone familiar with the fam of Deacon Stephen Knight b 1739 d 1827 m Mary Manchester, 1743–1812, dau of Capt. Matthew & Freelove Gorton Manchester of Cranston R. I. Wanted also n, d & m of their ch.— B. A. C.

11727. WILKINSON.—Wanted parentage, Rev. rec of f, Maiden n of w & dates of Francis Wilkinson b Pitt Co., N. C. 1776.— E. E. B.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Magazine also has subscribers in

JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

New York at this date of publication leads all States with 889 subscribers

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, October 16, 1923

THE Regular Meeting of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, held on Tuesday, October 16, 1923, was called to order by the President General at 10 A. M.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, led in prayer, followed by the Lord's Prayer repeated in unison, salute to the flag and one verse of the Star Spangled Banner.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, to which the following responded: *National Officers* — Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Hodgkins, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Block, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. Boothe, Mrs. Edison, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. De Bolt, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Whitman; *State Regents and State Vice Regents:* Mrs. Bissell, Miss Todd, Mrs. Akerman, Mrs. Herrick, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Rodes, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Kitt, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Tillett, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Backus, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Gillentine, Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Schick, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Holt.

The President extended a cordial greeting to the members of the Board and said that it was her sorrowful duty to report the going away of some of our beloved and valued members since the last meeting, one of whom was our Recording Secretary General under Mrs. Minor's administration; one a very close personal friend, Mrs. McCleary of Washington, one of the Vice Presidents General during the same term; also Mrs. Maupin of Virginia, a former Vice President General; and Mrs. Gadsby of The District of Columbia, a former Historian General.

The President General then asked Mrs. Bissell to present resolutions in regard to the death of Mrs. Yawger.

The following resolution was presented:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

In the death of Mrs. Rita A. Yawger on August 20, 1923, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution has lost from its membership a valued and most efficient worker.

Mrs. Yawger was the first elected Recording Secretary of the New York State Daughters, serving her State continually in that capacity from 1908 until 1920, being re-elected each year.

As Recording Secretary General from 1920 to 1923 she became well known to the general membership of the Society. Her ability to take the minutes of a meeting in such form as to present them as a finished product at its close, was unique.

She was not only an interested member of this Society but she gave most liberally of time, strength and ability to many other patriotic, social and civic organizations; she was a widely known and popular club woman.

Mrs. Yawger was a rare combination of the human, spiritual and religious.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the National Board of Management hereby records its appreciation of the service Mrs. Yawger rendered the Society and its recognition of the loss sustained in her death.

And be it further Resolved, That this tribute be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and that a copy be sent to Mrs. Yawger's family.

MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
FRANCES TUPPER NASH,
EMMA WARNE FITTS,
EVA V. M. BISSELL, *Chairman.*

The President General called upon Mrs. Walker to present a resolution in memory of Mrs. McCleary, and the following resolution was presented:

WHEREAS, the sad news of the sudden death on September the twenty-fifth of our beloved member, Mrs. Henry McCleary, has been received by the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, and

WHEREAS, Mrs. McCleary has served this Society as an active and earnest member both in State and National affairs having been State Regent of Washington from 1913 to 1915 and

Vice President General from that state from 1920 to 1923, and

WHEREAS, Mrs. McCleary has left behind her a life of distinct accomplishment, of unfailing loyalty and sincere purpose, inspiring all with whom she came in contact to a keener desire for patriotic service; an outstanding figure by reason of her brilliant mind, sound judgment and high example; honored, esteemed and loved for her splendid qualities of character, leadership and warm sympathies, a judge of true values and able to see things in their true perspective; never denouncing but always taking her fellow-man to be as honest and as genuine as herself; simple, direct, conscientious, leaving her mark on her community and leaving a standard of accomplishment in the service of her country which may well be a model for others, and

WHEREAS, Now that the golden bowl is broken and the silver chord of her life is loosed, surely it may be said of her that whatsoever of rich and fine reward awaits those who live their lives for others, will be hers.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we the members of the National Board of Management in session on this sixteenth day of October, 1923, record our sorrow in the death of Mrs. Ada L. McCleary whose loyal service we hold in grateful remembrance and further, be it,

Resolved, That this Resolution be spread on the Minutes of this meeting and that a copy be sent to her family, with expressions of sympathy.

MRS. WALKER,
MRS. MOSS,
MRS. WHITMAN.

The President General stated that resolutions would be presented later in memory of Mrs. Maupin, and asked the Board to rise and join with her in a moment of silent sympathy and love for the bereaved families.

The report of the President General was then read by her.

Report of the President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

The Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the United States were, with the rest of the world, shocked to hear of the death of our beloved President, Warren Gamaliel Harding, in San Francisco, August second. On receiving the word your President General sent the following telegram to Mrs. Harding:

"The Daughters of the American Revolution mourn with you the death of your distinguished and much beloved husband and extend their loving sympathy to you. Memorial Continental Hall is closed to the public and our Flag at half mast."

On the same day your President General sent the following telegram to our National Officers and State Regents:

"The whole nation mourning President Harding. Memorial Continental Hall is closed to the public — our Flag at half mast. As President General, Daughters American Revolution I request the suspension of all social activities of our Society until an appropriate time not earlier than two weeks after the President's death."

Your President General went from her home to Washington, and with the appointed representatives of our Society, drove in the funeral cortege to the Capitol, our Society being given a place of honor. Our representatives were Mrs. Heron, Pa., Mrs. Summerill, N. J., Mrs. Nash, N. Y., Mrs. Stansfield, D. C., Mrs. Mondell, Wyo., Mrs. Reed, W. Va., and Mrs. Hodgkins, D. C.

A floral wreath was sent from our Society to Mrs. Harding at the White House, which Mrs. Harding has graciously acknowledged both to the Society and to the President General.

Another sorrow has come to us in the death of Mrs. John Francis Yawger, former Recording Secretary General, who passed away August 20th. A letter of sincere sympathy from your President General to Mrs. Yawger's mother, Mrs. David T. Whitbeck of New York City, has received most kind acknowledgment.

Great sorrow has come to us in the sudden death on September 25th of Mrs. Henry McCleary of the State of Washington, with whom your President General served as Vice President General on the National Board. She was a friend of her childhood days, and although widely separated by distance as the years went by, yet that friendship was renewed by their close association in the work of this Society.

Also, in the death of Mrs. James P. Maupin, ex-Vice President General from Virginia, another earnest Daughter, who had been confined to her bed of sickness for many months. Letters were sent personally to the members of the families of these Daughters.

And again, in the death of Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby, former Historian General, who died in New York the latter part of June. She was buried in Washington and Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins was asked to represent the Society at her funeral.

One of the first official duties of the President General following our last Board meeting was attendance at the Flag Conference, called by The American Legion June 14th and 15th, and held in Memorial Continental Hall. Representatives of sixty-eight patriotic organizations

were in conference. President Harding opened the sessions with an intimate talk which none of his hearers will ever forget. President Harding made the request, which should be included here, that we should know the words of "The Star Spangled Banner." A brief address on "Flag Raising Ceremonials" was given by your President General. The uniform code adopted at the Conference has already been published in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine and elsewhere. Our Society was recognized in the appointment of your President General as vice chairman of the Flag Code Committee.

The spirit throughout the Conference was truly remarkable. It was obvious that there is a general interest, and an eagerness for information in regard to the correct use of the Flag, throughout the country. The Conference was one of high importance, and as Daughters of the American Revolution we must be proud that it was held in Memorial Continental Hall. We needed just such a Conference, as did the other organizations.

Previous to the conference on Flag Day the National American Council had held the sessions of its conference in our auditorium, in the interest of citizenship training. Other organizations were invited to participate in its deliberations. This conference was followed later, on June 29th and 30th, by a meeting at the home of Mr. Vanderlip, in Scarborough, New York, to further consider subjects presented, and an invitation to this meeting was extended to your President General. She found it impossible to attend and therefore requested our Treasurer General to represent her, which she did.

On June 23rd your President General attended the unveiling of the bronze tablet erected by the Committee on Historic Spots of the District of Columbia, in honor of President Monroe, placed on the house in which he lived and is now the home of the Arts Club in Washington.

On June 26th your President General left Washington for her country home, Waylona, Cooksburg, from where she carried on her work during the entire summer. It is a regret to her not to have been in Washington on July 6th to receive General Gourand, "The Lion of the Argonne," who called at Memorial Continental Hall, with Ambassador and Madame Jusserand, to express to the President General the deep appreciation of the French Government and people for the aid of our Society during the war, and particularly for the care of the French Orphans. Our Registrar General graciously received these honored guests.

The President General regrets also that she was not able to meet with the Daughters at Chautauqua D. A. R. Day, August 8th, as she had expected. Attendance in Washington for the funeral of President Harding made this impossible. The luncheon to have been given that day was cancelled, owing to the great sorrow which had come to the Nation.

In response to an invitation to our Society from the President and officers of the Belleau Wood Memorial Association to be present on Sunday, July 22nd, at the ceremony of the dedication of Belleau Wood as a National Memorial to the American troops who were in action there, your President General appointed as our representative, Mrs. George DeBolt, our Historian General, who was abroad at that time, and the Regent and officers of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter in Paris.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, through the chairman of the Committee on Institutional Relations, having invited the National Society, D.A.R., to send a representative to attend a round table Conference at the headquarters of the Federation in Washington on September 21st, your President General appointed Mrs. John W. Langley. The object of the Conference was to consider legislation to be introduced into the next Congress in connection with the proposed industrial home for women prisoners sentenced under the laws of the United States.

The American Red Cross, holding its annual convention in Memorial Continental Hall, invited our Society to send a representative. Mrs. John M. Beavers, Vice Regent of the District of Columbia, represented the President General at this meeting.

The June Board authorized the appointment of a Notary Public for the Society. Miss Della H. Browne in the office of the Recording Secretary General has been appointed.

On the birthday of Lafayette, September 6th, our Society, following our custom, had a wreath placed on the statue of Lafayette, in Lafayette Square, Washington.

It was a deep personal pleasure to your President General to be the guest of honor of her own Chapter, Brookville, Pa., at a largely attended tea on September 8th. On that occasion the Chapters of Western Pennsylvania were the guests of the Brookville Chapter, which was honored also by the presence of Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, our Treasurer General, and Mrs. James H. Stansfield, our Registrar General. The previous day we had been entertained in Warren, Pa.

The President General wishes she might express her keen appreciation of the kind invitations extended to her by State Regents and Chapters all over the country,— invitations

which it would be rare pleasure to accept, many of which it has been necessary to decline on account of previous engagements or the duties involved in carrying on our work.

During the summer the pressure of mail, and the work in connection with the formation of our National Committees, have consumed more time than one not familiar with them could realize. She is happy to state the printed committee lists were mailed the 15th of September, although typewritten lists had been sent to the National Chairmen previous to this date. It is gratifying to state that all but two or three Chairmen had their letters of instructions out shortly after the middle of September.

It has been a high privilege indeed, during the past three weeks, to attend the State Conferences of Missouri, Michigan and Indiana, accompanied by our Treasurer General. The first of these was held at Sedalia, Mo., October 3rd, 4th and 5th. We were entertained while en route to Sedalia by the St. Louis Chapter, of which Mrs. Shelby Curlee is Regent, at a large tea to which the members of the St. Louis and surrounding Chapters were invited. It was a wonderful welcome to Missouri and an opportunity to meet many Daughters. The following day we reached Sedalia and attended a large reception preceding the Conference, given in honor of Mrs. A. P. Davis, President of the Daughters of 1812, where we had the pleasure of sharing honors with Mrs. Davis. The Osage Chapter of Sedalia entertained the Conference.

Our Society is indebted to Missouri for three of the splendid women on our Board, our Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Vice President General and State Regent. The work accomplished by the Daughters in this great State is truly worthy of their fine traditions.

From Sedalia we went to Kansas City, accompanied by Mrs. Moss, Vice President General, Mrs. Kitt, State Regent, and Mrs. Connelly, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, whose guests we were while there. The following day was a memorable one. With a breakfast given in our honor by our hostess; an enjoyable luncheon given by Mrs. George J. George at the Country Club; a beautiful tea given by Mrs. Hart, Regent of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, which gave us the opportunity to meet the members residing in Kansas City; then dinner at the Kansas City Club affording an opportunity to again meet many of the Kansas City Daughters and their husbands, only emphasized the hospitality extended to us throughout the breadth of the great State of Missouri.

Traveling from Kansas City to Flint, Mich., for the Conference in that State, we stopped at Ann Arbor in order to spend several hours with our beloved ex-Vice President General, Mrs. William Henry Wait. Mrs. Wait is as keenly interested in the work of our Society as she has ever been, and to talk with her was an inspiration. It is a privilege to convey her warm greetings to the members of this National Board.

Upon our arrival in Flint, Mich., we were joined by two of our Vice Presidents General, Miss McDuffee of Michigan and Mrs. Charles Booth of California. The Conference was entertained by the Genesee Chapter and the hospitality extended to us was unbounded. The Conference at Flint, which was opened October 9th, was characterized throughout by devoted earnestness of purpose. Michigan is adding to its already wonderful record of service.

From Flint your President General and Treasurer General hastened to Bedford, Ind., in order to be present at the evening meeting October 10th when the Conference was entertained by the John Wallace Chapter, and were amply repaid for what effort there may have been. The same interest, the same devotion and active service marked the Indiana Conference. Here we were joined by our Vice President General from Indiana, Mrs. Henry Beck.

These State Regents should be congratulated on the enthusiastic interest and effectiveness of their earnest work, and the Daughters on the goodly harvests yielded from their patriotism.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Anthony Wayne) Lora Haines Cook,
President General.

The Recording Secretary General said if there was no objection the report would be accepted; there being no objection, it was accepted.

The report of the Recording Secretary General was then presented.

Report of the Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and National Officers:

The chief piece of work in the office of the Recording Secretary General, since the last meeting of the National Board, has been the completion of the printed proceedings of the Thirty-Second Continental Congress. This work has been accomplished under a series of unusual handicaps and interruptions.

The final installment of transcript of the Congressional Stenographer's notes was not delivered until about the second week in July. In the meantime the transcript for the sessions of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday had been

carefully checked over and verified by the chief clerk of my office and forwarded to Mrs. Yawger for her approval.

At that time Mrs. Yawger wrote that she was leaving for her summer residence in Sewaren, N. J. and directed, inasmuch as the remainder of the proceedings consisted largely of written reports, that nothing further be sent to her until it was in page proof form. Before the page proof was ready we learned indirectly of the death of Mrs. Yawger. As soon as this word reached me I arranged to return to Washington, and, after conferring with the President General and obtaining legal advice, I took official charge of that part of the work not supervised by my predecessor in office, under whose jurisdiction the proceedings were taken down, and who, by vote of the Congress, had been authorized to take charge of the printing.

Besides the verifying and proof reading of the copy for the proceedings, the preparation of the minutes of the June 12th Board meeting for the magazine, and proof reading thereof; the staff of two persons in the recording room has attended to the compiling and proof reading of the Committee lists and of the reprints of reports requested by Committee Chairmen, also, at the request of the President General, they handled the routine affairs and correspondence connected with her office during the last three weeks of August, while Miss Fernald was on her vacation.

A considerable portion of the rulings of the National Board of Management and of Congress, covering the past three years, has been typed on uniform pages preparatory to binding, as a permanent record of the official action of the past administration.

Announcement cards have been sent to the 1611 new members admitted at the last meeting, notifying them of their admission into the Society.

Orders have been filled for 231 Block Certificates.

The record of incoming mail addressed to the Recording Secretary General, shows a total of 1136 letters, telegrams and postal cards received since the last Board meeting; the outgoing letters and cards number 2945.

The staff of the Certificate room has sent out 2611 Membership Certificates since the June Board meeting, bringing that work entirely up to date before taking their vacations.

A most conscientious effort has been made to bring all other work up to date, to the extent of the voluntary sacrifice of more than half the vacations due to the two members of the record room staff; but there still remains to be finished the verbatim transcript of about half of the June Board meeting, the copying of the remainder of the rulings for the permanent record book, and about 20 Block Certificates which were in the hands of the engrosser at the time of his death and not completed by him.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Frank H.) Alice Frye Briggs,
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report of the Recording Secretary General was accepted by the President General, with an expression of appreciation of the work accomplished.

The Registrar General then presented her report:

Report of the Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Registrar General wishes to report that at the time of the passing of the late President Harding, it was her privilege to take to the White House, our beautiful wreath of pink gladioli and white lilies. It occupied a place of honor in the East Room at the left of the mantel and was, I understand, one of the floral gifts selected to go with other funeral flowers to Marion, Ohio.

During the official visit of General Gourand, "The Tiger of the Argonne", to Washington, accompanied by Ambassador and Madame Jusserand, he visited Memorial Continental Hall and expressed sincere thanks and deep appreciation to this Society for all we had done for France. It was a pleasure to receive our distinguished French guests.

In September I was a guest at the beautiful home of our President General, and permitted not only to enjoy her gracious hospitality but also that of Brookville and Warren Chapters.

The work of the office has been one of which I speak with much gratification. With but four exceptions all letters are answered to date. All ancestral blanks copied. All permits for insignia and ancestral bars sent out. The papers of members in the record books marked with the notice of "death", resignation or dropped, as the case may be.

Near the close of the afternoon session, with your permission, I will submit a supplemental report — but my first formal report at this morning's session, which is said to be the largest first list ever signed and presented, is as follows:

Two thousand two hundred applications presented to the Board; and 551 supplemental papers verified; 2,751 total number of papers verified.

Permits issued for 358 insignias, 341 ancestral bars, and 587 recognition pins.

Papers returned unverified: 67 originals, and 77 supplementals.

Five hundred and two new records verified.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. J. H.) Inez S. Stansfield,
Registrar General.

There being no objection the report of the Registrar General was accepted, and a motion was offered *That 2,200 new members be admitted into the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.*

The Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of these 2200 new members and the President General, by virtue of her office, declared them members of the National Society.

Mrs. Gillentine moved: *A rising vote of thanks to Mrs. James Stansfield for her report of splendid and unusual achievement.*

Seconded by Mrs. Reed and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

Mrs. Stansfield offered the following motion: *That the Registrar General be permitted to sign with the rubber stamp, the duplicates of supplemental blanks.*

Seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried.

The Organizing Secretary General then presented her report.

Report of the Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It is my pleasure to report as follows:

Mrs. R. N. Somerville was duly elected State Regent of Mississippi by the State Board which met in Oxford, Miss., September 17th and 18th. I now ask for her confirmation.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Carrie Walton Adams, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Sara Louise W. Jacobs, Scottsboro, Ala.; Mrs. Janie Pharr Moore, Tampa, Fla.; Mrs. Katherine Barnes Dick, Walsenburg, Colo.; Mrs. Mabel Worrell O'Connor, Melbourne Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Ida McKay Wood, Liberty, Ind.; Mrs. Arvilla H. G. Dasher, Russellville, Ky.; Mrs. Mary Treadwell Beecher, New Ulm, Minn.; Mrs. Charlotte I. Thorne Elliott, Merriam Park, Minnesota; Mrs. Nellie Darby Petterson, Wheaton, Minn.; Mrs. Lillian Shields Long, Silex, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Cale Smith, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Tot Taggart Pringle, Bend, Ore.; Mrs. Hallie E. Cormier, Lebanon, Ore.; Mrs. E. Blanche Winslow Bowers, Punxsutawney, Pa.; Miss Elizabeth Thompson Hord, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Mrs. Ruth Elizabeth Lewis Tucker, Aberdeen, Wash.; Mrs. Ann Wilson Norris Lewis, Glenville, W. Va.

There being no State Regent in Alaska, the State Regent of Kansas requests the appointment of Mrs. Lola M. Boyd Morgan, as Organizing Regent at Fairbanks, Alaska, be confirmed.

Authorization of the following Chapters is requested: Glen Ellyn, Des Plaines and Rockport, Illinois; Butler, Dickson, Paris and Tazewell, Tennessee; Kelso, Washington.

The State Regent of Minnesota requests the Organizing Regency of Mrs. Fara Gladyce Maurer Frank be transferred from Sleepy Eye to Morris, Minn. The State Regent of South Carolina requests the Organizing Regency of Mrs. Jennie McKellar Cade be transferred from Mt. Carmel to McCormick, S. C. The State Regent of Illinois reports the resignation of Mrs. Genevieve Folger Webster Wolfram, as Organizing Regent at Des Plaines, Ill.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Edmonia Heald McCluer, Felsmere, Fla.; Mrs. Mary Louise Patton Napier, Vidalia, Ga.; Mrs. Hattie Cornelia Kinney, McCarroll, Ill.; Mrs. Gertrude Lee McKelvey, Sparta, Ill.; Mrs. Jessie Kate Morrison, Centralia, Ill.; Mrs. Mary A. Bayless Lauderbach, Augusta, Ky.; Miss Blanche Patterson, Burgaw, N. C.; Mrs. Ethelia Rush Harrell, Cisco, Texas; Mrs. Lucinda H. Bailey Heron, Cathlamet, Wash.; Mrs. Abbie Harley Dixon, Piedmont, W. Va.; Mrs. Ida Clark Merrell, Ripon, Wis.

Through their respective State Regents the re-appointment of the following Organizing Regents is requested: Mrs. Jessie Kate Morrison, Centralia, Ill.; Mrs. Ethelia Rush Harrell, Cisco, Texas; Mrs. Abbie Harley Dixon, Piedmont, W. Va.

The following Chapter authorizations have expired by time limitation: De Queen, Ark. Sherrerd and Mount Sterling, Ill. Easley, Garnet, Johnsonville, Mullins and Troy, S. C. Columbia, Dandridge, Gallatin, Jellico, Jonesboro, Kingsport, LaFollette, Lenoir City, Newport and Pulaski, Tenn.

The "Sarah St. Clair" Chapter of the District of Columbia requests that they be allowed to change their name to "Descendants of 76." The "Montcalm" Chapter of Greenville, Mich., wishes to prefix Louis Joseph to their Chapter name.

The following Chapter names have been submitted for approval: "Phoebe Apperson Hearst" for Piedmont, Calif.; Ama-kanasta for Douglasville, Ga.; Oothcaloga for Adairsville, Ga.; Fort Hartford for Hartford, Ky.; Col. George Nicholas for Mt. Sterling, Ky.; Russellville for Russellville, Ky.; Bemidji for Bemidji, Minn.; Cornelia Beekman for Princeton, Mo.; Janet Gage for Woodbridge, N. J.; Benjamin Cleveland for Shelby, N. C.; Col.

Alexander McAllister for Snow Hill, N. C.; Akron for Akron, Ohio; Black Creek for Darlington, S. C.; Gen. Joseph Martin for Martinsville, Va.; Mary Richardson Walker for Aberdeen, Wash.; Col. Chad Brown for Rhinelander, Wis.; Ft. McKinney for Buffalo, Wyo.

The following Chapters have submitted their names for approval and their completed organizations are presented for confirmation: Mount Lookout at Golden, Colo.; Caroline Brevard at Tallahassee, Fla.; William Dennison at Aledo, Ill.; Odell at Odell, Ill.; Bland Ballard at Eminence, Ky.; Wa-pe-ke-way at Danville, Ind.; Maria Sanford at Minneapolis, Minn.; Rebecca Spaulding at Atlanta, Mo.; Pilot Grove at Pilot Grove, Mo.; Poplar Bluff at Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Monmouth Court House at Freehold, N. J.; Pierre Van Cortlandt at Peekskill, N. Y.; Micajah Petway at Rocky Mount, N. C.; Eunice Grant at Jefferson, Ohio; Elyria at Elyria, Ohio; Gunston Hall at Walters, Okla.; Gen. James Robertson at Cedar Hill, Nashville, Tenn.; Alexander Love at Houston, Texas; Culpeper Minute Men at Culpeper, Va.; Col. William Preston at Roanoke, Va.

The correspondence of the office and general routine work, which is increasing daily, has been promptly attended to.

Permits issued for Regents and Ex-Regents bars, 89; permits issued for National Officers, 4; charters issued, 16; commissions issued to National Officers, 20; commissions issued to State and State Vice Regents, 42; re-election cards issued to State and State Vice Regents, 31.

The re-filing of all Chapter records in a chronological order and in dust proof cases has been completed this summer. Having 1935 Chapters in the National Society it was quite an undertaking.

The membership catalogues, active, inactive and marriage, have been recarded which facilitates the work of the offices, as these files are used by the entire clerical force.

The permits issued to Caldwell and Company for Regents and Ex-Regents bars have been checked with the records here and a new filing system installed to expedite this work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Wm. Sherman) Flora A. Walker,

Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Walker supplemented her report by saying, "This is as large a list as has ever been presented, and larger than ever presented at a fall meeting", and moved *That the Organizing Secretary General's Report be accepted with the correction of Battle Creek, which is the name proposed for a Chapter in South Carolina.*

Seconded by Mrs. Moss and carried.

Mrs. Walker then called attention to an extraordinary situation in Nevada, explaining that the By-Laws require the election of State Regents before confirmation by Congress and as there is but one Chapter in Nevada there can be no Conference. Therefore, in accordance with precedence in such cases, she requested *the President General to formally appoint Mrs. Harriet S. Gelder of Reno, Regent of the "Nevada Sagebrush" Chapter, as State Regent of Nevada, and further to request the National Board to confirm the same.*

This request was put in the form of a motion, and was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Howard McCall moved: *A vote of thanks to the Organizing Secretary General for her splendid report.*

Seconded by Mrs. Heath and carried.

The report of the Treasurer General was then submitted, followed by the reports of the Finance Committee and of the Auditing Committee.

Report of the Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from June 1st to September 30th, 1923:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1923..... $31,002.41

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $4928; initiation fees, $12701; reinstatement fees, $445; supplemental fees, $998; catalogue of Museum, $7.02; certificates, $8; copying lineage, $2.85; creed cards, $10.88; D. A. R. Reports, $15.51; die of Insignia, $2.25; directory, $1.25; duplicate papers and lists, $251.50; exchange, $1.08; hand books, $7.75; index to Library books, $1.86; interest, $573.10; interest, Life Membership fund, $30.81; Lineage, $1475.65; Magazine—subscriptions,

$4239.30; advertisements, $15; single copies, $57.86; post cards, $3.50; proceedings, $4.50; rent from slides, $6.45; ribbon, $22.31; sale of waste paper, $5.52; slot machine, $5.05; stationery, $7.78; telephone, $38.93; books for Library, $19.65; index to Lineage books, $20; use of lights, $5; Auditorium events, $1136.25.

Total Receipts		$27,048.56
		$58,050.97

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, $259; initiation fees, $170; supplemental fees, $22	$451.00
President General: clerical service, $77.76; postage, $28; telegrams, $198.13	303.89
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $1581.02; engrossing, $48.80; postage, $10; telegrams, $3.45	1,643.27
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $915.65; cards and lists, $488.27; expressage, $1.04	1,404.96
Certificates: clerical service, $702.48; certificates, $240; engrossing, $569.85; tubes, $412.50; altering plates, $31.65	1,956.48
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $758.72; postage, $102; information leaflets, $35	895.72
Registrar General: clerical service, $5932.42; binding records, $282; cards and clip holder, $59.69	6,274.11
Treasurer General: clerical service, $5180.56; cards, copying books and ledger sheets, $68.31; telegrams, $2.51	5,251.38
Historian General: clerical service, $1168.74; historical program, $75; expressage, $2.02	1,245.76
Reporter General: questionnaires and envelopes	53.75
Librarian General: clerical service, $877.52; accessions, $17; cards, $5; postage, $11; expressage, $1.77	912.29
Curator General: clerical service, $400; engrossing, $7	407.00
General Office: Executive Manager's salary, $666.64; clerical service, $881.96; messenger service, $170; postage and stamped envelopes, $67.80; adjusting typewriters, $7.65; drayage, $2.25; car fare, $2.56; supplies, $351.59; bonding Notary Public, $8; seal, $4.50; Naval Academy cup, $115; President General's speech, $81.25; President General's pin, $60; resolutions, $30.30; Limousine, President Harding's funeral $34; wreath, President Harding, $40.	2,523.50
Committees: Building and Grounds—clerical service, $20; Finance—clerical service, $40; postage, $.75; Historical and Literary Reciprocity—expressage, $5.15; postage, $5; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, $22.70; postage, $5; Patriotic Education—printing, $6.38; tubes, $1.50; folders, $21; postage, $20.91; telegrams, $2.97; Patriotic Lectures and Slides — clerical service, $5	156.36
Expense of Buildings: employees' pay-roll, $3660.01; coal, 212½ tons, $2921.88; electric current and gas, $169.90; ice and towel service and water rent, $149.69; laundering and cleaning suits, $5.47; express and hauling, $26.91; awning for skylight, $85; visitors' register, $31.50; repairs to elevator, fan and library table, $17.53; supplies, $101.45	7,169.34
Printing machine expense: printer, $170; ink, $8.54; repairs, $21.57	200.11
Magazine: clerical service, $467.52; cards, $11.75; postage, $100.02; telegram, $1.43; Editor — salary, $800; articles and photos, $494; postage, $6; telegram, $1; Genealogical Editor—salary, $200; printing and mailing May–August issues, $8,859.39; cuts, $366.37	11,307.48
Thirty-second Congress: Credentials Committee—postage, $2.50; telegram, $2.45; House Committee—decorations, $65; Program Committee—taxi service, $1	70.95
Auditorium Events: labor, $195.25; lights, $28; refunds, $281.75	505.00
Auditing accounts	450.00

D. A. R. Reports: postage		$5.00	
Duplicate paper fee refunded		1.00	
Furniture and Fixtures: 6 electric fans, $162; 2 typewriters, $159.50; 1 motor mower, $225; vending machine, $25; glass for table, catalogue room, $87; ladder, $6.50		665.00	
Lineage: 1,000 copies vol. 64, $1623.50; 1,000 copies vol. 65, $1589.50; old volumes, $7.50; postage, $80		3,300.50	
Ribbon		138.50	
State Regents' postage		162.25	
Stationery		1,065.13	
Telephone		290.57	
Total disbursements			$48,810.30
Balance			$9,240.67

PERMANENT FUND

Balance at last report, May 31, 1923			$8,442.79
RECEIPTS			
Charters		$50.00	
Administration Building contributions		179.85	
Continental Hall contributions		679.75	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund		85.15	
Commissions: Insignia	$335.50		
Medals	125.00		
Recognition pins	75.15		
		535.65	
Total receipts			1,530.40
			$9,973.19
DISBURSEMENTS			
Interest, Notes Payable		$8,033.34	
Administration Building furnishings:			
Pennsylvania room	$49.60		
Freight on furniture	9.73		
		59.33	
Continental Hall furnishings:			
Banquet Hall	$43.45		
Museum	320.39		
Rooms	538.85		
		902.69	
Refund, Continental Hall contributions, Wisconsin		436.00	
Refund, Liquidation and Endowment Fund, Pennsylvania		1.00	
Total disbursements			9,432.36
Balance			$540.83
Petty Cash Fund			$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Balance, May 31, 1923			$256.34

IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL

Balance, May 31, 1923		$19,561.06	
Contributions		842.25	
Sale of copies		31.32	
		$20,434.63	

Disbursements:			
50,000 copies French Edition	$3,747.00		
50,000 copies German Edition	3,747.00		
Postage, $75; expressage, $114.01	189.01		
Petty cash fund at Ellis Island	15.00		
Transferred to Ellis Island fund	22.00		
		$7,720.01	
Balance			$12,714.62
LIBERTY LOAN			
Balance, May 31, 1923		$12,568.78	
Contributions and interest		896.44	
		$13,465.22	
Disbursements—Real Daughters pensions		1,380.00	
Balance			12,085 22
PILGRIM MOTHERS MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN			
Balance, May 31, 1923			25,000.00
PATRIOTIC EDUCATION			
Balance, May 31, 1923		$251.00	
Receipts		6,342.86	
		$6,593.86	
Disbursements		6,179.51	
Balance			414.35
ELLIS ISLAND			
Balance, May 31, 1923		$2,673.85	
Receipts		326.50	
Transferred from Manual Fund		22.00	
		$3,022.35	
Disbursements		1,831.55	
Balance			1,190.80
PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP			
Balance, May 31, 1923		$1,622.20	
Receipts		83.45	
Balance			1,705.65
PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS			
Balance, May 31, 1923		$85.00	
Receipts		5,000 00	
		$5,085.00	
Disbursements:			
Alexander Hamilton Home, N. J	$5,000.00		
Refund, Virginia Chapters	60.00		
		5,060.00	
Balance			25.00
PRIZES — COL. WALTER SCOTT GIFT			
Balance, May 31, 1923			1,570.00

MARKERS — NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD

Balance, May 31, 1923	$3,057.31	
Receipts	571.40	
Balance		$3,628.71

RELIEF SERVICE

Receipts	$572.15	
Disbursements	572.15	

TILLOLOY

Balance, May 31, 1923		111.35
Total Special Funds		$58,702.04

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 5-31-23	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 9-30-23
Current	$31,002.41	$27,048.56	$48,810.30	$9,240.67
Permanent	8,442.79	1,530.40	9,432.36	540.83
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Life Membership	256.34			256.34
Immigrants Manual	19,561.06	873.57	7,720.01	12,714.62
Liberty Loan	12,568.78	896.44	1,380.00	12,085.22
Pilgrim Mothers Memorial Fountain	25,000.00			25,000.00
Patriotic Education	251.00	6,342.86	6,179.51	414.35
Ellis Island	2,673.85	348.50	1,831.55	1,190.80
Philippine Scholarship	1,622.20	83.45		1,705.65
Preservation of Historical Spots	85.00	5,000.00	5,060.00	25.00
Prizes	1,570.00			1,570.00
Markers —				
National Old Trails Road	3,057.31	571.40		3,628.71
Relief Service		572.15	572.15	
Tilloloy	111.35			111.35
Totals	$106,702.09	$43,267.33	$80,985.88	$68.983.54

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	$68,483.54	
Petty Cash (in Treasurer General's Office)	500.00	
Total	$68,983.54	

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund — Liberty Bonds	$100,000.00	
Permanent Fund — Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84	
Permanent Fund — Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond	1,000.00	
Philippine Scholarship Fund — Liberty Bonds	10,000.00	
Life Membership Fund — Liberty Bonds	1,450.00	
Tilloloy Fund — Liberty Bonds	4,900.00	
		$119,664.84

INDEBTEDNESS

National Metropolitan Bank — by order of the 29th and 31st Congresses:		
Real Estate Notes	$200,000.00	
Demand Notes	80,000.00	
		$280,000.00

Respectfully,
(Mrs. Alfred) Grace H. Brosseau,
Treasurer General.

Following the financial report of the Treasurer General, she reported, members deceased since the last Board meeting, 461; resigned, 131; dropped from Chapters, 923; dropped members at large, 481; total 1404; reinstated 135; leaving a total of 1269. The membership list as of October 1, 1923 totaling; Chapter membership, 127,242; members at large, 7,978; making a total membership of 135,220.

Mrs. Nash called attention to a charge against the Magazine Committee for the salary of a clerk, explaining that the clerk in question merely handled the magazine subscriptions and receipts which came under the jurisdiction of the Treasurer General's office, and should not be charged against the Magazine Committee. This was adjusted by a correction in the report of the Treasurer General, eliminating the word "Committee" so that the charge would be made against the Magazine rather than against the Magazine Committee; the clerical work of that committee being supplied by the Chairman without cost to the National Society.

The Treasurer General then moved *the reinstatement of 135 members.* The motion was seconded and carried, and the President General declared these 135 members reinstated.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee then presented her report.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Finance Committee I have the following report to submit for the months of June, July, August and September. Vouchers were approved to the amount of $80,512.88, which includes $6,179.51 received as contributions for Patriotic Education, $572.15 for Relief Work and $5,000 from New Jersey for Preservation of Historic Spots — the first payment on the Alexander Hamilton House.

The following large amounts were expended:

Clerical service	$19,208.47
Magazine	11,307.48
Interest, Notes Payable	8,033.34
Employees of the Hall	4,195.26
Support of Real Daughters	1,380.00
Postage	557.05
Printing and translating the Manual in French and German	7,494.00
Lineage Book (64th & 65th volumes)	3,213.00
Miscellaneous as Itemized in the Report of the Treasurer General	13,372.62

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Frank H.) Alice Frye Briggs,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee then presented the report of the Vice Chairman of that Committee, dated September 26, 1923, she having presided in the absence of the Chairman, and a further report over her own signature as Chairman, covering the October meeting.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

A meeting of the Auditing Committee was held in Memorial Continental Hall at 2:30 P. M., September 24th.

The reports of the Treasurer General for June, July and August and of the American Auditing Company for the same months were compared and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,
Jessie M. Jackson,
September 26, 1923. *Vice Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

A meeting of the Auditing Committee was held in Memorial Continental Hall at 2:30 P. M., October 12th.

The reports of the Treasurer General for September and of the American Auditing Company for the same month were compared and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. George) Mary M. DeBolt,
October 12, 1923. *Chairman.*

Mrs. DeBolt then moved *That the report of the Auditing Committee carrying with it the acceptance of the report of the Treasurer General and the Chairman of the Finance Committee be accepted and filed.*

Seconded by Mrs. Moss and carried.

The report of the Historian General was then presented.

Report of the Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

At the June Meeting of this Board your Historian General reported Volume 65 of the Lineage Books ready for publication. Volume 66 is now ready for distribution, Volume 67 is in the hands of the printer, proof having been read, and Volumes 68 and 69 are well under way. The office force has been increased by one clerk. The Business Office reports a banner sale of books during the summer months. Cards were sent to all members whose records appear in these volumes and orders amounting to nearly $2000 were filled.

Your Historian General pledges herself to an earnest effort to assist in this work and is

encouraged by two orders received during the past week for a complete file, also an order amounting to more than $100.00 for books to be sent to a Chapter in the far west.

Respectfully submitted,
MARY M. DEBOLT,
Historian General.

Mrs. DeBolt moved *That the report of the Historian General be accepted.*

Seconded by Mrs. Moss and carried.

The Librarian General then presented her report, together with a list of books presented to the Library since the last meeting.

Report of the Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since my last report in June, I have written the State Regents of Alabama, Virginia, Texas and Maine asking, as their bookcases are empty in their state rooms, and as the space in the library is limited, to use their bookcases if needed for the overflow of books. I have had favorable replies from them all. Since my last report I have heard from the State Regent of Indiana saying we could use their bookcases also.

Miss Lincoln asked me to write an article for the Magazine on the library. I have done so and it will be published shortly.

Five new Vice Chairmen have been appointed on the Library Committee by the President General. I have written them of the work and asked for suggestions. The National Officers and State Regents have also been sent copies of my letter to the State Librarians.

With the approval of the Executive Committee a letter will be sent out, asking State Librarians to report each year by March 1st. This we hope will bring results. Letters having come from State Librarians asking the best methods to pursue in acquiring books for the library. I am also asking them for their ideas on the subject, for some good system must have developed by this time.

Mrs. White, Chairman of the Genealogical Research Committee, wrote and asked if the papers of that Committee in the library could be listed and bound. A filing case has been purchased for these papers and some have gone to be bound. Many of the papers are not typewritten nor on the right size paper for binding. The Executive Committee voted that the Genealogical Research Committee can have these papers copied for binding.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee has given the clerks in the library permission to use the Iowa room near the library to work in. It is much needed and is much appreciated. We are hoping to have the continued use of this room by official action of Iowa and also that of the Vermont room next to the library.

The following accessions to the library have been received since the June Board Meeting.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography. T. M. Owen. 4 volumes. 1921. From Mrs. Rhett Goode.

The following 2 volumes from Alabama D. A. R. Conference of March, 1923:

Makers and Romance of Alabama History. B. F. Riley.

Public Men of Alabama. W. Garrett.

ARKANSAS

History of Arkansas. J. H. Shinn. 1905. From Mary Fuller Percival Chapter.

CALIFORNIA

A Record of the Descendants of John Clark of Farmington, Connecticut. J. Gay. 1882. From Mrs. George W. Percy.

The following 2 volumes for California Room through Genealogical Research Committee, a gift of Mrs. Mary H. G. Braly, deceased, former Regent of Gen. Richard Gridley Chapter:

California Romantic and Resourceful. J. F. Davis. 1914.

Memory Pictures. J. H. Braly. 1912.

The following 3 volumes from Mrs. Mary L. Norton, State Librarian:

A-Gypsying. A. B. Mezquida. 1922.

The Voices. Mrs. L. Lowenberg. 1920.

The Furnace for Gold. E. S. Allen. 1919.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Marriage Notices in the South Carolina Gazette, 1732–1801. A. S. Salley. 1902. From Miss Jean Stephenson through Mary Washington Chapter.

The Story of Old Fort Johnson. W. M. Reid. 1906. From Mrs. C. W. Allen through Constitution Chapter.

The following 3 volumes compiled and presented by Mrs. Larz Anderson through Susan Reviere Hetzel Chapter.

Presidents and Pies. 1920.

The Spell of the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines. 1916.

Zigzagging. 1918.

Records of Probate Court of Westmoreland, Litchfield County, Conn. 1923. From Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh.

The Writings of George Washington. J. Sparks. 1834. 12 volumes. From Mrs. E. L. McClelland.

Manual of the General Court of New Hampshire, 1893. From Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

ILLINOIS

27th Annual State Conference, D. A. R. of Illinois. 1923. From Illinois "Daughters."

INDIANA

The following 3 volumes from Miss Carolyn E. Ford, State Librarian:

Biographical and Historical Souvenir of the Counties of Clark, Crawford, Jefferson, Harrison, Floyd, Jennings, Scott and Washington. J. M. Gresham. 1889.

Some Recollections of My Boyhood. B. L. Harris.

Home Folks. W. A. Ward. Volume 1.

Historical Sketch of Parke County, Ind. I. R. Strouse. 1916. From Tippecanoe River Chapter.

Proceedings of 4th Annual Conference on Indiana History. From Indiana Historical Commission.

The following 2 volumes from Wythogan Chapter:
Story of Marshall County. M. H. Swindell.
History of Indiana and Marshall County. Vol. 2. 1890.
Henry County, Past and Present. E. Pleas. 1871. From Maj. Hugh Dinwiddie Chapter.

Kentucky

The following 4 volumes from Fincastle Chapter:
A History of Kentucky and Kentuckians. 3 volumes. E. P. Johnson. 1912.
A Corner in Celebrities. A. E. Trabue. 1922.
Historical Sketches of Kentucky. L. Collins. 1847. From Mrs. Katharine Capperton.

Maryland

Records of the Congregations of Upper and Lower Zachiah and Mattawomace and St. Marys. From Mrs. Frank P. Scrivener through Baltimore Chapter.

Massachusetts

The following 2 volumes from Miss Belle G. Brown of Warren and Prescott Chapter:
The Advance Guard of Western Civilization. J. R. Gilmore. 1889.
John Sevier as a Commonwealth Builder. J. R. Gilmore. 1887.
A Cutler Memorial and Genealogical History. N. S. Cutler. 1889. From Mrs. Harriett I. Cutler.
The following 4 volumes from Mrs. Harris M. Barnes:
First Annual Report of Public Service Commission. 1914.
Impeachment of Andrew Johnson. 3 volumes. 1868.
The following 3 volumes from Mrs. Edith D. Hill through Johanna Aspinwall Chapter:
The Pilgrim Spirit. G. P. Baker. 1921.
Days and Ways in Old Boston. W. S. Rossiter. 1915.
Towns of New England, Old England, Ireland and Scotland. 1920.
Year Book of the D. A. R. of Massachusetts, 1923–1924. 2 copies. From the Massachusetts D. A. R.

Michigan

The Story of Ab. S. Waterloo. 1905. From Mrs. W. R. Jerome.
The Wonders of the Dunes. G. A. Brennan. 1923. From Algonquin Chapter.
The History of Ypsilanti. H. C. Colburn. 1923. From Mrs. P. R. Cleary, State Librarian.
A Woman's Life Work. L. S. Haviland. 1881. From Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter.
The Battles of the American Revolution. H. R. Carrington. 1877. From Mrs. W. L. Kishler.

Mississippi

The following 2 volumes from Pathfinder Chapter:
In April Once. W. A. Percy. 1920.
Carolina Chansons. D. Hayward & H. Allen. 1922.
Random Recollections or Early Days in Mississippi. H. S. Fulkerson. From Natchez Chapter.
Proceedings of Mississippi D. A. R. Conference. 1922. From Mississippi "Daughters."

Missouri

Missouri Historical Review. Volumes 1, 4 and 8. From Jefferson Chapter.
The following 2 volumes from Wyaconda Chapter:
Personal Recollections. J. F. Darby. 1880.
The Story of Old St. Louis. T. E. Spencer. 1914.
The following 3 volumes from Sarah Barton Murphy Chapter:
Government in Missouri. I. Loeb. 1912.
The Missouri Handbook. N. H. Parker. 1865.
Centennial Volume of Missouri Methodism. M. L. Gray & W. M. Baker.
History of Ray County, Mo. 1881. From Allen-Morton-Watkins Chapter.

Nebraska

Proceedings of 21st Annual State Conference, D. A. R. of Nebraska. From Nebraska "Daughters."

New Hampshire

History of the Town of Hingham, Mass. 4 volumes. 1893. From Miss Mary J. Wellington.
History of Dover, N. H. Vol. 1. 1923. J. Scales. From Margery Sullivan Chapter.

New York

The following 2 volumes from Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter:
Descendants of Edward Tre(a)dwell through His Son John. W. A. Robbins. 1911.
Genealogy of the Macy Family From 1635–1868. S. J. Macy. 1868.
History of Oswego County, N. Y. 1877. From Mrs. Avery S. Wright.
Landmarks of Oswego County, N. Y. J. C. Churchill. 1895. From Miss Harriet E. Stevens.
History of Allegany County, New York. 1896. From Mrs. E. P. Saunders.
Spirit of '76 Magazine. Volumes 11 and 12. From Women of '76 Chapter.

North Dakota

The 2 following volumes from Mandan Chapter:
Early History of North Dakota. C. A. Lounsberry, 1919.
Sitting Bull and Custer. A. McG. Beede. 1913.
Presented at Congress and now placed in Library.

Ohio

Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Washington County, Ohio. Compiled and presented by Marietta Chapter.
History of Hocking Valley, Ohio. 1883. From Nabby Lee Ames Chapter. From Mrs. Martha McCune Pilcher.
Proceedings of the 24th Annual Ohio Conference, D. A. R. From the Ohio D. A. R.
History of the City of Toledo and Lucas County, Ohio. 1888. From Ursula Wolcott Chapter.

Pennsylvania

The Legends of the American Revolution, 1776. G. Lippard. 1876. From Mrs. William H. Sayen.
Biographical and Portrait Cyclopedia of Chester, County, Pa. S. T. Wiley. 1893. From Miss Frances H. Irwin.
History of Beaver County, Pa. J. H. Bausman. 2 vols. 1904. From Lawrence County Chapter.
History of Lancaster County, Pa. F. Ellis & S. Evans. 1883. From Donegal Chapter.
The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Mary H. Forney:
The Story of Lancaster: Old and New. W. Riddle. 1917.
An Authentic History of Lancaster County, Pa. J. I. Mombert. 1869.
An Authentic History of Donegal Presbyterian Church. J. L. Ziegler. 1902. From Donegal Chapter.

Rhode Island

The following 3 volumes from the Rhode Island "Daughters":
Annals of Redwood Library. G. C. Mason. 1891.
Annals of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I. G. C. Mason. 1891. 2 volumes.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Proceedings and Program of the Sixth and Ninth Annual State Conference of South Dakota D. A. R. From Mrs. C. M. Cannon.

TENNESSEE

The Hills of Wilkes County, Georgia and Allied Families. L. J. Hill. 1922. From Mrs. Joel K. Mathis.

TEXAS

Romance of Davis Mountain and Big Bend County, Texas. C. G. Raht. From Mary Martin Elmore Scott Chapter.

VERMONT

The History of Dummerston. D. L. Mansfield. 1884. From Brattleboro Chapter.

VIRGINIA

South-West Virginia and The Valley. 1892. From Mrs. William W. Richardson, State Librarian.

WASHINGTON

History and Genealogy of the Prentice or Prentiss Family. C. J. F. Binney. 1852. From Narcissa Whitman Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA

A History of Monroe County, W. Va. O. F. Morton. 1916. From Pack Horse Ford Chapter.

History of West Virginia. V. A. Lewis. 1889. From Miss A Caroline Knote.

WISCONSIN

A Little Story of Company I Third Wisconsin Volunteers. E. Rossiter. From Mrs. Joseph Lindsay.

OTHER SOURCES

1st, 2nd and 3rd Report of the Historical Commission of Pennsylvania. 1915, 1918 and 1922. From Mr. George P. Donehoo.

Washington Number of The National Geographic Magazine. 1923. From the National Geographic Society.

New Jersey State Archives, First Series, Volume 31. 1923. From New Jersey State Library.

The following 9 volumes from Mr. Frank Wilder:

Connecticut Historical Society Collections. Volume 13.

Middletown, Conn. and its Parishes. Field. 1852.

Gladding Genealogy. C. S. Gladding. 1901.

New Haven Historical Society Papers. Volumes 7 and 8.

Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts. W. R. Cutter. Volumes 1 and 2. 1908.

Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Middlesex County, Mass. W. R. Cutter. Volumes 2 and 4.

History of Reynoldsville, Pa., and Vicinity. W. E. Elliott. 1922. Gift of the author.

Memorial Record of the Fathers of Wisconsin. Tenney & Atwood. 1880. From State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Genealogical Record of Saint Nicholas Society. Volume 3. 1923. From the Society.

The Fulton-Hayden-Warner Ancestry in America. C. E. Leonard. 1923. From Mr. William Edwards Fulton.

The Seal and Flag of the State of New Hampshire. O. G. Hammond. 1916. From New Hampshire Historical Society.

Proceedings of Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. 1923. From the Society.

Collections of the State Historical Society of North Dakota. 4 volumes. From the Society.

Connecticut State Register and Manual for 1923. From Connecticut State Library.

Kith and Kin. 1922. Compiled and presented by Mr. Willis M. Dixon.

Collections of New York Historical Society. Volumes 54, 55, and 56. From the Society.

Some Veterans of the American Revolution. Volume 3. J. E. Bowman.

Report of Historian General of the General Society of Colonial Wars. From the Society.

The Washington Souvenir. C. H. Claudy. 1923. From Almas Temple A. A. O. N. M. S.

Ancestors and Descendants of Daniel Alden. F. W. Alden. 1923. From the author.

Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R. Volumes 63, 64 and 65. 2 copies each.

Pension Papers. Volume 62 and 63.

New Hampshire Pension Records. Volumes 29, 30 and 31.

Massachusetts Civil and Military Lists. 1780.

The following 2 volumes from University of State of New York:

Minutes of the Court of Rensselaerswyck, 1648–1652. A. J. Van Laer.

Selections from the Letters and Diaries of Brevet-Brigadier General Willoughby Babcock of the 75th New York Volunteers. W. M. Babcock. 1922.

28th Annual Report of American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, 1922–23. From the Society.

PAMPHLETS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Nettletons in America. J. A. Crocker. 1918. From Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh.

Other Merchants and Sea Captains of Old Boston. 1919. From Mrs. Larz Anderson.

Sketch of William A. Bradley. 1921. Compiled and presented by Miss Maud B. Morris.

INDIANA

Medical History of Delaware County, Ind. G. W. H. Kemper. From Miss Carolyn E. Ford, State Librarian.

Greencastle A Hundred Years' View. Compiled and presented by Mr. W. W. Sweet.

MASSACHUSETTS

The following 5 pamphlets from Mrs. Edith D. Hill through Johanna Aspinwall Chapter:

The Spirit of America. 1920.

State Street, A Brief Account of a Boston Way. 1906.

Souvenir of Lexington, 1775. 1815.

Memorial of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. 1875.

History of Democracy in the United States.

The Ancestors, Descendants and Relations of Alavesta Sevilla Hohenshil Myers. From Mrs. Frederick L. Parker.

The Cape Cod Journal of the Pilgrim Fathers. 1920. From Miss Clara M. Breed.

MICHIGAN

Pioneer History of St. Clair County. 1910. From Mrs. W. R. Jerome.

25 Year Books and miscellaneous pamphlets presented by State Librarian, Mrs. P. R. Cleary for Michigan Room.

NEW JERSEY

The Revolutionary Camp Ground at Plainfield, N. J. C. C. Vermeule. 1923. From Continental Chapter.

NEW YORK

Guide to Fort Chambly, Quebec. J. DeChambly. 1922. From Saranac Chapter.

Fort Johnson. C. F. McClumpha. 1923. From Amsterdam Chapter.

Old Churchyard Inscriptions, South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y. 1908. From Ellen Hardin Walworth **Chapter.**

OHIO

The Making of Americans. Published and presented by Western Reserve Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Story of the Pennsylvania Delaware Circular Boundary. J. C. Hayes. From Miss Mary I. Stille.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Proceedings and Program of the 7th and 8th Annual State Conference of South Dakota D. A. R. From Mrs. C. M. Cannon.

TENNESSEE

The American Historical Review, July 1923. From Judge David Campbell Chapter.

TEXAS

Genealogical Sketches of Reynolds, Fewells, Walls and Kindred Families. J. F. Reynolds. 1923. From Miss Ruth Simpson.

OTHER SOURCES

Weedon Genealogy. Compiled and presented by Mr. John H. Nelson.

A Genealogical History of William Shepard. G. L. Shepard. 1886. From Mrs. Hatley K. Armstrong.

Eight Pamphlets and volumes 2, 3, and 4 (incomplete) of *Library Service.* From Burton Historical Collection.

Year Book New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania. 1923. From the Society.

The 2 following pamphlets from the Sons of the Revolution in New York:

Reports and Proceedings, 1921–1922.

Addresses in Commemoration of Birth of George Washington, February 1923.

The following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Mindwell Howe:

Genealogy in the Library. O. G. Hammond.

Tories of New Hampshire in the War of the Revolution. O. G. Hammond.

MANUSCRIPTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Certified copy of Manuscript in the New Hampshire Historical Society Library, relating to Josiah Bartlett, Signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Hampshire. From Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

NEBRASKA

Sketch of Fort Robinson, Nebraska. W. H. Carter. From Capt. Christopher Robinson Chapter.

NEWSPAPERS

MINNESOTA

List of Soldiers of Civil War Buried in Henry County, Ill. From Mrs. C. W. Wells.

VERMONT

Bennington Banner and Reformer, Aug. 27, 1903.

Evening Banner, May 2, and July 9, 1923.

The above 3 newspapers from Mrs. W. R. White.

OTHER SOURCES

Development of an Industry By a Pioneer Family. From Rear Admiral George W. Baird, U. S. N. Retired.

PERIODICALS

C. A. R. Magazine, June, September.

County Court Note-Book, June, August.

Essex Institute Historical Collections, July, October.

Illinois State Historical Society Journal, April, July.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics, July.

Kentucky State Historical Society Register, September.

Liberty Bell, October.

Maryland Historical Magazine, June, September.

Louisiana Quarterly, October.

Missouri Historical Review, April, July, October.

Mayflower Descendant, January, April.

New England Historical & Genealogical Register, July.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings, July.

Newport Historical Society Bulletin, July.

New York Genealogical & Biographical Record, July, October.

New York Historical Society Quarterly, July, October.

New York Public Library Bulletin, May, June, July, August.

N. S. Sons American Revolution Bulletin, June.

Old Time New England, July, October.

Palimpsest, June, July, August.

South Carolina Historical Magazine, October.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History, June, September.

Tyler's Quarterly, July.

Virginia Magazine of History & Biography, July.

Virginia State Library Bulletin, October.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. July, September.

William and Mary College Quarterly, July.

The above list comprises 165 books, 41 pamphlets, 2 manuscripts, 5 newspapers and 45 periodicals.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. LARZ) ISABEL ANDERSON,
Librarian-General.

The Librarian General moved *the adoption of her report.* The motion was variously seconded and carried.

The Curator General then presented her report.

Report of the Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum since the Board Meeting of June 12, 1923.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Pocket Book, owned by Abner Hubbard, and carried by him during the Revolutionary War. Presented in memory of Mrs. Hattie A. Dodge Allison, by her daughter, Mrs. Martha A. Montague, through the Continental Chapter. Old Book, published during the reign of King George III. Title: "The Chinese Spy." It belonged to the donor's grandfather, Seton William Norris, "Marshall Hall", Md. Presented by Mrs. Nancy Dupré North, Independence Bell Chapter.

NEW YORK: Document. A record of old "Burrying Ground" of Canaan, Conn. Deeded by Benjamin Stevens to School District No. 5; also old Tax List; both presented by Mrs. Harvey Tyson White, Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter. Red Cedar. From one of the Thirteen Trees, (South Carolina Tree) planted during the Revolutionary War, by Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, at his home in Connecticut. Presented by Miss Janet McKay Cowing, "Sa-go-ye-wat-ha" Chapter.

OHIO: Warming Pan, and Flat Iron, the latter containing the stone with which it was heated. Presented by Miss Sarah P. Crocker, Nathan Perry Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA: Old Manuscript, containing the signature of Anthony Wayne, "Green Back", denomination one dollar, date 1862. "Dollar Bill", No. B 529139401, one of those sent by Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General, N. S., D. A. R. in payment of dues. Presented by Mr. Wilson L. Gill.

WASHINGTON: Seventeen valuable Manuscripts, accompanied by portraits, part of the "Flora A. Walker" collection. Presented by Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Organizing Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. CHARLES S.) OLIVE WHITMAN,
Curator General.

The report of the Curator General was accepted subject to a slight correction, which was noted.

The Corresponding Secretary General presented her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since June first the following supplies have been sent from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General:

Application blanks	17,603
Leaflets "How to Become a Member".	1,070
Leaflets of General Information	905
Pamphlets of "Necessary Information"	330
Constitutions	639
Transfer Cards	722

As soon as the new Committee Lists were delivered from the printer they were mailed from my office to the National Board, Chapter Regents, National Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the Committees, and we also addressed the wrappers for the Proceedings.

All orders for the Immigrants' Manual were given as prompt attention as possible. To our list of languages there have been added the French and German copies of which are included in the total of 29,574 Manuals which were sent for free distribution. The number given out in each language follows: English, 10,167; Spanish, 1,297; Italian, 5,898; Hungarian, 266; Polish, 502; Yiddish, 2,217; French, 1,121; German, 8,106.

Of the twelve hundred and thirty-five letters received, eleven hundred and thirty-four were replied to, the others being referred to the department to which they were intended.

Respectfully submitted,
ELISABETH ELLIOT SHUMWAY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

There being no objection the report of the Corresponding Secretary General was adopted.

The Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee then presented her report.

Report of the Chairman of the Building and Ground Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I take pleasure in making the following report for the Building and Grounds Committee:

Since the June meeting, with the consent of the President General, the use of the Auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall has been granted to the American Legion, June 14–15. The Bureau of the Budget of the United States Government on June 18, at which time the late President Harding made the opening address. This was the last time he came to our Building. The Commencement of the Western High School June 20, the Convention of the American Red Cross September 24 to 27th, the Convention of the Worlds Dairy Congress October 2–3 and the Debate between George Washington University and Oxford, England, October 13, 1923.

Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration building have been put in order for the winter by our own force, our grounds have been seeded, soil added and rolled and are now in good condition until spring.

Shades have been placed at the Hall windows in Memorial Continental Hall made from the center portion of the long ones removed from the Museum.

The door has been cut between the Museum and the Tennessee room, the West Virginia room has been redecorated and the floors refinished at the expense of the State, chairs caned in the New Jersey room and all orders of the previous Board fulfilled with the exception of the table for the Certificate room which proved impracticable. The new filing system ordered by the Board with the necessary new cases for same have been installed in the Catalogue room. The filing equipment in each office is now thoroughly modern and complete and in accordance with present needs.

We recommend with approval of Executive Committee:

That no portraits or pictures of any kind be permitted to hang in the office of the Administration Building.

That the gift of historical stained glass windows for the New Jersey room be accepted, subject to the approval of the Art Committee and the Architect.

That the new lettering of the Markers for the rooms in Memorial Continental Hall in consequence of the removal of the offices from

that Building be paid for by the National Society at a cost of not more than $3.00 each; to be put in place by our own force.

That the bill for $100.00 for overhauling the multigraph machine be paid.

That the rheostat of the ventilating system be overhauled at a cost of $60.00.

That the American Red Cross be asked to pay hereafter the regular charge for wear and tear.

That a new typewriter be purchased for the Librarian General, to cost not more than $100.00.

That George Hughes be reinstated on the permanent roll at the same salary he was receiving when forced to resign on account of illness.

That the salary of Le Count Woodson multigraph operator be raised from $85.00 to $90.00 per month.

Respectfully submitted,
FLORA A. WALKER,
Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

Mrs. Walker *moved the adoption of the report of the Building and Grounds Committee.* Motion was variously seconded and carried, and action was taken on recommendations *ad seriatim*, each in turn being adopted.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee then presented her report.

Report of the Executive Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, held on October 15, 1923, the following recommendations were adopted and are presented for your approval:

1. (Offered by Mrs. Heron and unanimously seconded.)

That we grant the request of the American Legion to cooperate with them in the supervision of a history of the United States to be used in the grammar grades of our public schools; and that the appointment of the representatives be left to the President General.

2. (Offered by Mrs. Anderson, seconded by Mrs. Heron.)

That the Committee on Genealogical Research take up the matter of typewriting the papers of their committee so that the Library can have them bound.

3. (Offered by Mrs. Briggs, seconded by Mrs. Stansfield.)

That the Executive Manager be empowered to investigate and arrange for the services of a new engrosser, subject to the approval of the Committee on Clerks.

4. That Mrs. Ellenore Dutcher Key be furnished a typewritten list of new members admitted at each Board meeting, upon payment of the usual price.

5. (Offered by Mrs. Shumway, seconded by Mrs. Walker.)

That the National Board order the reprint of the booklet "Necessary Information for Chapters", after it has been revised, if found necessary.

6. (Offered by Mrs. Stansfield, seconded by Mrs. Brosseau and Mrs. DeBolt.)

That in future the Corresponding Secretary General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution shall send out all the application blanks to the State Regents for members at large, and also to the Chapter Registrars for Chapter membership.

7. (Offered by Mrs. Briggs, seconded by Mrs. Heron.)

That the letter from the National American War Mothers, dated October 1, 1923, and the accompanying pamphlet entitled "The Flag of the United States," be referred to the National Committee on Correct Use of the Flag, with power to act.

(The following were offered by Mrs. Walker as Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee and variously seconded.)

8. That the Building and Grounds Committee be authorized to buy two new flags for the staff on Memorial Continental Hall at a cost respectively of $5.50 and $11.50.

9. That the District Historical Committee and the District of Columbia D. A. R. Chapter House Committee each be allowed the use of the South Basement Room in Continental Hall one day per month.

10. That the C. A. R. be granted use of space in the basement of Administration Building for storage of their mailing tubes.

11. That the Red Cross Society be asked to pay hereafter the usual charge for wear and tear when using the Auditorium.

12. That the rheostat of our ventilating system be overhauled at a cost of $60.

13. That the bill of $100 for over-hauling our multigraph machine be allowed.

14. That the markers indicating rooms in Continental Hall be re-lettered to indicate State only, to cost $3.00 each.

15. That no portraits or pictures of any kind be permitted to hang in the offices of the Administration Building.

16. That the gift of Historical stained glass windows for the New Jersey room be accepted if approved by the Art Committee and an architect.

17. That George Hughes be reinstated on the permanent roll at the same salary he was

receiving when forced to resign on account of illness.

18. That the salary of LeCount Woodson, multigraph operator, be raised from $85 to $90.

(The following was offered by Mrs. Walker as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Clerks, and variously seconded.)

19. That the report of the Committee on Clerks be adopted. (Covering an approximate ten per cent advance in the majority of salaries the detail scale of which is attached hereto.)

		Date employed
Office of Librarian General:		
Miss Griggs	$134.38 to $150.00	1898
Miss Tolson	85.00 to 90.00	1921
Office of Treasurer General:		
Miss Marshall	131.56 to 150.00	1900
Miss Rock	120.32 to 140.00	1908
Miss E. Bright	106.25 to 120.00	1910
Mrs. Smithers	97.82 to 110.00	1917
Miss Scarborough	95.00 to 100.00	1917
Miss Glasscock	95.00 to 100.00	1918
Miss O'Neill	90.00 to 100.00	1918
Mrs. Ross	95.00 to 100.00	1921
Mrs. Davis	75.00 to 80.00	1923
Miss Green	80.00 to 85.00	1921
Miss Baden	103.44 to 115.00	1917
Miss Harrop	75.00 to 80.00	1923
Magazine Department:		
Miss B. Bright	111.88 to 120.00	1912
Office of Registrar General:		
Mrs. Chunn	114.68 to 140.00	1908
Miss Mix	114.68 to 135.00	1907
Miss Finckel	110.00 to 125.00	1914
Miss Irene Madigan	85.00 to 90.00	1920
Miss M. Madigan	75.00 to 80.00	1922
Miss Campbell	75.00 to 85.00	1920
Miss Beverage	75.00 to 80.00	1923
Miss Storz	75.00 to 80.00	1921
Miss Moler	80.00 to 85.00	1922
Miss Kauffmann	75.00 to 80.00	1923
Mrs. E. Jones	115.00 to 140.00	1922
Miss Wingate	120.00 to 140.00	1912
Office of Organizing Secretary General:		
Mrs. Goll	128.75 to 145.00	1911
Miss Newton	111.88 to 130.00	1912
Miss Marseglia	80.00 to 85.00	1921
Office of Recording Secretary General:		
Miss Browne	75.00 to 80.00	1923
Certificate Department:		
Mrs. Ramsburgh	100.62 to 110.00	1919
Miss Turner	75.00 to 80.00	1922
Office of Corresponding Secretary General:		
Miss Jackson (Including Finance Committee)	124.68 to 140.00	1915
Miss Block	75.00 to 80.00	1922
Historian General:		
Miss Weeden	131.56 to 145.00	1909
Mrs. Brown	105.00 to 120.00	1918

That Mrs. Brougham be placed on the permanent roll as part time clerk in the office of the Registrar General at 65 cents per hour.

That Miss Jenkins be placed on the permanent roll in the office of the Historian General.

That Miss Grabill be placed on the permanent roll in the office of the Registrar General.

That Miss Engel be placed on the permanent roll to be assigned.

That the resignation of Mrs. Easterday, formerly Miss Holland, of the Registrar General's office, is hereby presented.

20. (Offered by the Treasurer General, Mrs. Brosseau, seconded by Mrs. Shumway.)

That $1303.75 be paid for catalogues of the museum.

21. (Offered by Mrs. Heron, seconded by Mrs. Anderson.)

That the report of Miss Fernald, Executive Manager, be accepted as read, with the exception of those recommendations already acted upon.

(Miss Fernald's Report includes the following recommendations not otherwise presented.)

That the Insignia of the D. A. R. be not covered or removed from the Auditorium and replaced by that of any other Society making use of the Auditorium for their meetings.

That time slips be used for overtime and for time taken, to be turned in to the Executive Manager, and that no overtime be recognized which is not thus filed.

That the Vermont and Iowa rooms just back of the Library be accessible for the use of clerks doing genealogical work to shield them from unnecessary interruption and to provide more desk space in the Library for those visiting it for research work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Frank H.) Alice Frye Briggs,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

It was moved by Mrs. Seydel

That the report of the Executive Committee be accepted.

Seconded by Mrs. Holden and carried.

With the exception of those recommendations included in the report of the Building and Grounds Committee, which had been previously voted upon ad seriatim, and of recommendation No. 6, deferred for later action, and No. 20 (an expense incurred under the previous administration), which through oversight was not voted upon; the recommendations presented in the report of the Executive Committee were approved by the Board.

The Organizing Secretary General presented a supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of the Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Harriet Devalt Martin, Princeton, Mo., Mrs. Mary A. Bayliss Lauderbach, Augusta, Ky. (The latter being a re-appointment.)

The "Missabe" Chapter at Gilbert, Minnesota is presented for confirmation. The name "Missabe" having previously been approved.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. William Sherman) Flora A. Walker,
Organizing Secretary General.

The Organizing Secretary General explained that the name of Battle Creek Chapter mentioned in her first report should have been Black Creek Chapter, and moved *The adoption of the supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General.*

Seconded by Mrs. Stansfield, and carried.

Mrs. Banks exhibited an illustration of the proposed stained glass window for the New Jersey room, pointing out the historical events incorporated therein.

The President General then declared a recess until 2 P. M.

The afternoon session was called to order promptly at 2 P. M. The President General read an invitation from "Our Flag" Chapter to the members of the National Board to a reception to be given on Friday, October 19, 1923.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, offered a *Recommendation that the present method of keeping the Remembrance Book of our deceased members be continued.* This was put in the form of a motion, seconded by Mrs. Fitts, and carried.

The Historian General asked permission to present a supplemental report, which was granted, and she then stated that in order to make the Lineage books of most value to individual chapters and libraries the index must be brought up to date, that one volume of the index covered volumes 1 to 40 of the Lineage books, which should sell for $5, but one copy would be presented to our Library. That the next 20 volumes, 40 to 60 she was going to undertake to have indexed, and hoped before many months to say that the indexing is up to date. She also referred to the fact that it had been customary for the Historian General to serve as National Chairman of the Committee on Historical and Literary Research but that the work of this Committee was now in charge of Mrs. George

Minot Baker, who had been delayed in the completion of her plans on account of illness, and offered the following motion: *That letter of greeting with love and sympathy be sent to Mrs. George Minot Baker who is ill and unable to be present.*

Seconded by Mrs. Nash and carried.

The Editor of the Magazine then presented her report.

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts, is writing a special article for the December magazine on the cemeteries in France. Mr. Moore has just returned from Europe where he went with other Government officials to investigate conditions abroad. Mr. Moore is, therefore, in a position to speak with authority on the subject and his article will refute the sensational accounts in the public press of the supposedly distressing conditions of French cemeteries and bring comfort to American mothers, whose gallant sons rest in foreign soil.

Mr. Moore's article on the White House in the September issue of the magazine has been widely read and most favorably commented upon. The illustrated Flag Code in that number also has brought many orders for the magazine and our President General most generously presented to the Boy Scout troops of Atlanta, Ga., forty copies of this issue.

Two other articles to appear in the December issue are by the Rev. Dr. Herbert Burke of Valley Forge, Pa., and Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes. Dr. Burke has written of the Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, of which he is the rector. It has been truly said that this exquisite chapel is the American Westminster. In the hallowed setting of historic Valley Forge, it is most fittingly dedicated to American patriotism.

Mrs. Hoes, the great great granddaughter of President James Monroe, has given us an article about her famous ancestor and his services in the Revolutionary War. On December 2, 1923, Richmond, Va., and the College of William and Mary will celebrate the centennial of the Monroe Doctrine. With Mrs. Hoes' valuable article is a photograph of the desk upon which Monroe wrote the Doctrine.

Other articles to appear in subsequent issues of the magazine are by Mr. C. Robert Churchill, President of the Louisiana Society, S. A. R., Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick on the Printers of the Continental Congress; and Miss Helen Wright on Currier and Ives' engravings. These engravings today bring fancy prices. Some more valuable marriage records from Tennessee, compiled by Mrs. Penelope Allen will be in the November issue.

An interesting series of articles which we hope to start in December, will be written by our National Officers on the work in their departments. These will prove of great value to all members of the Society.

At the meeting in June last, this Board generously appropriated the sum of $600 to pay for articles and photographs for the magazine. Of this sum, $101 has been expended for photographs to illustrate articles, and 18 articles purchased at an average of $27.50 per article. Those still unpublished will appear during the coming months. The total sum paid for articles and photographs amounts to $581, leaving $19 in the Treasury to the credit of this fund.

As the magazine has become better known and attained a wider circulation it is necessary to keep up its high standard, both typographical and literary. To achieve the latter, may I again recommend to the Board that $600 be appropriated to pay for special articles and photographs during the next six months.

The fullest cooperation of the Board is necessary to the continued success of the magazine. Such cooperation has been generously given and has greatly aided in establishing a magazine worthy of this Society. I also very deeply appreciate the courtesy and kindness extended to me personally by the President General and the Members of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN,

Editor.

There being no objection the report of the Magazine Editor was accepted, without its recommendation.

Mrs. Bissell moved *That the recommendation of the Editor of the Magazine, to appropriate $600 for photographs and articles during the next six months be adopted.*

Seconded by Mrs. McCall and carried.

The President General invited Miss Lincoln to remain during the report of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, which was then presented.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Madame President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Following the action taken by this Board on June 12, 1923, concerning a change of publishers for the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine your chairman, in consultation with the President General, suggested

that although the Lippincott contract had expired with the June issue and the July number had been printed by that company, in view of our Society's long connection with that firm the clause in the former contract providing for its termination on sixty days notice from either party be adhered to, thus protecting our Society and the firm from misunderstanding or complications. This suggestion being approved official notifications to the Lippincott Company were sent by our proper officials and contracts were prepared by the J. B. Lyon Company, which was thus to begin publishing the Magazine with the October issue. These contracts made according to the bids submitted at the June meeting of the National Board, after receiving a few changes made by the editor, were in late July duly executed and signed by the J. B. Lyon Company's President and by our President General, Recording Secretary General and the National Chairman of the Magazine Committee. Also, after the June Board meeting your chairman at once began negotiations to carry out necessary details connected with such a transfer. Although an excellent card index system for subscribers is kept by the Treasurer General in the business office of the Magazine it was found that this was the only list of subscribers in the possession of our Society and as it carries financial accounts is most valuable. To copy it meant much delay and expense. The former publishers would neither sell the stencils nor furnish copy of our subscription list which these publishers stated was our "most valuable asset." As new stencils had to be made time was an important factor. It was August, after six weeks of effort, that copies of the subscription list were finally received, one being sent to the new publisher and one retained for the Society. As your chairman has ascertained, through inquiry of several publishers of periodicals, that owners should be frequently furnished with copy of their lists from publishers' stencils, she has arranged that our Society shall be furnished with such a copy quarterly to avoid, in the future, such a contingency as has so recently arisen.

As the former publishers said that they owned all cover plates, dies for head and tail cuts, contents page, etc., which usually belong to a publication, and did not care to dispose of them your chairman had designs submitted by the new publishers. These were presented to the President General for inspection and after being approved by her were prepared by the publishers on order of your chairman. These have entailed a small expense but become the property of our Society. As many commendations have been received on their appearance they also bear the stamp of approval of many readers of the Magazine.

As it did not seem possible, after repeated efforts, to secure a definite statement as to the advertising situation from the former publishers, who had full charge of the advertising feature of the Magazine, your chairman, taking the August issue as a basis, wrote to each advertiser in that issue asking for rates paid, dates of insertion and other necessary data and requesting each to continue. The correspondence is a matter of record which may be consulted. With one exception all replied and all but two desired to continue. One firm heretofore advertising from month to month wishes to make a contract.

Investigation into advertising methods shows this to be a highly specialized business in which mass rather than class counts. Therefore, we must recognize, as heretofore, that our circulation must be materially increased before our magazine will become a desirable advertising medium.

Beginning with the first of July your chairman made arrangement with Miss Bright, clerk in charge of subscriptions, for a semi-monthly report on subscriptions, giving totals, expirations, renewals and new subscriptions. This is most helpful in keeping us constantly apprised of the true situation concerning our circulation and in showing the weaknesses which must be overcome. During the period this method has been pursued there has been shown a net decrease in the number of subscribers of something over 800 unless all of the 908 expirations due during October are replaced by renewals or new subscribers. And this is in spite of the stimulation of prizes offered and effective July the first. The small proportion of renewals as compared with the expirations is the most noticeable feature of these reports and tells us very effectively that we are not furnishing what our readers want or else are not paying sufficient attention to effort in the securing of renewals.

You will note by her previous report that sensing this situation and after advice had been given by our former publishers that we were lax in this respect, your chairman stated that she had prepared follow-up letters for new members and for those subscribers whose subscriptions were about to expire, the editor having stated that the Magazine office could care for the mailing of these; copy for these letters was sent to the editor in May. About the middle of July inquiry was made as to the disposition of these and your chairman received the reply that the then publishers had not cared to print them and copy was returned to her by the editor. Thus, what seems to be very necessary constructive work has been

much delayed. The value of this kind of personal attention cannot be over estimated as is evidenced by the methods employed by all well known publications and in all kinds of business. Our efforts heretofore have been confined only to the expiration slip appearing in the Magazine.

From opinions expressed by many hundreds of members to her as a State Regent and from many communications received from all parts of the country as chairman of the Magazine, it is also evident that we are not giving to our readers what they feel they most need and desire. We have been specializing in historic articles of whose quality there is no criticism but these alone — although larger appropriations have been made for purchasing them — are not sufficient to keep a sustained interest. Readers are asking for something that concerns the different departments of work of our Society, covering the vital interests of our present day activities. In the spring your chairman made the suggestion that such articles be requested and that Ellis Island be given first consideration as being greatly in demand. The appearance of this splendid and delightful article in the October issue and the many favorable comments upon it received, justifies the opinion already expressed. Another article appearing in this issue brought the request for a reprint of 3000 copies. Other requests are that historic articles be those concerning the progress of present activity for and conditions of historic spots of interest.

Thinking it a part of her duties to assist in procuring articles if possible and since she had been told by the editor that such articles by good writers could not be secured without large expense, your chairman was quite delighted when in July she was assured of an article by Mr. Will H. Hays on the motion picture situation, and this without cost to our Society; particularly as we have an important National Committee on Better Films, are represented on the Committee of Public Relations and a play suggested by us is under preparation. This was planned for the November issue; unexpectedly Mr. Hays went to Europe and your chairman regrets that although an article is appearing it is not the special article anticipated but is one furnished through Mr. Hays' secretary from a former writing of Mr. Hays. While comprehensive and excellent it is unfortunate that it has to bear the caption of a former rendition. Had we been able to await Mr. Hays' return the special article would have been furnished.

Your chairman has also received the promise of an article of any desired length and at any specified time, by Mr. Harry F. Atwood, author of "Back to the Republic" and other well known books and a speaker of note; this also, free of charge.

However, although these are the topics members desire "for use in chapter meetings," and your chairman has been animated only by interest in the work and for the good of our Society — always remembering that our publication is primarily for the Daughters of the American Revolution and their interests — she recently received a letter from the editor in which she says: "permit me to point out that the editorial matter and the typographical appearance of the Magazine come directly under the supervision and the authority of the editor, who is responsible to the National Board of Management."

Since it has always been assumed by many members and officers of our Society — as your chairman supposed when she accepted the chairmanship, as is evidenced by the scores of letters reaching her concerning the affairs of her department, and as was also expressed in the last message of the President General — that the chairman of the Magazine Committee is responsible for all matters connected with the Magazine and answerable to this Board and the National Society for results, she is seriously handicapped if not allowed to suggest or carry out policies which should be subject only to the decision of this Board. The work of an editorial department of any publication is of necessity closely allied to the business management — in fact, subservient, if the circulation is not keeping up to standard.

A report from the chairman of the Magazine Committee is regularly called for at each meeting of this Board, the same as is expected from officers; as this is the only National Committee so reporting and this is the only committee assigned an office it appears that the Magazine is recognized as being one of the business departments of this organization. A national officer as head of her department, is held accountable for that department and must be answerable for it; she shapes its policies and reports for and has authority over it, its personnel being responsible to her.

Unless this same policy is pursued in regard to the Magazine it is impossible for a chairman to actively assume its obligations and make a successful administration.

Turning to further accomplishment your chairman desires to report that for the five months of her incumbency she has received 186 letters on Magazine matters; these represent practically all of our states and many were full of helpful suggestions and plans from state regents and chairmen and chapter chairmen, expressing a willingness and desire

to co-operate in every way possible to further the circulation and interests of our official organ. Each letter has been acknowledged, the letters sent out by your chairman numbering nearly 200 in addition to the circular letter to each State Regent and State Chairman in September. Yesterday she attended by invitation of the State Chairman of Maryland a Magazine council of chapter regents and chairmen in Baltimore.

She also is pleased to show you results attained with the October issue of the Magazine, the first to come from the new publishers. Telephone calls, telegrams and letters, since its appearance, have brought highest commendation for typography and quality, both of which are fully equal to the work previously rendered and which were guaranteed us when bids were submitted. Especial mention has been made of the front cover and of the fact that it carries no advertisement. The figures speak for themselves. In comparison with the September issue which carried the same number of pages and practically the same number of illustrations, the bill for printing including making of plates for illustrations, the September cost was $2523.85 while the bill for the same items under the present contract was $2022.82 or a saving of $501.63. It may be of interest to know, as an example, that the full page cuts furnished by Lippincott averaged $11.62; the present publisher's charge for these is $8.70.

Further, it is to be noted that with the same number of advertisements, by their rearrangement, the October issue contained more pages of pure reading matter than heretofore, only two pages being given to advertisements. The net returns from advertisements in October as compared with September show an increase of $119.50, or a total saving of $621.10 on one issue.

If this is carried forward for a year, and there seems no reason why it should not be, it must mean a saving of nearly $7500. This can be further augmented if 14,000 subscribers, or the ten per cent of our membership aimed at by Congress of 1924 is attained.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES TUPPER NASH,

National Chairman of Magazine Committee.

Mrs. Moss moved *That a rising vote of thanks be given to the Chairman of the Magazine Committee.*

Mrs. Heron, Chairman of Insignia Committee gave a brief verbal report and presented designs for the proposed pin for past State Officers. Action was deferred until an opportunity had been given to examine the designs.

Mrs. Stansfield, Chairman of a special Committee on the proposed adoption of a Chapter Registrar's Book, reported that the committee did not favor a loose leaf book. After general discussion Mrs. Kitt moved *That the Chapter Registrar's Book be referred back to the Committee, and the Committee report at the February Board meeting.*

The President General then requested Mrs. Walker to read resolutions in memory of Mrs. Maupin, a former Vice President General.

WHEREAS:— The National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution has learned with deep sorrow of the death of Mrs. Edmonia Fitzhugh Maupin in Portsmouth, Virginia, July 11, 1923, after an illness of several months.

WHEREAS:— Mrs. Maupin, as State Regent 1913–1916 and as Vice-President General 1916–1918, earnest and untiring in her State and National work proved her executive ability and loyalty to this society;

BE IT RESOLVED:— That the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution place on record its expression of sorrow for the loss of this beloved member.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:—That this Board extend to her family its deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote in honor of this departed member.

A question for information was asked relative to the right of a retiring Regent to hold papers pertaining to the affairs of her Chapter. It was the consensus of opinion that all papers belonged to the Chapter and not to any individual.

Miss Gilbert moved *That action taken at the June Board meeting relative to application blanks be rescinded.*

Motion was seconded and carried.

Miss Gilbert then moved *That in future the Corresponding Secretary General N. S. D. A. R. shall send out all application blanks to the State Regents for members at large, and to the Chapter Registrar for Chapter membership.*

Seconded by Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Nash, and carried.

The report of the Insignia Committee was given further consideration, and it was moved *That the report of the Insignia Committee be adopted without its recommendations.*

The recommendation as restated by Mrs. Heron was, *that the design for pin furnished by Caldwell be accepted;* that the Committee did not recommend the adoption of the ribbon.

Mrs. Nash moved *That the recommendation of the Insignia Committee concerning the adoption of Insignia for State Officers be adopted.*

Seconded by Mrs. Bissell and carried.

Mrs. DeBolt moved *That the Nancy Green Chapter of Sapulpa, Oklahoma, be allowed to incorporate in order to own property.*

Seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.

Mrs. Bissell moved *That Minneapolis Chapter of Minneapolis, Minnesota, be allowed to incorporate.*

Seconded by Mrs. McCall and carried.

That the Orford Parish Chapter, D. A. R., of South Manchester, Connecticut, be granted permission to incorporate for the purpose of owning property.

Mrs. Brosseau moved *That the Bee Line Chapter, D. A. R., of Charles Town, West Virginia, be given permission to incorporate in order to hold certain real estate.*

Seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.

Mrs. Gillentine moved *That the files of the Curator General be removed from the Tennessee room in Memorial Continental Hall.*

Seconded by Mrs. Recd, and lost.

Mrs. Gillentine then moved *That since the members of the Tennessee Society, D. A. R. paid $1000 to the National Society for Tennessee room and since they paid $1500 for the Recording Secretary General's room in new Administration Building the National Board authorize the removal of the vault in the Tennessee room at the expense of the National Society.*

Seconded by Mrs. Reed and lost.

Mrs. Anderson moved *That a rule be made that all state rooms in Continental Hall shall be at the disposal of the National Society if needed except during Congress in April when the States should have their rooms if they wish them.*

Mrs. Hardy offered an amendment: *To amend by striking out all after the words "if needed".*

Amendment was accepted, the motion as amended was seconded, voted upon and lost, it being the consensus of opinion that such a ruling was superfluous, since the National Society has the right to use these rooms now and always, as they were given for its use.

The Registrar General presented a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of the Registrar General

I have the honor to report 645 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 2845 including one Real Daughter, Mrs. Frances W. B. Holbrook of Oneonta, N. Y.

Respectfully submitted,

INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Stansfield moved *That the Supplemental Report of the Registrar General, 645 new members, including one Real Daughter, be accepted.*

Seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried.

The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for 645 applicants including one Real Daughter, and the President declared these applicants members of the Society.

Miss McDuffee gave a brief account of her visit to the War Museum in Paris, and to Tilliloy, and offered the following motion: *In order to have our painting of the United States Troop Ship Bound for France appreciated and better understood by a wider group, and with the approval of Major Gimperling in charge of the United States Room in the War Museum, Hotel des Invalides, I move that the inscription on the plate be increased in size and appear in both English and French.*

Seconded by Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Whitman and carried.

The President General read a letter from Mr. Breckenridge Jones and communications from Harris, Harris and Whitman relative to the Hugh Washington will case and after full discussion a motion was offered by Mrs. Moss: *That the Board refer this matter of the Hugh Washington will to the Executive Committee with power to act in a legal way.*

Mrs. Hardy moved to amend by adding *After a thorough investigation and consultation with Mrs. Bellamy's attorney.*

The amendment was seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried. The amended motion was then voted upon and carried.

Mrs. Herrick moved *That the National Board of Management recommend that Section 2, Article V be revised as follows. After the word "dues" insert "of chapter members." Insert after the word "dollars", "members at large shall be five dollars."*

Seconded by Mrs. Heron, Mrs. McCall and Mrs. Block and carried.

Mrs. Herrick then moved *That the National Board of Management recommend that Section 4, Article V, be revised by the addition to the*

Section of the following: One-half of the annual dues of a member at large shall be sent by the Treasurer General to the Treasurer of the State in which the member at large gives her residence.

Seconded by Mrs. Heron, Mrs. McCall and Mrs. Block and carried.

The Treasurer General proposed an amendment to the Constitution, and it was moved by Mrs. Buel *That the Treasurer General be authorized to prepare an amendment in due form for circulation embodying her proposal for the protection of members from the laxity of Chapter officers in the matter of transmission of dues.*

Seconded by Mrs. Banks and carried.

Mrs. Seydel presented a request from the National Chairman on the Children and Sons of the Republic Club, and moved *That the request of the National Chairman of the Children and Sons of the Republic Club to have printed 5000 copies of booklet pertaining to Children and Sons of the Republic Clubs at $137.52 be granted.*

Seconded by Mrs. Gillentine, and after a brief discussion the motion was lost.

Mrs. Herrick brought up the question of the possibility of having Lottie Jones of Illinois, former National Chairman of Patriotic Education, made the official publisher of certain patriotic literature for which she had electrotypes. Mrs. Buel referred to a former ruling covering this matter.

Mrs. Gillentine moved *That the National Chairman of Old Trails Road Committee formulate plans for the coming year's work according to her own ideas, delaying if necessary any further work in signing the Road until such time as will be propitious when she shall present a more practical and complete plan for this work.*

Seconded by Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Nash and carried.

Mrs. Edison moved *That a file be purchased in order to place all the obituary notices of deceased Chapter members on file.*

Seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried.

Mrs. Bissell offered the following motion: *That Miss Natalie S. Lincoln be re-elected Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine for three years.*

Seconded by Miss Todd and carried.

Miss Gilbert moved *That the President General appoint a Committee to secure designs for markers for graves of Real Granddaughters, and Revolutionary Soldiers, to be presented at the next Board meeting.*

Seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Mrs. Buel moved *That the unfavorable recommendation of the Chairman of Insignia relative to the reverse ribbon for State Regents be adopted.*

Seconded by Mrs. Seydel and carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the meeting.

Mrs. Heath moved *That the minutes be accepted.*

Seconded by Mrs. Gillentine and carried.

Upon motion, seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned at 6:30 p. m.

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.

$1200 IN CASH PRIZES

TO D. A. R. CHAPTERS

For Securing Magazine Subscriptions

CONTEST CLOSES MARCH 1, 1924

D. A. R. Magazine Subscription Price $2.00 A Year

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1923–1924

President General
Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1924)

Mrs. John Trigg Moss,
6017 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath,
Heathcote, Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. Lyman E. Holden,
8 Park Place, Brattleboro, Vt.

Mrs. C. D. Chenault,
Lexington, Ky.

Miss Catherine Campbell,
316 Willow St., Ottawa, Kan.

Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd,
226 Blackstone Boulevard, Providence, R. I.

Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, 1821 Kalorama Road, Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1925)

Miss Alice Louise McDuffee,
1012 West Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mrs. Frank W. Mondell,
Newcastle, Wyoming.

Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel,
Litchfield, Conn.

Mrs. Willard T. Block,
5515 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Miss Annie Wallace,
Rochester, N. H.

Mrs. Howard H. McCall,
Georgian Terrace, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Everest G. Sewell, 143 S. E. 2nd St., Miami, Fla.

(Term of office expires 1926)

Mrs. Ellet Grant Drake,
606 N. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.

Mrs. Henry D. Fitts,
448 Ridge St., Newark, N. J.

Mrs. Henry A. Beck,
1428 N. New Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Charles B. Boothe,
1515 Garfield Ave., S., Pasadena, Calif.

Mrs. Gerald Livingston Schuyler,
1244 Detroit St., Denver, Colo.

Mrs. William Magee Wilson,
Xenia, O.

Chaplain General
Mrs. Thomas A. Edison,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Recording Secretary General
Mrs. Frank H. Briggs,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
Mrs. William S. Walker,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
Mrs. James H. Stansfield,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
Mrs. Alfred Brosseau,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General
Mrs. George DeBolt,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General
Mrs. Larz Anderson,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
Mrs. Charles S. Whitman,
Memorial Continental Hall.

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE REGENTS — 1923-1924

ALABAMA
MRS. WALTER AMBROSE ROBINSON,
620 Harrolson Ave., Gadsden.
MRS. STANLEY FINCH,
110 N. Conception St., Mobile.

ARIZONA
MRS. HOVAL A. SMITH,
Warren.
MRS. WILLIAM LEE PINNEY,
Phoenix.

ARKANSAS
MRS. ALEXANDER M. BARROW,
817 W. 5th Ave., Pine Bluff.
MRS. HARRY C. ANDERSON,
Amity.

CALIFORNIA
MRS. LYMAN B. STOOKEY,
1240 W. 29th St., Los Angeles.
MRS. ALLEN H. VANCE,
Hotel Holly Oaks, Sausalito.

COLORADO
MRS. JOHN C. BUSHINGER,
115 Batterson St., Monte Vista.
MRS. ALFRED B. TROTT,
2200 Albion St., Denver.

CONNECTICUT
MRS. CHARLES HUMPHREY BISSELL,
235 N. Main St., Southington.
MISS KATHARINE ARNOLD NETTLETON,
61 Seymour Ave., Derby.

DELAWARE
MISS ELEANOR EUGENIA TODD,
27 W. Main St., Newark.
MRS. EDWARD FARRELL,
Smyrna.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MRS. WILLIAM B. HARDY,
119 5th St., N. E., Washington.
MRS. JOHN M. BEAVERS,
1752 Columbia Road, Washington.

FLORIDA
MRS. JAMES A. CRAIG,
233 W. Duval St., Jacksonville.
MRS. THEODORE STRAWN,
De Land.

GEORGIA
MRS. CHARLES AKERMAN,
106 Culver St., Macon.
MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE,
1295 Prince Avenue, Athens.

HAWAII
MRS. FREDERICK EUGENE STEERE,
Care Waterhouse Trust Co., Honolulu.
MRS. HOWARD CLARKE,
2131 Atherton Road, Honolulu.

IDAHO
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421 Second Ave., E. Twin Falls.
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MRS. BRYANT BUTLER BROOKS,
Box 1070, Casper.

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MRS. HENRY W. ELSER,
600 M. H. del Pelar, Manila, P. I.

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MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE BATES, 1913.
MRS. E GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
MRS. JOHN FRANKLIN SWIFT, 1923.
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, 1923.
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